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COLLECTIONS

FOR THE

HISTORY

OF

HAMPSHIRE,

AND THE

BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER:

INCLUDING THE ISLES OF WIGHT, JERSEY, GUERNSEY, AND SARKE,

BY D. Y.

WITH THE ORIGINAL DOMESDAY OF THE COUNTY, AND AN ACCURATE ENGLISH TRANSLATION, PREFACE, AND INTRODUCTION; CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THIS CURIOUS RECORD, A VIEW OF THE ANGLO SAXON HISTORY AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT, FROM THE REIGN OF ALFRED; TOGETHER WITH A SLIGHT SKETCH OF THE MOST MATERIAL ALTERATIONS WHICH THE LATTER UNDERWENT AT THE PERIOD OF THE CONQUEST. TO WHICH IS ADDED, A GLOSSARY EXPLANATORY OF THE OBSOLETE WORDS.

By RICHARD WARNER,

OF SWAY IN THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON, AND OF ST. MARY HALL, OXFORD.

Illuſtrated with upwards of Sixty Plates, elegantly engraved, Views of remarkable Places, or Portraits of eminent Men, taking honours from this County, or being Natives.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

Sect. 1. Containing the firſt part of the *Topographical* Deſcription alphabetically arranged.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOUR, AND SOLD by MESSRS. RIVINGTON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD; MESSRS. CADELL AND DAVIES, STRAND; LAW, AVE-MARIA-LANE; SEWEL, CORNHILL; THE BOOKSELLERS OF SALISBURY, OXFORD, WINCHESTER, AND SOUTHAMPTON.

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TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD,

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

NOTWITHSTANDING that all Perſonages who, with their elevated ſtation, combine thoſe active virtues, and thoſe ſerviceably-co-operating talents, which lead, with a deciſive force, to the accompliſhment of points of general good, may not only expect, but have a right to ſee their names prefixed, from principles of gratitude and applauſe, to various dedications, yet, I admit that no performance of *mine* can be intitled to your protecting patronage.

It is not, therefore, in the value of the tribute that I can, poſſibly, diſcover even the ſlighteſt plea for it's acceptance; but, when the graciouſneſs of candour deigns to reflect that the venerating zeal with which it is preſented does not come forward in a queſtionable ſhape, doubtleſs the ſincerity of the offering may ſtamp an otherwiſe unmerited importance upon its nature, and ſave it from rejection.

In the hiſtory of Hampſhire your Lordſhip has ſo hereditary a concern that many of it's paſſages, although they cannot either aſſiſt or augment your long-ſince-acquired ſources of biographical information, may ſerve, as brilliant pictures in the apartment of a Connoiſſeur, ſtill to allure the eye to a continuance of inſpection, notwithſtanding that every beautiful maſter-ſtroke of the art has been indelibly imprinted upon the remembrance of the poſſeſſor. The race of SEYMOURS, ſeveral of whom drew their firſt breath in this county, are, certainly, as much known as they are imitated by the MARQUIS *of* HERTFORD: yet, although it be no ſingularity to HIM that, in his illuſtrious Houſe, the great examples of his Anceſtors have been as

 preciouſly

preciouſly copied as they were richly ſet, it may prove a nobly-luxurious treat to the contemplative and honorable mind again to peruſe the records of its kindred patriots, independently of the captivating conviction that no traces whatſoever of characters which "have done the State *ſuch* ſervice," either *did* elude or *can* eſcape perpetual recollection.

On ſuch a theme as this, My Lord, I could expatiate with the pureſt ſatisfaction. A long liſt of thoſe who have glorioufly endeared themſelves to Poſterity, and whoſe own particular Poſterity (ſo truly wiſe and ſo generally propitious is Providence in continuing a ſimilar ſucceſſion!)* is not likely to become extinct, would preſs forward to the enraptured view; nor could the language of panegyric experience an abatement of its energy, as the diſmiſſion of one exalted ſubject muſt unremittedly give way to the not leſs ſplendid introduction of another. But, for the preſent, deſiſting from this effectually-deſerved ſacrifice of praiſe to the memory of thoſe who,

"Amidſt their Country's wiſhes bleſt,"

have departed to "*congenial realms*," ſuffer me, with the moſt humble reſpect, yet, with the livelieſt earneſtneſs, to appeal to the ſurviving Descendant; to One who lives, as *They* lived; for beneficial purpoſes; and, (howſoever particular and extraneous it may appear, upon the profeſſed ground of preſuming to ſue for the liberty of addreſſing myſelf, at the opening of a *Topographical Work*, to a pre-eminently dignified Member of the Community) to branch out into obſervations of which not All, but, aſſuredly, too many of a numerous and overgrown profeſſion are the topics.

The Law, as it is, I fear, too often, adminiſtered, has loſt much of its reſemblance to that grand and affecting picture which was executed by a ſuperior and judicioufly impaſſioned artiſt of the ſixteenth century.† *He* repreſented "the Seat of Law as the Boſom of God, and her Voice as the "Harmony of Men and Angels; all Things in Heaven and upon Earth doing

* It is not my Opinion only, but one of the moſt independent candid Gentlemen in Exiſtence, viz. Joſeph Muſgrave, Eſq. obſerved of your Lordſhip many years ago, that you were the happieſt Man in the World; you had a good Underſtanding, a plentiful Fortune, a handſome Wife, and a provident Father.

† *Hooker.*

"*her*

" *her* Homage; the very leaſt as at once feeling the Force and enjoying the " Protection of her Power; and the very greateſt as not being, at any one " period whatſoever, exempted from the Influence and Authority of her " invincible Juriſdiction.

To at leaſt a faint likeneſs of this portrait may Law be brought again; and brought through the exertions of your Lordſhip! One of your memorable Forefathers, EDWARD SEYMOUR, DUKE OF SOMERSET, the PROTECTOR *of the* KINGDOM, not merely in the *official*, but in the moſt unſullied, uſeful and eccentric ſenſe of the title, impelled by his love of juſtice, equity and mercy, erected, within his own houſe, a Court of Requeſts, for the purpoſe of hearing and redreſſing the grievances of the indigent and the oppreſſed. In the Annals of Humanity, this bounteous manifeſtation of it will be no more forgotten than the Inſtitution of the Society for diſcharging and relieving priſoners confined for ſmall debts; or than the Act for leſſening the frequency, by lowering the powers, of a perſonal arreſt;* and, upon each of theſe occaſions, will it be univerſally remarked that the Defender of the Unfortunate, in the time of Edward the Sixth, obtained what the Friend of his Fellow-Creatures received, and ſtill continues to receive, in the reign of George the Third; rewards of all others the moſt pleaſing to diſtintereſted munificence; " *the bleſſings of thoſe who were ready to periſh.*"

Rarely is it in the power of the victims of diſtreſs to call thoſe plunderers who have overwhelmed them under their miſerable ſituation to account. The dreadful conſequences of ſuch an inability are obvious. The generous feelings of your Lordſhip muſt not be tortured by the deſcription of extreme and (until an influence like Yours brings forward a prevention, from the Legiſlature!) of *inevitable* calamities: elſe might it prove a taſk too eaſy in the execution to mention numerous inſtances of families whom *Attornies* have reduced to beggary; families of which, through *their* unprincipled and inſatiable rapacity, the children have loſt their home; the fathers have pined

* Mr. Delolme obſerves of your Lordſhip's Bill for prohibition of Arreſt, that it was of a hundred times more real importance than the riſe and fall of a Favorite or a Miniſter, though it has perhaps been honored not with that degree of Attention and Gratitude it deſerved from the Public.

their lives away in jails; and the mothers have found no refuge from want and ſorrow but in the grave; not, perhaps, even reaching this *only* ſhelter from the accumulating ills of ſinking human-nature until they had ſeen (what rendered their exiſtence more inſupportable than death!) their *uneducated* offſpring, deſtitute of all friends, driven from the opportunities of advice, preying, for ſubſiſtence, upon ſociety, and, at length, terminating, at the gallows, a career of which the depravity was equalled ſolely by the wretchedneſs from whence it had ariſen.

No acquiſition in favor of a regulation of a *part* of the laws, and, more eſpecially the practice of miſcreants in the profeſſion, whoſe hearts are too callous to be ſoftened into an imitation of the conduct of ſuch as are its ſalutary ornaments, is, *here*, ſolicited which is not abſolutely conformable to *Reaſon*.

" *Reaſon*" (obſerves the diſcerning Lord Coke) " is the very *Life* and " *Soul* of the *Law;* and what proves contrary to it is *unlawful*. Where " maxims of the Law admit of any difference, thoſe are to be preferred " which carry with them the more perfect and excellent *Reaſon*."

To effect a leſs ſullied and diſſoluble union of legal Reaſon, Juſtice, Mercy and Beneficence, has fallen, upon ſeveral parliamentary occaſions, to the ſucceſsful province of your Lordſhip. That others will preſent themſelves for the exertion of abilities which, although never wanting their perſuaſive weight, have proved the moſt dignified and irreſiſtible in their patriotic career, when moving at the command of one of the ruling paſſions of your heart, admits not of a doubt; and, therefore, ſhould You, hereafter, bring forward a ſolid and advantageous maſs of propoſitions for the greater ſecurity, and the more ample increaſe of the public happineſs of your fellow-citizens, allow *me* to hope that, being too liberally enlightened to deſpiſe the ſuggeſtions of an inferior (who, when endeavouring to throw his feeble ideas up to your Lordſhip, aims, perhaps too preſumptuouſly, at reaching an immenſe height) You will vouchſafe to caſt one favorable glance upon their ſtruggles to aſcend into your notice, although You may not honor them with your adoption.

Arguing

Arguing on a general ground, I ſhould fervently wiſh that an inſurmountable barrier might be raiſed againſt the progreſs of the deſperate and lawleſs practices of thoſe to whom it is not yet a ſoleciſm to apply the name of *Legal Villains:* But, confining myſelf to particular points, as they ſtrike me from impreſſions of an affecting nature; impreſſions occaſioned by the painful conſideration of the aggravated injuries, amidſt which ſome Individuals, endeared to me by their conſanguinities and their attachments, have been involved, I would, with due ſubmiſſion to more experienced opinions, beg leave to recommend that all conveyances, ſales, agreements, deeds, leaſes, ſettlements, atteſtations upon oath; in ſhort, every inſtrument of Law, be their tendency or importance what they may, ſhall be written in a plain-buſineſs-hand; that, unleſs the ſums adverted to, in the bodies of theſe ſeveral documents, as purchaſe-money, or for any other pecuniary or valuable conſideration, ſhall not amount to two hundred and fifty pounds, they ſhall be ſealed up, endorſed with their reſpective titles, and, previouſly to the expiration of forty days after the ſigning or ratification of their ſtipulated conditions, filed in a Public Office, the Clerks of which (not ſelected from the Profeſſion of the Law) ſhall be ſworn to ſecrecy, and (for the purpoſe of ſupporting and encouraging them in the conſcientious and faithful diſcharge of their duties, and in a firm ſuperiority to all corruption) enjoy an ample ſalary: that, ſhould a diſpute ariſe, reſpecting the contents, meaning and force of any of theſe particular records, between the parties intereſted therein, the copies of them ſhall not be produced to either, except in a Court of Juſtice; and, *then,* only during the pendency of the Trial to which they may have given occaſion; that, *there,* they ſhall be read in a diſtinct and audible voice; exhibited before the Jury; and, in order to guard againſt the intervention of any diſſimilarity, miſtake, colluſion, or fraud, they ſhall be compared with the original papers relevantly to which they may fall under conſideration, as the tranſcripts; and be depoſed to, upon oath, by the Chief Clerk or one of his Deputies, neither of whom ſhall, for obvious reaſons, act, in any caſe whatſoever, as Attornies: that, the contents of the ſeveral Inſtruments ſhall, at the time of their being lodged in the proper Office, be read in the preſence of two reſpectable Houſekeepers, who ſhall ſet their ſignatures to the atteſtation that, on ſuch a day, they were eye and

ear-

ear-witneſſes to the poſitive fulfilling of this injunction: that, any Clerks in the Office who ſhall, either from wantonneſs, or curioſity, break open any Documents after their having been ſealed and delivered into it, unleſs it be for the expreſs purpoſe of producing them in a Court of Law, ſhall be conſidered as having committed felony; and, if convicted, ſuffer accordingly: that, ſhould the Chief Clerk or his Deputy in this Office marry either the Widow, or the Daughter, or the Grand-Daughter, or the Niece or Siſter of any Attorney, he muſt, immediately, as a conſequence of ſuch nuptials, vacate his place: that, it ſhall be eſpecially recommended to the Clerk and to the ſeveral Aſſiſtants in this Office not to maintain an intimacy with either any Attornies or their Clerks; and that no Perſons be admitted within this Office, excepting the Chief Clerk or his Deputies.

That no Attornies ſhall recover more than ten pounds, as the charges on any action which they may have commenced againſt any Party, where the original debt ſued for was above five pounds.

That where the original debt is under twenty pounds, and not leſs than five pounds, no Attorney ſhall prefer a Bill of Coſts againſt the Parties concerned for more than twenty pounds.

That where the original debt is beyond twenty pounds, and not exceeding fifty pounds, no Attorney ſhall charge the Parties, in the Bill of Coſts, a ſum exceeding twenty-five pounds.

That where the original debt is upwards of fifty pounds, and leſs than one hundred pounds, no Attorney ſhall extend his Bill of Coſts to the Parties beyond the ſum of thirty-five pounds.

That the Bill of any Attorney for any cauſe once tried, on account of the aforeſaid original debts, ſhall not be allowed, in the Courts of King's Bench or Common Pleas, for more than the ſum particularly ſpecified in this Act.

That

That no Attorney, in any of the Courts of Law, ſhall recover from any Client, notwithſtanding the nature and extent of the buſineſs executed for ſuch Client, a greater ſum than two hundred pounds, unleſs more than one Trial for the ſame ſhall have occurred at Common-Law, and the ſum contended for ſhall have exceeded the ſum of five thouſand pounds; and, even in *this*, or any other caſe, no Attorney ſhall recover, for buſineſs tranſacted, a ſum exceeding three hundred pounds, ſtamps included.

That no Attorney ſhall be ſuffered to purchaſe any eſtate, whether in Land or Houſes, or otherwiſe, in a caſe where either He, or his Partners, or his Clerks, may, at any period within the courſe of ten years prior to ſuch *deſigned* Purchaſe, have drawn out the Leaſes, or been inſtrumental in making any Bargain or Covenant reſpecting the ſaid Purchaſe for any other Perſon or Perſons; and that, upon the Proof of ſuch a Tranſaction having taken place, the ſaid Purchaſe ſhall become null and void to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

Were a Bill of this tendency brought into Parliament, and put in force through the influence and exertions of your Lordſhip, co-operating with other diſtinguiſhed Peers, and leading Members of the Legiſlature, all maintaining a marked and beneficial prevalence in the State, as the natural effect of their large and independent fortunes, of the matured vigor of their talents, of the firm rectitude of their public and the irreproachable tenor of their private conduct, more true *legal* protection, and more immediately-reſulting happineſs would accrue to this Country than language can expreſs. Millions of *as yet* dreadfully-irreparable evils would become averted; and millions likewiſe of general and laſting benefits would riſe upon their ruins, and flouriſh in the fulneſs of ſecurity!

Hence, alſo, would iſſue a more unſhaken, conſtant and affectionate attachment of the People, who, ſmarting under the fangs of that rapacity which has too often perverted the pure deſigns and the impartial power of the Law into corrupt artifices, diſgraceful predilection and ruinous oppreſſions, fall into unfortunate (let us moſt ardently hope not *eventually* dangerous) miſtakes, and, when the rotten Off-sets in a Profeſſion (of which

it

it muſt be acknowledged that the great Trunk and chief Branches ſtill continue ſound) turn foul with criminality, ſuppoſe that Government itſelf *connives;* and is, of courſe, in *ſome* proportion, blameable.

You, My Lord, abſtractedly from your regard for Juſtice, and for the free exiſtence of the Common-Welfare, love the ENGLISH PEOPLE: and, I am much miſtaken if any effort could prove more pleaſingly accordant with your diſpoſition and your abilities, than that which nobly aims, by ſuch a Stroke as *this*, to which I have taken the liberty to allude, at not only defending the weakeſt and the loweſt Orders from the Invaſions of the ſtrongeſt and the higheſt, but imparting to virtuous Power and merited Elevation an Efficacy beyond what they have, hitherto, enjoyed.

DO THIS! And, may the Bleſſings which will, *thus*, accompany the Mention of your Name keep pace in Number with the wide and permanent Felicities which ſuch a Meaſure muſt, unavoidably, eſtabliſh.

I have the honor to be,

with the utmoſt Reſpect,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's obedient and

obliged Servant,

D. Y.

May 26*th*, 1795:

PREFACE.

HAMPSHIRE, whether conſidered hiſtorically, politically, or commercially; or, indeed, in any national point of view whatſoever, is, as it has continued for centuries, ſo valuable and important a portion of this iſland, that it appears extraordinary that no Topographer ſhould have felt, and yielded to the requiſite propriety of entering circumſtantially, and at large, into every ſpecification with which it is at all connected.

This generally torpid inattention has left much to be deſired, and more, perhaps, unattainable, notwithſtanding that *detached* reſources have been furniſhed by caſual inveſtigators, of which the moſt recent have certainly proved the moſt enlightened, laborious and ſucceſsful.

To draw as accurately and as abundantly as poſſible, all theſe ſeveral communications into one collecting circle, is the great object of the preſent compilation; the idea of arranging which ſuggeſted itſelf to the Editor, when he was employed at Brookwood, near Alresford, the ſeat of Lord MALMESBURY, a Nobleman, who never can be ſpoken of by his acquaintance but with high reſpect, nor by the *Compiler* of this Work without the utmoſt Gratitude; and it was, at this time, remarked how much an ample, and variouſly-particular account of HAMPSHIRE was wanted.

In the progreſs of the following pages, the Reader will find that not the leaſt conſiderable part of inſtruction and entertainment proceeds from the indefatigable and diſcerning reſearches of Mr. Warner, whoſe declaration

of his deſign to relinquiſh a purſuit of this kind is much to be lamented by the Public, and without whoſe receſſion from ſuch a taſk (to *him* leſs difficult) the preſent feebler efforts would never have appeared.

It is impoſſible to reflect upon the profound knowledge and correct diſcoveries of this Gentleman, as an Antiquarian, without congratulating ourſelves on the poſſeſſion (the fruit of his literary toils!) of an exact copy of a *here* neceſſary part of the Doomeſday Book, with a faithful tranſlation by the ſame attentive hand; both of which are incorporated into this Work.

It is, alſo, with the curious and comprehenſively-elucidating remarks of *Mr. Warner*, concerning the ſouth-weſtern parts of HAMPSHIRE, that much of the following Matter is enriched. What flows from *ſuch* a pen attracts notice, in conſequence of its value; and to neglect it were an abſurd reſiſtance to the general opinion, which has already decided that it is intrinſic.

Neither is it from hence alone that we have drawn ſources not leſs conſpicuouſly and ſerviceably fertile. To mention the name of the late Rev. Mr. Gilbert White (uncle to Meſſ. White, the eminent bookſellers) is, of itſelf, on this occaſion, an encomium ſufficient. They who bear in recollection his juſtly-admired Hiſtory of Selborne, will, certainly, bid welcome to its detached paſſages, as they muſt neceſſarily preſent themſelves in the courſe of the enſuing ſheets.

To Sir Richard Worſley, Baronet, the higheſt obligations are owing; and, exceedingly, likewiſe, is the Editor indebted to Mr. Falle. The accounts of the Iſle of Wight, by the Former, and of Jerſey, by the Latter, are too copious, correct and weighty not greatly to enhance the merit of *any* compilation,

compilation, in which, whether partially or altogether, they may occur.

From the extenſive and beneficial ſurvey of the Board of Agriculture, it was reaſonable to imagine that the utmoſt aſſiſtance would accrue; nor has the accompliſhment fallen ſhort of the expectation. From this, as from a rich harveſt, have we gathered ſheaves of *literary plenty*, which will enhance the worth and conſequence of the augmented ſtore.

Amidſt a multifarious collection of remarkably ſcarce pamphlets, moſt of which were written and publiſhed during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and ſeveral at other remote periods, we have found ſubjects at once novel and intelligent; and of *theſe* have we copiouſly availed ourſelves as often as they appeared quite relevant to the connecting ſubjects.

Elegant and faithful Views are introduced from the Deſigns and Engravings of many of the firſt Artiſts. Embelliſhments of this nature unavoidably fix the mind upon *Captain Groſe*, who, when living, gave them ſpirit, beauty and exactitude. *His* labours, of which we poſſeſs a large number, will long ſurvive him: not to advert to Drawings and other correſponding materials with which that Gentleman was ſupplied by the Nobility and Gentlemen of *Hampſhire*.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary to add that, whilſt the introduction of ornaments of this kind is not overlooked, equal care has been taken to ſupply a well-executed ſeries of Portraits, not only of natives but of illuſtrious perſonages bearing honours in this country. No biographical anecdotes, which, amuſing as they improve, can throw light upon either their engagements or their characters, are omitted.

Amongſt

PREFACE.

Amongſt the plates, *ſome* are originals; ſuch as thoſe of the *Poulett's*, *Wriotheſleys*, and other families.

Every quoted authority is referred to in the marginal notes.

It is, with all due deference to the ſuperior judgment of a patronizing Public, conceived that, as no accumulated impreſſion is unbecomingly intruded upon their liberal diſpoſition to promote the increaſe of literature (there being, in the whole, but twenty-five large and two hundred and twenty-five ſmall copies); that, as, with theſe reſtrictions in quantity, the Work, far from proving common, muſt continue ſcarce; that, as the plates are *numerous*, yet the impreſſions from them but *few;* that, as, throughout the progreſs of the preſent laborious undertaking, a multitude of books *muſt*, not at a *trifling* coſt, have been purchaſed, and, amidſt a long and unremitted application of time, *entirely* examined; and that, as the price of this reſulting compilation is, perhaps ſingularly, reaſonable, a moſt humble though preſſing ſolicitation for encouragement and ſupport will not be totally rejected.

JULY 20, 1795.

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Remarks

Winchester is a City
Bors. Towns with the Nos of Membrs they send to Parliament by Stars ...
Market Towns ...
Rectories and Vicarages ...
Places where Fairs are kept have a Line under the Name thus ...

5° Longit. West 4° from London. 3° 2°

20' 10' 0 51 50'

B E R K S H I R E

W I L T S H I R E

D O R S E T S H I R E

E N G L I S H

Christ Church Bay

50 40 30 20

20 10 1° 50 40 30

E K S H I R E

S U R R E Y

S U S S E X

C H A N N E L

ISLE of WIGHT

WINCHESTER

SOUTHAMPTON

Farnham

Alton

Petersfield

Odiam

Basingstoke

Overton Dean

Whitchurch

Alresford

Bishops Waltham

Titchfield

Fareham

Gosport

Portsmouth

Southsea Castle

Spithead

Selsey Bill

Hayant

Havant Chace

East Bere Forest

Aldershot Common

Aldershot Place

Farnborough

Frensham

Thorns

Liphook

Ditcham

Idesworth

Bourn

Newtown

British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree

1 2 4 6 8 10

HAMPSHIRE.

HAMPSHIRE, or HANTS,* properly the county of Southampton, is bounded on the eaſt by Surry and Suſſex, on the ſouth by the ſea, on the weſt by Wiltſhire and Dorſetſhire, and on the north by Berkſhire. It extends 55 miles in length from north to ſouth, 40 miles from eaſt to weſt, and is above 150 miles in circumference. It is divided into 39 hundreds; and contains 9 foreſts, 29 parks, one city, 18 market towns, 253 pariſhes, above 36,000 houſes, and, by the moſt moderate computation, 180,000 inhabitants, who elect 26 members of parliament; two for the county, two for the city of Wincheſter, and two for each of the following towns—Southampton, Portſmouth, Petersfield, Yarmouth, Newport, Stockbridge, Andover, Whitchurch, Lymington, Chriſtchurch, and Newton.

The inhabitants were known, in the time of the Romans, by the name of Belgæ, a people of Germany, who having paſſed over the Rhine, and poſſeſſed themſelves of part of Gaul; ſailed over into Britain to plunder and ravage; finding the country pleaſant, they expelled the inhabitants, and ſettled themſelves.

This County is ſuppoſed to be the firſt that ſubmitted to the Romans; for Valerius Flaccus addreſſes Veſpaſian as happier than Cæſar.

> O, thou to whom the unfrequented ſea
> Reſerv'd the honour of diſcovery!
> When Caledonia's waves thy veſſel bore,
> Thoſe waves that Phrygia's race diſdain'd before.

Peter Apollonius, a prieſt of Navara, ſings of the ſame general;

> He lately in the bloody field
> Compel'd the Britiſh troops to yield.

Dio tells us, that Plautus and Veſpaſian were ſent by the Emperor Claudius againſt the Britons; Suetoneus adds, that Veſpaſian engaged them in that expedition thirty times; in one of thoſe battles he was ſurrounded and cloſely beſieged, but was reſcued by his ſon Titus, and at length he brought under the Roman yoke, the

* See Saxon Etymology in Domeſday, vol. ii. of this work.

Iſle of Wight, and two other valiant nations; of which, theſe Belgæ are moſt likely to be one, becauſe their country lies neareſt and moſt oppoſite to it.

The air is mild and wholeſome; but a ſmall part, which conſiſts of the low grounds next the ſea, is ſubject to ſea vapours, but without the bad effects uſually experienced in other counties. The ſoil is generally rich; and the county affords plenty of corn, cattle, wool, bacon, wood, iron, and honey. The ſheep are remarkably good, but ſmall, and valued both for their fleſh and wool. The bacon of this county is eſteemed the beſt in England: and its honey, except that gathered on the heaths, bears a high price; and of this the inhabitants make moſt excellent mead and metheglin. The excellency of the Hampſhire bacon is attributed to the ſwine being ſupplied with plenty of acorns from the New Foreſt, and other woods, in which they are ſuffered to run at large. The ſea coaſt here furniſhes lobſters, oyſters, and other ſea fiſh; and its rivers abound in freſh fiſh, eſpecially trouts. There is no county in England ſo well wooded as this: and, though the vaſt conſumption of timber at Portſmouth, Southampton, Redbridge, and other places, ſince the revolution, in building men of war and ſmaller veſſels, has conſumed great quantities, yet there is no want of timber, a great deal being ſtill left growing; and in New Foreſt there are oaks of ſeveral hundred years growth.

The new canal, now finiſhed, in this county, from Baſingſtoke to the Wye in Surry, and from thence to the Thames, cannot but be of great advantage to this county in general, and the pariſhes it is to paſs through in particular; to carry which into execution, above 86,000l. were raiſed among 150 proprietors in 1789: further aids have been ſubſcribed; and it extends 53 miles, now completed. This county contains about 1,312,500 acres of land.

The principal towns in this county are, beſides the city of Wincheſter, Southampton, Portſmouth, Lymington, Chriſtchurch, Petersfield, Stockbridge, Andover, and Whitchurh; the market towns are, Odiham, Kingſclere, Baſingſtoke, Alton, Alresford, Rumſey, Buſhwaltham, Fordingbridge, Fareham, Havant, and Ringwood.

This county* belonged to the kings of the Weſt Saxons; but upon the depoſal of Sigebert for tyranny and mal-adminiſtration; it was aſſigned to him, according to Marianus, that he might not be reduced to the condition of a mere private man. He was afterwards driven out for his crimes; and this prince's misfortunes were ſo far from gaining him compaſſion from any, that a ſwineherd at laſt killed him as he was ſkulking in the foreſt of Anderida.

* Gough's Camden, vol. i. page 122.

LIST

LIST

OF

PLACES IN THIS COUNTY,

EXTRACTED FROM

THE MAGNA BRITANNIA,

SIX VOLUMES, QUARTO.

ABB	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
ABBOTS Anne	Andover	R. Andover	42 17 4½
Abbots Worthy	Micheldever		
Alderſhot	Crundel		
Allomhouſe	Chriſtchurch		
Allington	Manbridge		
ALRESFORD	Sutton	R. Alresford	49 12 8½
Alresford Old	Fawley		
ALTON	Alton	R. Alton	35 17 8
Alverſtock	Titchfield	R. Drockinsford	21 5 10½
Alverſton	Titchfield		
Amberſam	Eaſtermean		
Amerſham	Eaſtermean		
Amner Farm	Hambleton		
Amport	Andover	V. Andover	25 2 9½
Andover	Andover	V. Andover	17 4 4
St. Andrew's Caſtle	Manſbridge		
Anfield	Manſbridge		
Anne Little	Wherwell		

ANS	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Anſtey	Alton		
Appleſhaw	Andover.		
Arnwood	Chriſtchurch		
Aſh	Overton	R. Baſingſtoke	9 11 4
Aſh	Waltham		
Aſhley	Kingſomborn	R. Somborn	7 16 0½
Aſhley North	Chriſtchurch		
Aſhley South	Chriſtchurch		
Aſhmanſworth	Evinger		
Aſhton Eaſt	Wherwell		
Aſhton Weſt	Wherwell		
Avington	Fawley	R. Alresford	11 11 9
Avon	Chriſtchurch		
Baddeſley	Manſbridge		
Baddeſley South	New Foreſt		
Baghurſt	Evinger	R. Baſingſtoke	7 12 0
Balderwood Lodge	New Foreſt		
Baldox Fee	Redbridge		
Barkley King's	New Foreſt		
Barkmeſton	Redbridge		
Baropeg	Baſingſtoke		
Barrow	Titchfield		
Barton Peverell	Manſbridge		
Barton Stacy	Barton Stacy	V. Somborn	8 1 8
Baſcomb	Chriſtchurch		
Baſing	Baſingſtoke		
Baſinghouſe	Baſingſtoke		
BASINGSTOKE	Baſingſtoke	V. Baſingſtoke	30 16 4½
Beacon	New Foreſt		
Beamond	Portſdown		
Bearhouſe	Portſdown		
Bearwick	Budleſgate		
Beawley	New Foreſt		
Beaworth	Fawley		

BEC	HUNDRED.	DEANERY.	VALUATION.
Beckham	Fordingbridge		
Bedhampton	Portſdown	R. Drokinsford	10 3 7
Benham	Kingſclere		
Bentley	Crundel		
Bentworth	Odiham	R. Alton	14 10 4
Beriton	Finchdean	R. Drokinsford	32 16 8½
Berſeldon	Waltham		
Bighton	Sutton	R. Alresford	19 8 1
Bindley	Baſingſtoke		
Binſted	Alton		
Binſted Kings	Alton		
Binſted Popham	Alton		
Biſtern	Ringwood		
Biſtern Barkley	Redbridge		
Bittern	Waltham		
Blendworth	Finchdean	R. Drokinsford	6 7 8½
Boldre	New Foreſt	V. Fordingbridge	11 2 0½
Borocote	Micheldever		
Borodean	Eaſtermean		
Boſſington	Thorngate		
Botley	Manſbridge	R. Southampton	5 10 2
Bourn	Evinger		
Bradley	Barmanſpit	R. Alresford	8 13 4
Bradley	Overton		
Bramble Lodge	New Foreſt		
Bramdean	Sutton		
Bramere	Fordingbridge		
Bramere	Fordingbridge		
Bramley	Baſingſtoke	V. Baſingſtoke	7 3 3
Bramſbury	Budleſgate		
Bramſhall-Houſe	Holdſhot		
Bramſhall Magna	Holdſhot		
Bramſhall Parva	Odiham		
Bramſhot	Alton	R. Alton	18 9 0½

BRA	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Bramſhot	Crundel		
Brickleton	Paſtrow		
Brickton	Fordingbridge		
Britain Lee	Titchfield		
Broad Lands	Redbridge		
Brokenhurſt	New Foreſt		
Brookhampton	Havant		
Brook North	Micheldever		
Broughton	Thorngate	R. Somborn	37 9 11½
Brown Candover	Buntſborough	R. Alresford	23 4 0½
Broxton	Alton		
Buckland	Thorngate		
Buckland-Houſe	New Foreſt		
Bullington	Wherwell		
Bure	Chriſtchurch		
Burgate	Fordingbridge		
Burgh-clere	Evinger	R. Andover	30 0 0
Buricourt	Crundel		
Burley	New Foreſt		
Burley Lodge	New Foreſt		
Burrant Eaſt	Portſdown		
Burrant Weſt	Portſdown		
Burſtling	Waltham		
Burton	Chriſtchurch		
Burwell	Hambledon		
Buts Aſh	New Foreſt		
Cad Land	New Foreſt		
Cadnam	Thorngate		
Calſhot-Caſtle	New Foreſt		
Cams	Titchfield		
Canterton	New Foreſt		
Caſtle South	Portſdown		
Caſton	Fawley		
Catcomb	Portſdown		

Cavehurſt

CAV	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Cavehurſt	Kingſclere		
Chalton	Finchdean	R. Drokinsford	20 0 8
Charford North	Fordingbridge	R. Fordingbridge	5 13 4
Charford South	Fordingbridge		
Charlcot	Evinger		
Charlton	Andover		
Chatton	Chriſtchurch		
Chawton	Alton	R. Alton	11 5 4½
Chawton Chapel	Alton	Ch. Alton	2 11 8
Cheriton	Fawley	R. Alresford	66 2 4½
Chidden	Hambledon		
Chilbolton	Budleſgate		
Chilcomb	Fawley		
Chilling	Titchfield		
Chilworth	Manſbridge		
Chineham	Baſingſtoke		
Chicley	Finchdean		
Christchurch	Chriſtchurch	V. Fordingbridge	16 0 0
Clanfield	Andover		
Clanfield	Finchdean	R. Drokinsford	11 0 0
Clatford Upper	Andover	R. Andover	22 0 0
Cleer Woodcot	Kingſomborn		
Cliddeſdon	Baſingſtoke	R. Baſingſtoke	10 16 1
Cockerfield	Alton		
Codbury	Redbridge		
Colderton	Andover		
Coldre	Alton		
Colmere	Barton Stacy	R. Alton	22 9 4
Comb	Paſtrow	V. Andover	6 13 4
Comb Appledare	Eaſtermean		
Compton	Budleſgate	R. Wilton	23 6 8
Cornhampton	Meanſtoke		
Coſham	Portſdown		
Cove	Crundel		

Cowdridge

COW	HUNDRED.	DEANERY.	VALUATION.
Cowdridge	Waltham		
Cramborn	Micheldever		
Crawley	Budleſgate	R. Winton	35 13 4
Crockerhill	Farham		
Crofton	Titchfield		
Crockham	Crundel		
St. Croſs	Budleſgate	H. Winton	84 4 2
Crow	Ringwood		
Crowdhill	Fawley		
Croxſton	Paſtrow	R. Andover	12 13 4
Crundel	Crundel	V. Baſingſtoke	22 5 6½
Dean	Farham		
Dean	Overton	R. Baſingſtoke	10 18 9½
Dean Eaſt	Thorngate		
Debton	New Foreſt		
Denmead	Hambledon		
Dibden	Redbridge	R. Southampton	5 12 11
St. Diones	Waltham		
Dipnall	Crundel		
Dogmersfield	Odiham	R. Baſingſtoke	9 6 8
Drayton	Portſdown		
Droxford	Waltham	R. Drokinsford	17 19 2½
Dummer	Barmanſpit	R. Baſingſtoke	14 12 2
Durley	Waltham		
Earlſton	Kingſclere		
Eaſtlington	Alton		
Eaſton	Fawley	R. Alresford	26 6 8
Edſworth	Finchdean		
Egbury	Evinger		
Elford	Ringwood		
Eling	Redbridge	V. Southampton	11 17 10
Ellingham	Fordingbridge	V. Fordingbridge	8 4 9
Elſing	Kingſomborn	R. Somborn	2 0 0
Empſhot	Selborn	V. Alton	5 16 4

EMS	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Emſworth	Boſmere		
Enham	Andover	R. Andover	10 0 0
Eriſalk	Baſingſtoke		
Ervells	Hambledon		
Eſthrop	Baſingſtoke	Ch. Baſingſtoke	10 0 0
Everſley	Holdſhot	R. Baſingſtoke	11 7 10
Ewhurſt	Kingſclere	Ch. Baſingſtoke	26 0 8
Ewſhot	Crundel		
Exton	Fawley	R. Drokinsford	10 5 10½
Fackham	Paſtrow	R. Andover	26 1 9½
FARHAM	Farham	V. Drokinsford	8 12 5½
Faringdon	Selborn	R. Alton	18 5 11
Farley	Barmanſpit	R. Winton	10 12 1
Farley	Kingſomborn	R. Baſingſtoke	9 12 5½
Farnborough	Crundel	R. Baſingſtoke	7 12 10
Farnborough Place	Crundel		
Fartham	Farham		
Faſton	Paſtrow		
Faſton Farm	Paſtrow		
Fauſhot	Crundel		
Fawley	New Foreſt	R. Southampton	34 13 4
FORDINGBRIDGE	Fordingbridge	V. Fordingbridge	30 2 2½
Forlington	Portſdown	R. Drokinsford	9 13 3½
Forton	Wherwell		
Foxcot	Andover		
Frenchmore	Thorngate		
Fritham	New Foreſt		
Frobury	Kingſclere		
Froxfield	Eaſtermean		
Froyle	Alton	V. Alton	11 12 1½
Fryſalk	Evinger		
Fryvock	Evinger		
Funtly Magna	Titchfield		
Funtly Parva	Titchfield		

FRY	HUNDRED.	DEANERY.	VALUATION.
Fryfield	Andover	R. Andover	11 12 9
Gallare	Wherwell		
Gildable	Kingſclere		
Ginns	New Foreſt		
Glidden	Hambledon		
Godſhill	New Foreſt		
Godſhouſe	Portſdown		
Goodworth	Wherwell	V. Andover	10 0 0
Goodworth Clatford	Wherwell		
Goſport	Titchfield		
Grange	Bunteſborough		
Grately	Andover	R. Andover	15 9 1½
Gretham	Alton	R. Alton	6 5 10
Grewell	Odiham		
Grove Place	Riſbridge		
Hale	Fordingbridge		
Hamble	Manſbridge		
Hambledon	Hambledon	V. Drokinsford	26 19 0¾
Hame	Barton Stacy		
Hannington	Chutley	R. Baſingſtoke	6 6 4
Hannington Lawrence	Kingſclere		
Harbridge	Ringwood		
Hardley	New Foreſt		
Harford Bridge	Odiham		
Harnden	Finchdean		
Hartley	Odiham		
Hartley Row	Odiham		
Hartley Waſpil	Holdſhot	R. Baſingſtoke	6 16 8
Haſel	Holdſhot		
Hatherden	Andover		
HAVANT	Boſmere	R. Drokinsford	25 5 10½
Hawkley	Selborn		
Hawley	Crimdall		
			Hayling

HAY	HUNDRED.	DEANERY.	VALUATION.
Hayling	Boſmere	V. Drokinsford	8 9 10
Hay South	Alton		
Headborn Worthy	Barton Stacy		
Heath	Chriſtchurch		
Heath Houſe	Finchdean		
Heckfield	Holdſhot	V. Baſingſtoke	16 12 11
Hedley	Sutton	R. Alton	21 4 7
Helhouſe	Chutley		
Henley	Evinger		
Henſwell	Evinger		
Henton	Fawley	R. Alresford	19 11 9
Henton Daubney	Finchdean		
Herigot	Barmanſpit		
Hertley Mawdet	Alton	R. Alton	10 1 8½
Heryard	Baſingſtoke	R. Baſingſtoke	7 6 4
High Clere	Evinger	R. Andover	7 13 4
Hill	Manſbridge		
Hill	Waltham		
Hillſide	Odiham		
Hinton	Chriſtchurch		
Hith	New Foreſt		
Hoddington	Fawley		
Hoe	Meanſtock		
Holdbury	New Foreſt		
Holdſhot	Holdſhot		
Holiborn	Alton		
Holmhurſt	Chriſtchurch		
Horbridge	Fordingbridge		
Hordwell	Chriſtchurch		
Hound	Manſbridge	V. Southampton	5 4 7
Houghton	Manſbridge	R. Somborn	27 12 6½
Hunton	Budleſgate		
Hurſley	Budleſgate	V. Winton	9 0 0
Hurne	Chriſtchurch		

Hurſt

HUR	HUNDRED.	DEANERY.	VALUATION.
Hurſt Caſtle	Chriſtchurch		
Hurton	Chriſtchurch		
Huſborn Prior	Evinger	V. Andover	12 19 2½
Huſborn Tarrant	Paſtrow	P. Andover	41 9 0
Huſborn Tarrant	Paſtrow	V. Andover	8 13 4
Ibbeſley	Fordingbridge		
Ifford	Chriſtchurch		
Ilsfield	Barmanſpit	R. Baſingſtoke	8 3 6
Inhurſt	Barton Stacy		
Itchell	Crundel		
Itching	Waltham		
Itching Abbots	Buttleſborough	P. Alresford	4 6 8
Itching Abbots	Buttleſborough	R. Alresford	14 1 9
Itching Stoke	Buttleſborough	R. Alresford	6 13 4
Ivory Lodge	New Foreſt		
Karley	Andover		
Katherington	Finchdean	V. Drokinsford	9 5 8
Kempſhot	Baſingſtoke		
Keppernham	Kingſomborn		
Keyhaven	Chriſtchurch		
Kimpton	Andover	R. Andover	25 12 9
Kingate	Fawley	R. Winton	6 6 9
KINGSCLERE	Kingſclere	V. Baſingſtoke	17 19 6½
Kingſley	Alton		
Kingſton	Fawley		
Kingſton	Portſdown		
Kingſton	Ringwood		
Kingſworthy	Barton Stacy	R. Alresford	19 11 9
Kirbridge	Waltham		
Lamſton	Havant	R. Winton	2 13 4
Langley	New Foreſt		
Langley	Redbridge		
Langridge	Eaſtermean		
Laſham	Odiham	R. Alton	6 18 8

Laver-

LAV	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Laverſtoke	Overton	R. Baſingſtoke	8 10 0
Leap	New Foreſt		
Leckford	Kingſomborn	P. Somborn	10 15 0
Leckford	Kingſomborn	V. Somborn	8 16 9½
Lee Marks	Titchfield		
LEMINGTON	Chriſtchurch		
Lemington Old	Chriſtchurch		
Linchford	Crundel		
Lindhurſt	New Foreſt		
Lindhurſt	New Foreſt		
Lippock	Alton		
Liſle	Odiham		
Liſterney	Meanſtock		
Littleton	Budleſgate		
Liverſhit	Finchdean		
Lockerley	Thorngate		
Long Pariſh	Wherwell		
Long Stock	Kingſomborn	V. Somborn	10 15 0
Lovington	Fawley		
Ludſhelf	Andover	R. Andover	12 19 7
Lungford	Fawley		
Machanger	Chutley		
Magdalen	Fawley		
Mainſton	Kingſomborn		
Malwood Caſtle	New Foreſt		
Malwood Lodge	New Foreſt		
Mapledorwell	Baſingſtoke		
Mapledurham	Finchdean		
St. Maries	Waltham	H. Winton	16 16 2½
Marſh Wood	Redbridge		
Martin Worthy	Fawley	R. Alresford	15 10 1
St. Mary Born	Evinger		
Mattingley	Holdſhot		
Maxwell	Fawley		
			Mean

MEA	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Mean	Titchfield		
Mean Eaſt	Meanſtock	V. Drokinsford	35 1 6½
Meanſtock	Meanſtock	R. Drokinsford	46 2 10½
Mean Weſt	Fawley	R. Drokinsford	30 17 10½
Medſted	Fawley		
Micheldever	Micheldever	V. Somborn	26 13 4
Michel Marſh	Budleſgate	R. Somborn	26 12 6½
Michel Marſh	Budleſgate		
Midleton	Wherwell	P. Andover	18 9 18
Midleton	Wherwell	V. Andover	8 0 0
Migiam	Fordingbridge		
Milbroke	Budleſgate	R. Southampton	10 6 1
Milcourt	Alton		
Milford	Chriſtchurch	R. Fordingbridge	20 12 11½
Milton	Chriſtchurch		
Minchingfield	Waltham		
Mingham	Boſmere		
Minley	Holdſhot		
Minſted	New Foreſt	R. Fordingbridge	7 12 4
Montisford	Kingſomborn	R. Somborn	14 8 11½
Monkſton	Andover	R. Andover	14 12 9
Morecot	Redbridge		
Moreſted	Fawley	R. Winton	5 19 10
Morral	Odiham		
Mortimer	Holdſhot		
Mortimer Worthy	Fawley	R. Winton	15 12 1
Motesfont	Thorngate		
Naſh	Chriſtchurch		
Nateley	Baſingſtoke		
Neptune's Court	Portſmouth		
Netham	Alton		
Netley Houſe	Manſbridge		
Newnham	Baſingſtoke	R. Baſingſtoke	18 16 8½
Newton	Evinger		

NEW	HUNDRED.	DEANERY.	VALUATION.
Newton	Selborn	V. Alton	13 10 2½
Newton Stacy	Barton Stacy		
Ninkenhoult	Paſtrow	R. Andover	7 0 5
Northington	Micheldever		
Norton	Selborn		
Nurſling	Budleſgate		
Nurſted	Finchdean		
Nurſting	Redbridge		
Nutley	Barmanſpit	V. Alresford	8 0 0
ODIHAM	Odiham	V. Baſingſtoke	23 11 5½
Okehanger	Alton		
Okeley	Chuteley	R. Baſingſtoke	11 13 11½
Okeley	Kingſclere		
Okeley Hall	Chuteley		
Okeley North	Chuteley		
Oldſtoke	Budleſgate		
Otterburn	Budleſgate		
Overton	Overton	R. Baſingſtoke	29 19 2½
Overton	Overton	V. Baſingſtoke	14 12 3½
Ovington	Fawley	R. Alresford	9 10 0
Owre	Redbridge		
Owſelbury	Fawley		
Oxenborn	Eaſtermean		
Oxenborn	Meanſtock		
Paltons	Redbridge		
Pamber	Barton Stacy		
Pamber	Holdſhot		
Park	New Foreſt		
Park Houſe	New Foreſt		
Parlieu	Chriſtchurch		
Patow Beacons	Micheldever		
Peak	Meanſtock		
Pennington	Ringwood		
Penton Grafton	Andover	R. Andover	9 12 7

PEN	HUNDRED.	DEANERY.	VALUATION.
Penton Mewſey	Andover		
Perſint	Kingſomborn		
PETERSFIELD	Fiſhdean		
Pettleworth	Thorngate		
Pidleworth	Thorngate		
Pilley	New Foreſt		
Pitt	Budleſgate		
Platford	Andover		
Polack	Waltham		
Polhampton	Overton		
Polſgrave	Portſdown		
Popham	Micheldever		
Porcheſter	Portſdown	V. Drokinsford	6 0 0
Porchwood	Manſbridge		
Portſey	Portſdown	V. Drokinsford	9 4 2
Portſey Caſtle	Portſdown		
PORTSMOUTH	Portſdown	V. Drokinsford	5 10 0
Portſmouth Caſtle	Portſdown		
Preſton	Chriſtchurch		
Preſton Candover	Barmanſpit	V. Alresford	10 0 0
Preve Park	Baſingſtoke		
Prevet	Fawley		
Priors Dean	Barton Stacy		
Priory Tithing	Andover		
Puxel	Farham		
Quarley	Andover	R. Andover	15 12 9
Ramſdean	Eaſtermean		
Ranvells	Kingſomborn		
Redbridge	Redbridge		
Redman	Andover		
RINGWOOD	Ringwood	V. Fordingbridge	75 5 5
Riplington	Eaſtermean		
Roch Court	Titchfield		
Rockborn	Fordingbridge		

Rock-

ROC	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Rockborn-Houſe	Fordingbridge		
Ropley	Sutton		
Rotherfield	Odiham		
Rotherwick	Odiham		
Rowner	Tichfield	R. Drokinsford	6 0 0½
RUMSEY	Kingſomborn	V. Somborn	20 17 11½
Rye	Odiham		
Ryfield Lodge	New Foreſt		
Saberton Place	Meanſtock		
Sandford	Kingſomborn		
Saſbury	Tichfield		
Saton	Andover		
Saveſton	Andover		
SELBORN	Selborn	V. Alton	8 2 0
Setchfield	Fordingbridge		
Shalden	Odiham		
Shamblehurſt	Manſbridge		
Sharpricks	Chriſtchurch		
Shatſham	Manſbridge		
Sheet	Finchdean		
Shephove	Crundel		
Sherborn	Alton		
Sherborn Monks	Chuteley	V. Baſingſtoke	8 0 7½
Sherborn St. John's	Baſingſtoke	R. Baſingſtoke	9 7 11½
Sherborn St. John's	Baſingſtoke	V. Baſingſtoke	7 0 0
Sherfield	Odiham	R. Baſingſtoke	11 3 5
Sherfield	Thorngate	R. Somborn	6 10 1
Shidfield	Waltham		
Shilbolton	Kingſomborn	R. Somborn	26 19 2½
Shipton	Thorngate	V. Andover	8 0 0
Sidford	Manſbridge		
Sidmanton	Kingſclere		
Silcheſter	Holdſhot	R. Baſingſtoke	9 5 11
Sinklees	Waltham		

SKE	HUNDRED.	DEANERY.	VALUATION.
Skewers	Baſingſtoke		
Slackſted	Micheldever		
Snodington	Thorngate		
Soak	Fawley		
Somborn Parva	Kingſomborn		
Somborn Upper	Kingſomborn		
Somerfield	Chriſtchurch		
Sopley	Chriſtchurch	V. Fordingbridge	12 16 9
Southampton	Overton		
SOUTHAMPTON	Waltham		
Southweek	Portſdown		
Southwood	Boſmere		
Sowthorp	Odiham		
Sparkford	Budleſgate		
Sperſhot	Kingſomborn		
Stanbridge	Kingſomborn		
Stannog	Titchfield		
Stapley	Odiham		
Steep	Eaſtermean		
Stephenton	Baſingſtoke	R. Baſingſtoke	11 4 0½
Stobridgton	Titchfield		
STOCKBRIDGE	Kingſomborn		
Stoke	Evinger		
Stoke	Portſdown		
Stoke Biſhops	Fawley	R. Winton	14 7 4
Stoke Cherity	Kingſomborn	R. Somborn	15 13 5
Stoke North	Boſmere		
Stone	Redbridge		
Stoneham North	Manſbridge	R. Southampton	20 12 0
Stoneham South	Manſbridge	V. Southampton	10 0 0
Stratfield Say	Holdſhot	R. Baſingſtoke	23 13 7½
Stratfield Turges	Holdſhot	R. Baſingſtoke	6 10 1
Stratton Eaſt	Micheldever		
Stratton Weſt	Micheldever		

STR	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Street	Chriſtchurch		
Subberton	Meanſtock		
Sutton	Barton Stacy		
Sutton	Crundel		
Sutton	Sutton	V. Alresford	19 10 0½
Swampton	Evinger		
Swanmore	Waltham		
Swanthorp	Crandall		
Swanwick	Tichfield		
Swar Wootton	Bunteſborough	R. Alresford	4 5 1
Sway	Chriſtchurch		
Tachbury	Redbridge		
Tadley	Overton		
Tangley	Paſtrow		
Temple	Selborn		
Tertio Dean	Fawley		
Teſtwood	Redbridge		
Thornay	Boſmere		
Thorpe	Navisford		
Thruxton	Andover	R. Andover	15 12 9
Tichburn	Fawley		
Tichfield	Tichfield	R. Drokinsford	6 17 3
Tichfield Houſe	Tichfield		
Tidworth	Andover	R. Andover	14 15 1
Timſbury	Kingſomborn	P. Somborn	35 12 8½
Tiſted Eaſt	Selborn	R. Alton	11 19 1½
Tiſted Weſt	Sutton		
Titherley Eaſt	Thorngate		
Titherley Weſt	Thorngate	R. Somborn	8 5 9
Toothill	Manſbridge		
Totton	Redbridge		
Truxton	Andover	R. Andover	15 12 9
Tuddiford	Chriſtchurch		
Tufton	Chriſtchurch		

TUR	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Turges	Holdſhot		
Turnworth	Baſingſtoke	R. Baſingſtoke	8 18 9
Twiford	Fawley	V. Winton	12 12 6
Vine	Baſingſtoke		
Votherfield	Alton		
Upham	Waltham	R. Drokinsford	11 12 0½
Upton	Paſtrow		
Upton Grey	Barmanſpit		
Wablington	Boſmere	R. Drokinsford	19 9 4
Wade	Boſmere		
Walhampton	Chriſtchurch		
Wallop Middle	Thorngate		
Wallop Nether	Thorngate	V. Andover	13 13 4
Wallop Upper	Thorngate	R. Andover	27 5 11
Walſworth	Portſdown		
WALTHAM BISHOPS	Waltham	R. Drokinsford	26 5 10½
Waltham North	Overton	R. Baſingſtoke	15 13 4
Wanſted	Portſdown		
Warborn	New Foreſt		
Ward	Redbridge		
Warnborough North	Odiham		
Warnborough South	Odiham	R. Baſingſtoke	14 12 2
Warnford	Meanſtock	R. Drokinsford	21 9 3½
Way	Andover	R. Andover	26 0 0
Wayhill	Andover		
Week	Budleſgate		
Week	Evinger		
Weld	Fawley		
Wellow Eaſt	Thorngate		
Wellow Weſt	Thorngate	V. Somborn	5 0 0
Weſtbroke	Waltham		
Weſtbury	Meanſtock		
Weſt Court	Alton		

WES	Hundred.	Deanery.	Valuation.
Weſton	Barmanſpit		
Weſton	Boſmere		
Weſton	Finchdean		
Weſton	Micheldever		
Weſton	Waltham		
Weſton Patricks	Odiham		
Weſtover	Chriſtchurch		
Wheatley	Alton		
Wherwell	Wherwell	V. Andover	14 0 0
Wherwell	Wherwell		
WHITCHURCH	Evinger	V. Andover	13 12 6½
Whitleyridge Lodge	New Foreſt		
Whitſbury	Ford		
Wick	Baſingſtoke	R. Winton	12 19 0½
Wickham	Tichfield	R. Drokinsford	8 2 8½
Widleigh	Portſdown	R. Drokinsford	7 0 0
Wigley	Thorngate		
Wimerling	Portſdown	V. Drokinsford	7 11 8½
Wimſton	Redbridge		
WINCHESTER	City		
Wincheſter College	C. of Wincheſter		
Wincheſter Palace	C. of Wincheſter		
Winchfield	Odiham	R. Baſingſtoke	8 16 10½
Winckton	Chriſtchurch		
Winhall	Fawley	R. Winton	2 9 4
Winſlade	Baſingſtoke	R. Baſingſtoke	6 12 0
Winterſhill	Waltham		
Wintney Hartley	Odiham	V. Baſingſtoke	4 0 7½
Winton	Ringwood		
Wiſherborn	Chuteley		
Witham	Andover		
Wittleſbury	Fordingbridge	V. Fordingbridge	5 13 2
Wolſton	Manſbridge		
Wolverton	Kingſclere	R. Baſingſtoke	13 2 8

WON	HUNDRED.	DEANERY.	VALUATION.
Wonſton	Budleſgate	R. Somborn	46 15 6½
Woodcot	Paſtrow		
Woodcot	Waltham		
Woodgaſton	Baſingſtoke		
Woodhay Eaſt	Evinger	R. Andover	21 5 10
Woodhouſe	Finchdean		
Woodmancote	Bunteſborough		
Wortham Eaſt	Alton	R. Alton	13 1 6
Wortham Weſt	Alton		
Worth Caſtle	Tichfield		
Worting	Chuteley	R. Baſingſtoke	8 17 7½
Wotton	Chuteley	V. Baſingſtoke	10 2 2
Yabington	Fawley		
Yately	Crundel		
Yatton Eaſt	Wherwell		

The Deanery of the Iſle of Wight *Dioceſe, with the Hundreds of* Eaſt *and* Weſt Medina.

	Hundred.	Val.	Incumbent.	Patron.	Seats.
Arreton, V.	E. Medina	15 14 9	Mr. Griffin	Mr. Fleming	Mr. Fleming.
Brading, Vic.	E. Med.	18 18 9	Mr. Granger	Trin. Coll. Cambr.	Sir Will. Oglander, Bart. Rich. Knight, Eſq.
Binſted, Rect.	E. Med.	1 7 0	Mr. Deacon	Biſhop of Winton	
Bonchurch, Rect.	E. Med.	6 15 3	Mr. Torrie	Mr. Popham	Mr. Popham.
Brixton, Rect.	W. Med.	32 3 2	Mr. Tirrell	Biſhop of Winton	
Calborn, Rect.	W. Med.	19 2 6	Mr. Williams	Biſhop of Winton	Sir J. Barrington.
Capella de St. Spirit. in Calborn Paroch. al. Newtown, dilapidated					
Capella de Caſtro, or Careſbrooke Caſtle			Mr. Gilbert	The King	Governor of the Iſle.
Careſbrooke, Vic.	W. Med.	23 8 0	Mr. Scott	Q. Coll. Oxon.	
Capella de Brook	W. Med.	1 18 8	Mr. Creffeild	W. Bowſeman, Eſq.	Sir John Miller, Bt. W. Bowſeman, Eſq.
Cowes, W. Med. Chapel to Northwood			Mr. King		
Freſhwater, Rect.	W. Med.	19 8 4	Mr. Creffeild	St. John's College, Cambridge	Urry de Aſſeton, Eſq. And. Morgan, Eſq.
Gatcomb, Rect.	W. Med.	25 16 3	Mr. Worſeley	John Worſeley, Eſq.	John Worſeley, Eſq.
Godſhill, Vic.	E. Med.	———	Mr. Simpſon	Q. Coll. Oxon.	Sir Rob. Worſeley.
Kingſton, Rect.	E. Med.	5 4 6	Mr. Godſhill	Lady Meaux	Lady Meaux.
St. Laurence, Rect.	E. Med.	———	Mr. Nutkins	Sir Rob. Worſeley	
Mottſon, Rect.	W. Med.	11 16 3	Mr. Conſtantine	John Leigh, Eſq.	John Leigh, Eſq.
Newport, W. Med. Chapel to Careſbrooke			Mr. Gilbert		
New Church, Vic.	E. Med.	9 18 8	Mr. Calloway	Biſhop of Briſtol	Sir Triſtram Dillington, Bart.
Nighton, Rect.	E. Med.	20 7 1	Mr. Thompſon	Q. Coll. Oxon.	
Northwood, Rect.	W. Med. C. to Careſb.		Mr. Scott		
Shorwell, Rect.	W. Med.	20 0 2	Mr. Leigh	John Leigh, Eſq.	
Shorwell, Vic.	W. Med.	17 7 9	Mr. Godſhill	John Leigh, Eſq.	John Leigh, Eſq.
Shafflett, Vic.	W. Med.	12 2 3	Mr. Harvey	The Crown	
Shanklyn, Chapel to Bonchurch	E. Med.	———	Mr. Torrie	———	Mr. Popham.
Thorley, Vic.	W. Med.	6 18 4	Mr. Harvey	Mr. Goter	Henry Holmes, Eſq.
Whippingham, Rect.	E. Med.	15 1 1	Mr. Ball	The Crown	W. Stephens, Eſq. R. Blachford, Eſq.
Wooton, Rect.	E. Med.	6 4 2	Mr. Dean	Mr. Liſle, of Cooks Eaſton	Mr. Liſle.
Yarmouth	W. Med.	———	Mr. Harvey	The Crown	Henry Holmes, Eſq.
Yaverland, Rect.	E. Med.	5 6 10	Mr. Gilbert	John Richards, Eſq.	John Richards, Eſq.

LIST

Of the principal SEATS *of the* NOBILITY *in* HAMPSHIRE, 1794.

APPULDERCOMB, Iſle of Wight.
Aſhley Lodge, near Fordingbridge.
Avington, near Alresford.
Brookwood Park, near Alresford.
Bellvue, near Southampton.
Beſtorn, New Foreſt.
Bevis Mount, near Southampton.
Bolderwood Lodge, New Foreſt.
Bortſwood, near New Foreſt.
Bramble Hill, near Fordingbridge.
Bramſhill Park, near Heckfield.
Brittlesford, Iſle of Wight.
Burley Lodge, New Foreſt.
Cadland Park, upon the New Foreſt.
Cannon Park, near Kingſclere.
Chapman's Ford, near Wincheſter.
Chilton Candover.
Dinny Lodge, New Foreſt.
Dogmersfield, near Odiham.
Eaſt Stretton.
Evelham.
Farnſborough.
Freemantle Park.
Gatcombe Houſe, Iſle of Wight.
Grange, near Alresford.
Hackwood Park, near Baſingſtoke.
Havant Park.
Headly Park, near Alton.
Heckfield Park, near Odiham.
Highcliffs, near Chriſtchurch.
Holmeley, New Foreſt.
Hurſley Lodge, near Wincheſter.
Iver Lodge, near Fordingbridge.
Ideſworth Park.
Mallwood Lodge, near Weſt Minſted.
New Park, New Foreſt.
Pitt Place, Iſle of Wight.
Polton's, near Rumſey.
Red Rice, near Andover.
Ringfield Lodge, New Foreſt.
Rotherfield, near Alton.
Southwick Park, near Fareham.
North Stoneham, near Southampton.
Stratfield Saye Park, near Odiham.
Stubbington, near Croften.
Sydmonton, near Kingſclere.
Tilney Hall, near Odiham.
Wolbury, near Comb.
Wulverton, near Wincheſter.

The moſt remarkable VIEWS *and* SITUATIONS *are, from*

ASHLEY DOWN.
Between Cowes and Newport, and thence to Hurſt Stoke.
From Cariſbrook Caſtle.
From Dun Noſe, on the ſouth eaſt coaſt.
From Freſh Water, ſix miles from Yarmouth.
From Rider and Troublefield, as well as from Apply under Cliff, ſouth weſt of Dun Noſe, on the ſouth eaſt coaſt.
From Nunwell Down.
From Portſdown, five miles north of Portſmouth.
From Shanklin Chine.
The Needle Rock, and the weſt end of the Iſle of Wight, ſeen from the ſea, with the cavern.
Weſt Lodge, in Bere Foreſt.

L I S T

Of NOBLEMEN's *and* GENTLEMEN's SEATS *in* HAMPSHIRE, 1740, *viz.*

1. ABBOTSTONE, near Alresford, the ſeat of his Grace the Duke of Bolton.
2. Hackwood, near Baſingſtoke, another ſeat of his Grace the Duke of Bolton.
3. Baſing Houſe, another of the ſame Nobleman's.
4. Tichfield, his Grace the Duke of Portland's
5. Rockborn Houſe, 15 miles weſt of Southampton, the Right Honourable the Earl of Shafteſbury's.
6. Down Huſband, near Andover, the Right Honourable Earl of Portſmouth's.
7. Farnborough Place, in the north eaſt corner of the county.

8. Bevis Mount, near Southampton, the Right Honourable the Counteſs of Peterborough's.
9. Quickſett, the Right Honourable the Earl of Saliſbury's.
10. The Earl of Carliſle's, at Wickham.
11. Soberton, the Right Honourable Earl of Plymouth's.
12. Bolderhurſt, the ſeat of the Lord Delawar, who is Maſter-Foreſter of the Bailiwick of Friſhow, in New Foreſt.
13. Eadeſworth, Lord Dormer's.
14. Moyle's Court, Lord Windſor's.
15. Farleigh, near Baſingſtoke, Lord Lymington's.
16. Dogmersfield, the ſeat of Paulett St. John, Eſq. one of the Knights of the Shire in the preſent Parliament.
17. Eaſton, near the city of Wincheſter, the ſeat of the Honourable William Paulett, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for that city.
18. Avington, the ſeat of George Bridges, Eſq. the other Repreſentative for the city of Wincheſter.
19. Quarley, near Andover, the ſeat of Peter Delme, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the Town of Southampton.
20. The Vine, near Baſingſtoke, the ſeat of Anthony Chute, Eſq. one of the Members for Newport, in the Iſle of Wight.
21. Horn Court, near Chriſtchurch, the ſeat of Edward Hooper, jun. Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for that Borough.
22. Wall Hampton, near Lymington, the ſeat of Harry Burrard, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives for that Borough.
23. Chilton Candover, the ſeat of Sir Robert Worſley, Bart.
24. Bramzell, near Hartford Bridge, Sir John Cope's.
25. Lainſton, near Wincheſter, the ſeat of John Merrill, Eſq.
26. The Grange, the ſeat of Anthony Henley, Eſq.
27. Stratfield Lea, Mr. Pitt's.
28. Kelſey, Mr. Pointer's.
29. Hermaid, Mr. Jervis's.
30. Throckhill, Mr. Allaway's.
31. Titherly, Mr. Rolle's.
32. and 33. The Duke of Montague, and Mr. Brocas, have ſeats at Beaulieu in the New Foreſt.
34. Mr. Hunt's, at Popham.
35. Henry Hoare's, Eſq. at Quarley.

36. Henry Earle's, Eſq. at Grateley.
37. Nea, the ſeat of Charles Brander, Eſq.
38. Hurſley Lodge, the ſeat of Sir William Heathcote, Bart.
39. Mottisfont, Sir Richard Mills's.
40. Brembridge, Mr. Willis's.
41. Murll, Mr. Dacre's.
42. Shawford, Mr. Mildmay's.
43. Worthy, Mr. Hooker's.
44. Rookeley; Mr. Weeks's.
45. Stoneham, Sir Seymour Pyle's.
46. Candover, Mr. Guidot's.
47. Sommerley, Sir Philip Hobby's.
48. Ringwood, James Wilkes's, Eſq.
49. Biſton, Henry Compton's, Eſq.
50. Winkon, Mr. Perkins's.

BOOKS *and* MANUSCRIPTS *relating to this* COUNTY.

I KNOW of no general deſcription of this county, but in Camden, and the Magna Britannia, 6 vol. 4to.

It was viſited by T. Benolt Clarencieux, 1530 or 1561; by Cook, 1576; by Philpot, 1622; and by H. St. George.

Alexander Thiſtlethwayte, Knight of the Shire, was compiling a hiſtory of this county: it is mentioned in Archbiſhop Hering's Letters.

The Rev. Mr. Warner was compiling a hiſtory of this county: he publiſhed the tranſlation of the Doomſday included in this work. The ſame gentleman's curious obſervations on the ſouth weſt parts of this county have been of great aſſiſtance to the editor of this work.

Iſaac Taylor engraved an accurate ſurvey of this county on ſix ſheets, on a ſcale of one inch to a mile: a better ſurvey, however, has lately been executed on ſix ſheets, by Mr. William Faden, and ſells for two guineas.

There is a ſmall neat map engraved by Cary, in Mr. Gough's edition of Camden's Britannia.

For the ſtate of agriculture in this county, ſee page 1, of Vol. iii. of this work.

Topographical Deſcription of the County, alphabetically arranged.

ABBATSTON, alias Abberſton, near Alresford.
Abbots Anne, near Andover.
Abbotſton, near Alresford, a houſe now in ruins, was built by Charles I. Duke of Bolton.
Abbotſworthy, near Alresford.
Abeſley, on the Avon, between Ringwood and Fordingbridge.
Abſhot, near Tichfield.

AFFETON, or AFTON.*

AFFETON was a manor that had belonged to Earl Toſti, but at the time of the general ſurvey, was in the King's hands: it was rated at four hides in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, but in the general ſurvey, at three hides only; and was valued at eight pounds; from whence it appears to have been one of the beſt manors in the iſland. It is found, ſoon after the compiling of Doomſday-book, in the poſſeſſion of a family who took their ſurname from it; there are too grants, from Robert de Affeton, and William de Affeton, to the Abbey of Lyra, of the tithes of their fiſheries; which deeds, though without date, ſeem to have been made prior to the founding of Quarr Abbey. After Baldwin de Redvers had founded that Abbey, it proved a formidable competitor with Lyra for pious donations. Sir Richard Affeton is found to have been much intruſted by the Counteſs Iſabella de Fortibus; and it may be inferred, from a variety of circumſtances, that he promoted the ſale of the iſland to the King. In the twenty-third of that reign, he was joined with Sir Adam Gourdon, in the office of Warden of the Iſland; and was allowed a ſum of money to provide for the ſoldiers arrayed for the defence of the iſland, and for war engines. In the fifteenth year of Edward the Third, the manor is found in the family of Brokenford. In the ſurvey, taken the ſecond year of the reign of Elizabeth, the manor of Affeton was poſſeſſed by the ancient family of Bruen, or Bruin, Lords of the manor of Fordingbridge. It was afterwards purchaſed by the family of Urry,

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 270.

and

and is now in the poſſeſſion of John Urry, Eſq. a Captain in his Majeſty's navy: the houſe is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river.

AGESTON, Iſle of Wight, near Medina.

ALDERNEY, Iſle of; ſee Vol. iii.

ALRESFORD,

SIXTY miles from London, in the road to Wincheſter, from which it is ſeven miles, and eighteen to Southampton, is an ancient borough, in a little river called Alre by Camden, but Itching by the country people. This town, according to the regiſter of the church of Wincheſter, was given by the religious King Kinewalc with great devotion to the church of Wincheſter, after he had received the chriſtian ſacraments from Biſhop Birinus, at the beginning of chriſtianity in theſe parts; and Godfrey Lucy, who was biſhop there in 1220, renewed the market here, and called the place Newmarket, perhaps to diſtinguiſh it from old Alresford; but the people would not comply with the alteration, and ſo it kept its name. It is governed by a Bailiff, and eight Burgeſſes. It has a great market on Thurſdays, which is chiefly for ſheep. Its fairs are on Holy Thurſday, and June 24th, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, &c. On May Day, 1710, this town was burnt down by a fire, which ſpared neither market-houſe, nor church. Before this diſaſter, there was not one alms-man in the pariſh. It has been ſince burnt down, but is handſomely rebuilt. Part of a Roman highway, that goes from this place to Alton, ſerves for the head to a great pond, or rather a little lake near this place, on which are abundance of ſwans. Near this town, are ſeveral noble ſeats; amongſt which are, the Grange, built for Sir Robert Henley, by Inigo Jones, now the property of Henry Drummond, eſq.; Clilton Candover, late belonging to the Warſley's; Abbotſtone, an old ſeat of the Duke of Bolton's; Brook Wood, the ſeat and park of Lord Malmſbury, late Mr. Smith's, huſband of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the elegant and pathetic author of Ethelinde, &c.

ALRESFORD OLD

IS a neighbouring village to the above.

Near this place, that eminent, great, and gallant ſea-officer, Sir George Bridges Rodney, had a ſeat, and was too long a reſident of this county to be neglected here. This great man, born February 1718, was bred up to the ſea; and, ſerving in different ſtations,

ſtations, was, in 1742, appointed a Captain in the navy; in 1749, Governor, and Commander in Chief, at Newfoundland; in 1759, he commanded a ſquadron, that bombarded Havre de Grace, on the coaſt of France; in 1762, he commanded jointly the fleet at the taking of the Havannah; in 1764, he was created a Baronet, and a Vice-Admiral; in 1765, he was appointed Maſter of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich. Being of a noble and generous ſpirit, he became, ſome time after, ſo much embarraſſed for pecuniary aſſiſtance, that he retired abroad, where he remained ſome time in great diſtreſs. The French government, highly ſenſible of Sir George's great talents, offered to make him their Port-Admiral, which was refuſed by him, though then in great diſtreſs, and actually under confinement for his debts. A Peer, of very high rank in France, generouſly paid off Sir George's incumbrances there, and ſet him at liberty.

Coming to England in 1780, he was appointed Commander of the Weſt India fleet, taking with him part of the channel fleet, to relieve Gibraltar; he ſucceeded in that enterprize, and took many valuable prizes; fought the Spaniſh fleet under Don Langara, and taking that admiral, with ſeveral of his ſquadron, totally defeated them; he received the thanks of the Lords and Commons, and his Majeſty was pleaſed to create him a Knight of the Bath.

In 1781, he took a Dutch admiral with a valuable convoy, and the iſland of St. Euſtatia, with an immenſe booty. On his return to England, he was appointed Vice-Admiral of Great Britain. In the preceding year, he was unanimouſly choſen to repreſent the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, in the Parliament that was elected in the autumn of 1780.

In April 1782, he totally defeated the French fleet in the Weſt Indies, took ſeveral of their line of battle-ſhips, with their commander in chief, Compte de Graſſe, in the ſhip named the Ville de Paris, which was of the immenſe force of 112 guns. Theſe great and eminent ſervices completely turned the ſcale of the war in favour of Great Britain, and he now again received the thanks of both houſes of Parliament; and his Majeſty was pleaſed to call him to the dignity of the Peerage, May 12th, 1782, by the ſtyle and title of Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, in the county of Somerſet, being the original family ſeat for many generations. His lordſhip died 1792, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, who married a daughter of Alderman Harley, and reſides at his ſeat, near this place.

ALTON.



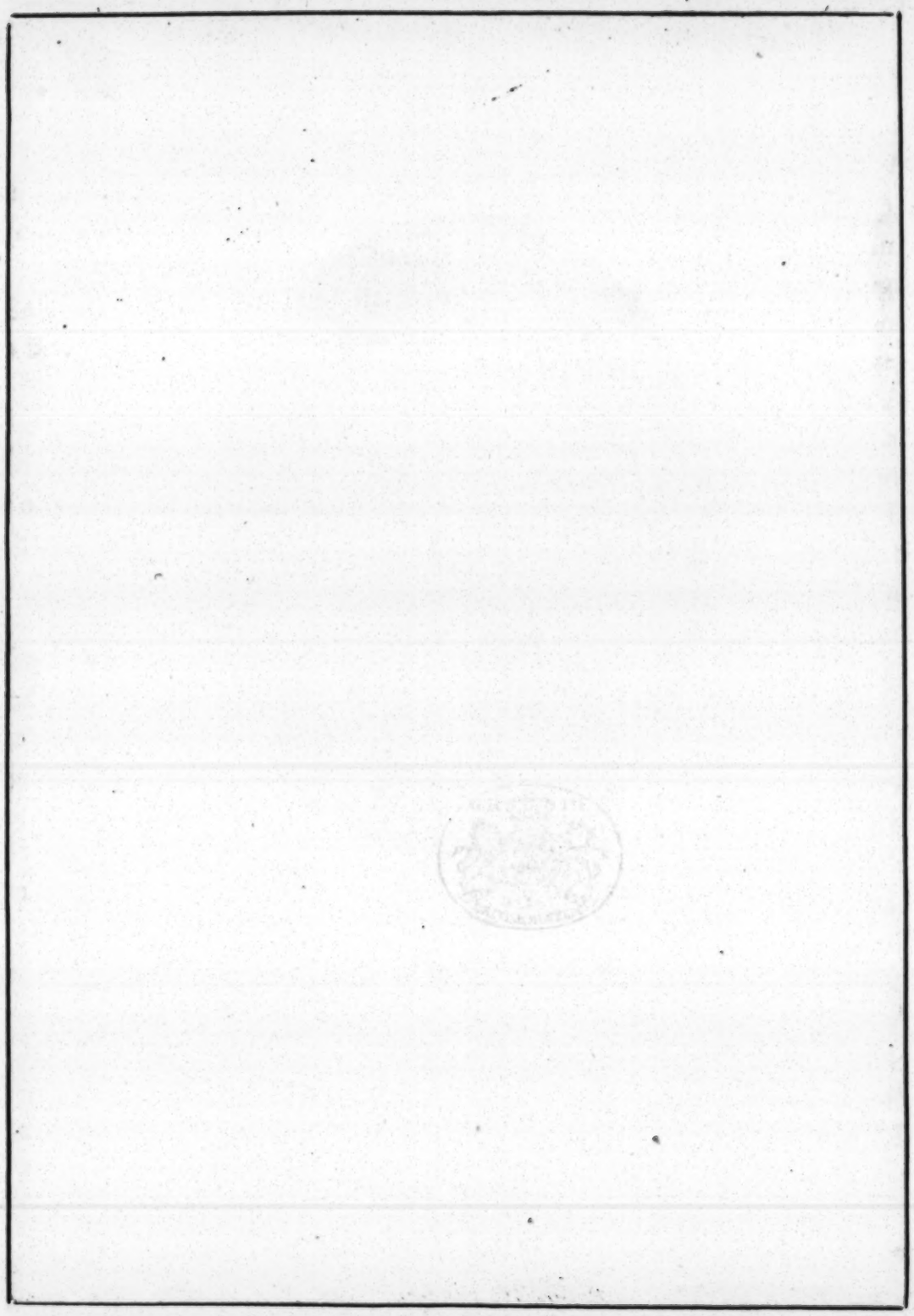
LORD RODNEY.

Commander in Chief of his Majestys Fleet in ye West Indies.

who defeated COUNT DE GRASSE,

April 12: 1782. 30

Publishd, March, 2. 1795.



ALTON,

BETWEEN Farnham, in Surrey, and Alresford, in the road from Southampton and Wincheſter to London, from whence it is fifty miles. It abounds with wood. It is ſmall, and of little note, but for its manufactory of corded Druggets, figured Barragons, Sargedeninis, &c. It has a ſmall but neat church, and the river Waye runs through the town. Here is a charity ſchool for forty boys and twenty girls. Fair December 29. Market on Saturday.

King Alfred bequeathed this town to the keeper of Leodre.

The manor of this town, with divers lands, tenements, and hereditaments, belonged, before the diſſolution, to the monaſtery of Hide, but it falling into the Royal hands, King Henry VIII. gave it to Richard Percival, eſq. who exchanged it for ſome lands in the county of Wilts. This place gave name to William de Alton, a Dominican Friar, who wrote in the reign of Edward II. and aſſerted, that the virgin Mary was polluted with original ſin, as all mankind are.

Here Lord Hopton poſted himſelf with a body of troops, in the time of the civil wars of Charles I. but Sir William Waller, with a body of forces, marching againſt him, made priſoners Colonel Bowles's regiment of foot; for that officer, retiring with his men into the church, had not time to barricade the doors; and the enemy entering with him, the ſoldiers threw down their arms and aſked for quarter, which was granted, and alſo offered it to the colonel, but he refuſing it, was killed on the ſpot.

The following was the title of the Parliament's narrative of that affair:

" A Narration of the great Victory obtained by the Parliament's Forces, under " Sir William Waller, at Alton, in Surrey,* December 13th, 1643."

ALDERSHOT, near Farnham.

ALLINGTON, near Buſh Waltham.

ALVERSTOCK, near Fareham.

ALVERSTON, near Fareham.

* Should be Hampſhire, Gough, vol. i. p. 396.

ALVER-

ALVERSTON,*

FORMERLY written Alfredſtone, is recorded in Domeſday-book among the extenſive poſſeſſions of William Fitz-Stur; and in the reign of Edward I. was held by William de Aumarle of the county of Dorſet; from his heir it came to Sir John Maltravers, whoſe daughter and heir married Humphrey Stafford, a younger brother of the Earl of Stafford; and by his daughter and heir it came to Sir Giles Strangeways. It was purchaſed by Richard Broad, Eſq. and afterwards by the late Lord Holmes, who deviſed it to the Reverend Mr. Holmes.

AMBERSAM, near Petersfield.

AMERSHAM, near Petersfield.

AMMERFORM, or AMNERFARM, ſix miles from Buſh Waltham, and Fareham.

AMPORT, near Andover, has a charity ſchool.

ANDEWELL, or ENDEWELL,† between Baſingſtoke and Hartford Bridge, was an alien priory cell to Tyrone, in Normandy, as early as John, or Henry III. It now belongs to Wincheſter college.

ANDOVER,

SIXTY-SIX miles from London, and ten from Wincheſter. It ſtands on the river Ande, that comes out of the foreſt of Chute. It is ſaid to have had its firſt charter from King John, but was incorporated laſt by Queen Elizabeth; and is governed by a bailiff, ſteward, recorder, and ten approved men (out of whom are choſen two juſtices), and twenty-two capital burgeſſes, who yearly chooſe the bailiff, and he elects two ſerjeants at mace, to attend them. It is a large, handſome, populous town, pleaſantly ſituated on the edge of the downs, and a great thoroughfare from London to Wiltſhire, and from Newbury to Saliſbury. It is a great town for malting, and a manufacture of ſhalloons; and its fairs are on Thurſday and Friday, the third week in Lent, May the 12th, and November the 6th. Market on Saturdays. Here is an hoſpital for ſix men, built and endowed by John Pollen, eſq. who

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 198. † Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 112.

repre-

repreſented this borough in ſeveral parliaments, in the reign of William III. This town gives title to the eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Berkſhire, who is always called Lord Andover.

Here are alſo a free ſchool founded in 1569, by John Hanſon, Eſq. and a charity ſchool for thirty boys. The church is an ancient edifice. The neighbourhood was well known to the Romans, and near it they had camps, both on Quarley Hill, and at Brehill, where their ſcites may be traced, many of the trenches not being filled up. It was by the Saxons called Andeafaran. The church of St. Mary in this town was given by William the Conqueror to the French abbey of Saint Florence, at Salmur, in Anjou; it became a cell to that monaſtery, but was diſſolved by ſtatute the 2d of Henry V. who gave it to Wincheſter college.

In this town, in the year 893, Æthelred King of England, when the Danes ravaged all England, that he might ſecure his nation in a laſting peace, adopted Anlaf, the Dane; but this great honour availed little on their barbarous diſpoſitions, their friendſhip being ſoon broke.

St. ANDREW'S CASTLE, near the river Brere, between Southampton and Petersfield.

ANFIELD, near the former.

ANNELITTLE, near Whorwell.

ANSTEY, near Alton.

APPLESHAW, four miles from Andover. Fairs, May 23, and Nov. 5th.

APLEY,*

THE ſeat of Mrs. Robe rts, is a ſmall elegant place, ſituated about a quarter of a mile from Ride. From the houſe and garden, the road at Spithead and the town of Portſmouth appear to the greateſt advantage.

APPLEDURCOMBE,†

IN the Iſle of Wight, near the coaſt, ſouth eaſt of Newport, was a cell of Benedictine Monks, founded by Iſabella de Fortibus, about the end of the reign of Henry III. and made ſubordinate to the Abbey of St. Mary de Montiſburgh, in Normandy, but was diſſolved with the reſt of the alien priories, by King Henry V. It is

* Sir R'chard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, page 200. † Ibid. 218.

now the ſuperb ſeat of Sir Richard Worſley, Bart. and from his elaborate and entertaining book, we have extracted the following account.

The Priory of Appledurcombe was a cell to the Abbey of Montiſburgh, in Normandy; and was given to them by Richard de Redvers, founder of that Abbey, as appears by a charter of confirmation, in which theſe lands are deſcribed as given to the Abbey of Montiſburgh by that family.* That Convent had a Prior and two Monks here, in charge of the profits of their lands; which were Appuldurcombe, Sandford, and Week. King Henry IV. during the war with France, gave it to the Nuns without Aldgate, London,† who afterwards obtained a grant from the Abbey of all their right and title to thoſe lands. Iſabella de Fortibus ſhewed ſo much regard to the Convent of her anceſtor's foundation, that in her charter to the town of Newport, ſhe exempted the Prior of Appledurcombe from the toll and petty cuſtoms granted to that Borough. Edward III. apprehending a deſcent of the French on this iſland, ordered the Biſhop of Wincheſter to remove the Priors and Monks belonging to the French Monaſteries from thence to Hide Abbey, near Wincheſter; and it appears that a Prior and two Monks were ſent from Appuldurcombe.‡

Appledurcombe Park is the chief ſeat of the Worſley family: the old priory houſe was ſituated a ſmall diſtance from the preſent manſion; it underwent a thorough repair in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was taken down by Sir Robert Worſley, in the beginning of the preſent century.

The entrance into the park, which is well ſtocked with deer, is through an elegant gateway of the Ionic order. The ſoil is very rich, and affords excellent paſturage: beeches of uncommon magnitude, interſperſed with venerable oaks form the back ground above the houſe; the different eminences command moſt extenſive and grand proſpects. On the eaſt are ſeen St. Helen's road, Spithead, and Portſmouth; on the weſt, the Cliffs at Freſhwater, the Dorſetſhire coaſt, and the Iſle of Portland; on the north, is a view of the New Foreſt and the channel, by which the iſland is ſeparated from the other part of the county; and on the ſouth, is the Britiſh channel. On the ſummit of the park is an obeliſk of Corniſh granite, near ſeventy feet in height, erected to the memory of Sir Robert Worſley; and on a rocky cliff, about a mile from the park, is the ruin of an ancient caſtle, which ſerves as a point of view from the houſe.

The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated about ſeven miles ſouth of the town of Newport; it has four regular fronts of the Corinthian order, built of free-ſtone, the pilaſters, cor-

* Monaſt. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 892.
† Ex Cart. Antiq. penes Richard Worſley, Bart.
‡ See Appendix, No. LXXIX.

nices,

nices, baluſtrades, and other ornamental parts, are of Portland ſtone, the roof is covered with Weſtmorland ſlates. The grand entrance in the eaſt front is through a hall fifty-four feet in length, by twenty-four in breadth, adorned with eight beautiful colums of the Ionic order, reſembling Porphyry. On this floor are ſeveral handſome apartments, containing many valuable portraits, and other good paintings; the offices are very commodious; on the firſt and attic ſtories are upwards of twenty bed chambers, with dreſſing rooms. The preſent houſe was begun by Sir Robert Worſley, in the year 1710, but left in very unfiniſhed ſtate; it has ſince been completed by Sir Richard Worſley, who has made conſiderable additions, and much improved upon the original deſign.

APSE.*

THE manor of Apſe, is in ſome ancient writings called *Apſe Canonicorum*, from having belonged to the canons of Chriſtchurch, in Hampſhire, to whom it was given by Baldwin, the firſt Earl of Devon, of that name, when he new modelled the monaſtery, and placed regular inſtead of ſecular canons there. After the diſſolution of religious houſes, the manor was purchaſed by Mr. Dillington, and afterwards ſold by one of his ſucceſſors to Mr. Edward Leigh, of Newport, who left it to Sir John Chicheſter, Baronet, from whom it has been lately purchaſed by the Right Honourable Sir Richard Worſley.

ARRETON.†

THE pariſh of Arreton is bounded by Newchurch and Binſtead on the eaſt, by Wootton and Whippingham on the north, by Cariſbrook and Gatcombe on the weſt, and by Godſhill on the ſouth. Though the name of Arreton does not occur in Domeſday-book, it was one of the ſix churches given by William Fitz-Oſborn, to his abbey of Lyra; and in the reign of Henry I. when Baldwin de Redvers endowed the abbey of Quarr, he either gave the manor of Arreton, or procured it for his new foundation, in which it remained till the abbey was diſſolved. It was purchaſed of the crown by Sir Levinus Bennet, whoſe ſon ſold it to Thomas, Lord Culpeper, when Governor of the iſland; by a marriage with his daughter and heireſs, it paſſed

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 207. † Ibid. 221.

to Lord Fairfax, of Leeds Caſtle, in Kent, in whoſe family it ſtill remains. In this pariſh there were formerly ſeveral lordſhips, though ſome of them are now diſmembered; in Domeſday-book two Standens are mentioned.

ARRETON DOWN, in the pariſh of the ſame name, in the Iſle of Wight.

ARNWOOD, near Chriſtchurch.

ASH.

ASH (Iſle of Wight), near Eaſt Medina.

ASH, near Baſingſtoke.

ASH, near Overton, in the hundred of, and in the Deanery of Baſingſtoke.

Mr. Shaw, in his Topographer, vol. iv. p. 317. gives the following account of it. The pariſhes of Aſh and Deane, in Hampſhire, lie in the hundred of Overton, and Deanery of Baſingſtoke; and are ſituated about ſix miles beyond the latter town, on the great weſtern road to Andover.

In the 39th of Edward III. the principal manors of theſe two pariſhes were purchaſed by the famous William of Wickham, Biſhop of Wincheſter. The Biſhop left a ſiſter, Agnes, the wife of William Champneis, who had iſſue by her a daughter and heir, Alice, who married William Perot, and had iſſue a ſon and heir, Sir Thomas (who took the name of) Wickham, and inherited theſe eſtates, as well as Broughton Caſtle, in Oxfordſhire. He left iſſue a ſon and heir.

William Wickham, who left a daughter and heir, Margaret, who carried theſe eſtates in marriage to Sir William Fienes, ſecond Lord Say and Sele. The ſaid Margaret ſurvived him, and remarrying John Harvey, died 17 Edw. IV.

This is the Lord Say, of whom Leland, in his Itinerary (iv. f. 18), gives the following account.

" The laſte of the Lorde Sayes being in renowne was twice taken priſoner, where-
" by he was puniſhid by the purſe. Wherupon he was fain to lay moſt of his land to
" mortgage, and ſolde clerely part of it. So that ſins the name of the Barony of Say
" is extincted, but the heire males of the Lord Say in deſcent yet remainith caullid
" by the name of Fines."

The fact is, that Henry Fienes, ſon of Lord William, died in 1476, without having received ſummons to Parliament, in conſequence of the loſs of property, as did his ſon Richard in 1486, though they both were called Lord Say. But Edward Fienes, ſon and heir of the latter, did not even uſe the title, becauſe his mother held the capital

pital ſeat and the greateſt part of the eſtate. Richard, his ſon and heir, is the perſon of whom Leland goes on to make mention in theſe words.

" Richard Farmer's doughter hath married the heires of theſe Finez, a man of " faire landes booth yn Oxfordeſhire and Southamptonſhire. But his moſt landes " came by deſcentes onto him by the heire generale of one Wikam, married into the " houſe of the Finez.

" Wikam was owner of the lordeſhip and fair maner place of Broughton, in Ox- " fordſhire, about a mile from Banbyri."

This Richard Fienes, who married Urſula Farmer, died in 1579, leaving iſſue by her, Richard, his ſon and heir, whoſe firſt wife, the mother of his children, was Conſtance, daughter of Sir William Kingſmill, of Sidmanton, in this county; he married ſecondly, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Henry Coddingham, Eſq. Auditor of the Mint, widow of William Pawlett, of Wincheſter, Eſq. but ſhe died S. P. by him.

In 1589, Richard Fenys, Eſq. ſold the manors of Aſh, and Deane, to James Deane, afterwards knighted.

Sir James Deane, a citizen of London (though I preſume of Hampſhire extraction), and a benefactor to the pariſh of Baſingſtoke, &c. enjoyed both theſe manors during his life. At his death, about 1608, the manor of Aſh paſſed to the family of Holdip, a name of which there is frequent mention in the pariſh regiſter, from the marriage of Simon Holdip, Rector of Aſh, with Patience Dowſe, in 1606, to 1639. The frequent chaſms in the regiſter from that period, prevent my tracing them lower.

In the beginning of this century, Aſh belonged to the Shuckburgh's of Warwickſhire, who owned the neighbouring manſion of Laverſtock, by inheritance from the Stukeleys, and Trots, and it is likely that Aſh came to them by the ſame means.

This family ſold it to Mr. Reynolds, who lies buried under a flat ſtone in the middle of the nave of Aſh church, whereon it is mentioned, that he acquired it by his induſtry. From his daughter and heir, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Reginald Jones, Rector of North Waltham and Laverſtock, it paſſed at her death, on June 1, 1763, to Mr. Portal, of Freefolk, its preſent owner.

The Fienes family, during their poſſeſſion of this eſtate, certainly had a ſeat and park here, at which they reſided occaſionally, it being probably the manſion of their Hampſhire eſtates. For, in a terrier of glebe land belonging to the church of Aſh, taken Sept. 23, 1630, there is mention made of " One cloſe, called Burley-cloſe, " by eſtimation ten acres, received in exchange for land, which the Lord Say, Lord " of the ſaid manor, obtained of Mr. Harris, then Rector of Aſh, to enlarge his " Park, and for the glebe land lying in the arable field of the Lord Say."

The

The old manſion ſeems to have been placed on the ſpot now occupied by the farm-houſe, near the church. But there is now, and has long been, a ſeat, pictureſquely ſituated on a higher ſpot, at near a mile diſtance, on ground which was probably part of the old park, and which, on that account, goes by the name of Aſh Park. This ſome years ſince was tenanted and enlarged by Lady Percy; and was afterwards leaſed to the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie (now M. P. for Downton), and at preſent is inhabited by James Holder, Eſq.

Aſh Church. Of the Rectors here, I am not able to give any regular liſt. Mr. Harris has been mentioned as incumbent in the time of Lord Say, and Simon Holdip from 1606 to 1622. Mr. Goldſmith was Rector in 1720; and on Nov. 22, 1729, Richard Ruſſell, LL. B. (afterwards LL. D.) was inducted into this living, having from 1719 enjoyed the adjoining vicarage of Overton; of both which pariſhes he did the duty forty-two years, and then in 1771, being weakened with the approach of age, conſcientiouſly reſigned the latter.—The former, the place of his reſidence, he retained to his death, which happened on Jan. 27th, 1783, in his 88th year. He was ſecond ſon of William Ruſſell, Eſq. of Baſingſtoke, and Jane his wife; a King's ſcholar at Weſtminſter, and ſtudent of Chriſtchurch, Oxford, in which ſeminaries he caught a love for elegant literature, which he retained, and cultivated to his dying day; having had the happineſs of enjoying his faculties to an age at which ſcarce any arrive, and fewer ſtill continue to poſſeſs their former mental powers. During this long period, he performed not only the functions of an uſeful pariſh-prieſt, but of an active and upright magiſtrate. His firſt wife was Elizabeth, relict of Simon Boulte, Eſq. of Weſtminſter (father by her, of the Rev. Mr. Boulte, Rector of Deane, adjoining). He married ſecondly, Mary, daughter of William Dicker, Eſq. of Overton, by whom he had iſſue Charles William, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, who died at Aſhe, 1772, and two daughters, of whom one only is ſurviving, and married. His widow died March 3, 1785, aged 74, and both lie buried in this church, where a mural monument of marble is erected to their memory, from which moſt of the particulars here mentioned are taken.

This is the only monument (except two flat ſtones for Mr. Robert Reynolds, who died April 8, 1727, aged 71, and his daughter) in the church, which is very ſmall, though neat, conſiſting of a ſingle aiſle, and chancel.

The Rev. George Lefroy, formerly Fellow of All Souls, Oxford (and now Rector of Compton, in Surrey), ſucceeded Dr. Ruſſell, and reſides here in an excellent parſonage houſe, rebuilt by himſelf.

ASHLEY, weſt of St. Croſs, and Weſt Foreſt.

ASTON (Iſle of Wight), near Kingſwood.

ATHERTON (Iſle of Wight), in Eaſt Medina.

ASHEY*

IS a manor, but as it is not mentioned either in Domeſday-book, or among the landholders under the Counteſs Iſabella de Fortibus, muſt have taken its name ſince the reign of Edward I. At the diſſolution of religious houſes, it belonged to the Abbey of Whorwell, in Hampſhire, and was purchaſed by Giles Worſley, Eſq. a younger brother of the Worſleys in Lancaſhire, whoſe ſon, by his firſt wife, dying a minor ſoon after his father, a ſuit at law was commenced between his heir at law in Yorkſhire, and his half-brother, the eldeſt ſon by a ſecond wife, which was ſettled by arbitration, that the half-brother ſhould retain poſſeſſion of two-thirds of the eſtate; and that the manor of Ride, the other third part, ſhould be given to the heir at law; by him it was immediately ſold to Mr. Dillington, of Knighton. Sir Bowyer Worſley, the grandſon of Giles, ſold his ſhare of the eſtate, including Aſhey, to Mr. Coteile, from whom it paſſed by inheritance to Lord Edgcumbe.

On the higheſt part of Aſhey down, is erected a triangular truncated pyramid, of hewn ſtone, about twenty feet high, having the apex obliquely cut off: it ſerves as a mark for ſhips coming into St. Helen's or Spithead, and was built, at the expence of the crown, for that purpoſe.

The manor of Knighton Gorges was held in the reign of Henry III. by John de Morville, a younger brother of De Morvilles, a conſiderable family in the county of Cumberland. John de Morville dying in the fortieth year of Henry III. Ralph de Gorges, who married Elen, his daughter and coheir, enjoyed the manor in her right, and received the homage of his tenants at Bradpole, in Dorſetſhire. Sir Ralph de Gorges, the ſon of Elen, left only one daughter, Eleanor the wife of the celebrated Sir Theobald Ruſſel, whoſe ſon Sir Ralph Ruſſel ſucceeded to the Lordſhip of Knighton, and left Sir Maurice his heir. Thomas the only ſon of Sir Maurice dying without iſſue, his heirs general were John Hacket, ſon of one of the daughters of Sir Maurice Ruſſel,† and two of her daughters, Margaret, who married John Keneys, and Eleanor, the wife of Stephen Hatfield. Knighton fell to the ſhare of Hacket, as appears by the return to an inquiſition taken in the ſeventeenth year of the reign of Henry VI. He alſo poſſeſſed Woolverton, Milton, and other eſtates in this iſland.‡ He left two daughters, Joan and Agnes; Joan married —— Gilbert, of Whitcombe,

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 204.

† Dugdale has mentioned the Ruſſel family as anceſtors of the Dukes of Bedford; but the Ruſſels of the Iſle of Wight not only bore different arms, but appear plainly to have ſunk in female heirs.

‡ Eſch. 23 Hen. VII.

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in Somerſetſhire, and had Knighton with part of Woolverton for her portion; and that manor continued in the Gilbert family until the 5th of Elizabeth, when George Gilbert, of Whitcombe, ſold the manor of Knighton, and his ſhares of Milton, Woolverton in Bimbridge, and the manor of Cleavelands in the pariſh of Newchurch, to Anthony Dillington, Eſq. of Pool, in Dorſetſhire: Mr. Dillington ſold his ſhare of Woolverton, Milton, and Cleavelands, to Sir Robert Worſley; but Knighton continued for a long time the ſeat of his family, until, by a failure in the male line, the manor devolved to two ſiſters, coheireſſes of Sir Triſtram Dillington, Bart. the laſt of whom bequeathed it to Maurice Bocland, Eſq. on whoſe deceaſe, it deſcended to the preſent proprietor, George Maurice Biſſet, Eſq. Knighton Houſe is an old building, containing ſeveral good apartments, beautifully ſituated on the edge of a hill between ſome fine woods, formerly remarkable for great plenty of pheaſants.

AVERSTON (Iſle of Wight), in Eaſt Medina.

AVINGTON, near Wincheſter.

AVON.

AVON (this river) enters Hampſhire at a village called Charford, paſſes near Fordingbridge, a conſiderable market town; thence it continues its courſe to Ringwood, another market town, and at Chriſtchurch, a large and populous borough, near which it receives the Stour, a conſiderable river from Dorſetſhire, and falls into the Engliſh Channel. Large ſhips go up to Chriſtchurch, the mouth of the Avon being there very deep, and the tide riſes ſeven or eight feet high at that town. A few miles above that town, the navigation by locks and ſluices begins. At Ringwood, the river forms an iſland, the navigation branch going on one ſide, and a conſiderable ſtream of water on the other. In Yaraton's England's Improvement, 1677, 4to. page 42, is a plan of the mouth of the river Avon, with a propoſal to make a harbour at Chriſtchurch.

AVON, near the former, not far from Chriſtchurch.

St. AUBIN (Iſle of Jerſey)

IS ſituated on a bay of the ſame name, three miles from St. Hillary, and is a place of good trade. It is well built, and has a neat chapel for the convenience of the inhabitants, as the pariſh church is at a great diſtance. The harbour is ſafe, being defended

fended by a fort. There are more merchants in this town than at St. Hillary, and the market has rather the appearance of an exchange; and it has a pier that runs into the ſea like that at Guernſey. Market on Monday.

BADDESLEY, north eaſt of Rumſey.

BADDESLEY SOUTH (near Lymington).*

THE ancient village of Baddeſley appears to have exiſted in the Conqueror's time.† Obſcure as it now is, five centuries ago it was honoured by the reſidence of a party of knights-templars, a mongrel ſpecies of monaſtics, who attempted to blend the oppoſite characters of ſoldiers, devotees, and gallants. The hiſtory of this extraordinary order is curious, and may ſerve the uſeful purpoſe of a warning againſt unlimited confidence in the fickle ſmiles of proſperity.

In the year 1118, when the ſpirit of adventure and knight-errantry was rapidly unfolding itſelf, and religious enthuſiaſm carried to the higheſt pitch, nine cruſaders, Geoffry de St. Aldemar, Hugh des Paynes, and ſeven others, who were quartered in the neighbourhood of the temple at Jeruſalem, aſſociated themſelves together, for the purpoſe of defending ſuch pilgrims, as the ſuperſtition of the times conducted to the holy ſepulchre. Their vow was, to obſerve inviolable chaſtity, perpetual poverty, and to afford protection to the diſtreſſed.

They adhered, for a ſhort time, to this rule of life and manners, with tolerable ſtrictneſs; ſubſiſting entirely on the bounty of others, and keeping but one horſe for the uſe of two knights. But the active gallantry of theſe military monks ſoon rendering them extremely popular, riches accumulated upon them from every quarter. The affluent devotee, who had been protected on his pious expedition from the inſults of the Saracen, by the bravery of the templars, deemed it but a proper return to God, and the order, to devote a large proportion of his poſſeſſions to the uſe of its members. While the lukewarm chriſtian, who had not enthuſiaſm, or courage ſufficient to undertake the voyage to Paleſtine himſelf, thought he could make ſome amends to the divinity for this omiſſion, by loading with preſents theſe guardians of the traveller, and thus ſecuring to others a ſafe journey to the hallowed ſpot. From theſe, and ſuch like cauſes, the knights-templars became incredibly affluent. At the æra of their ſuppreſſion, they numbered among their poſſeſſions ſix-

* Warner's Hampſhire, 8vo. vol. i. p. 223. † Hampſhire, extracted from Domeſday-book.

teen thouſand lordſhips, beſide other lands; eſtates which they had acquired in little more than one hundred and fifty years.

The very circumſtance, however, which appeared to promiſe aggrandiſement and duration to the order, proved the occaſion of its extinction. Unbounded proſperity, and encreaſing wealth, undermined the virtue, and relaxed the vigilance of the knights-templars. Pride and avarice uſurped the place of humility and moderation. Their habits of chaſtity and decency were ſucceeded by the practice of abominable impurities: and the active valour by which they had acquired ſo much renown, degenerated into indolent voluptuouſneſs. In ſhort, were we to give implicit credit to contemporary writers, we ſhould believe the knights-templars to have exhibited, at the latter end of the 13th century, one general appearance of monſtrous and unnatural depravity. Whether, however, theſe repreſentations of them be truly coloured, and the infamy of the knights-templars were really ſuch as deſerved the judgment that befel them; or whether (as is moſt probable) their riches, and proſperous ſtate, conſtituted their worſt offences, exciting the envy of other orders, and the avarice of the great, we cannot determine; but certain it is, that by one terrible and ſevere ſtroke, all the knights-templars throughout every country in Europe, were, by a deep-concerted ſcheme, ſeized and impriſoned on an appointed day. The great and numerous eſtates which they poſſeſſed, were greedily graſped by the ſeveral princes in whoſe kingdoms the order had flouriſhed; while ſome of its miſerable members were tortured into contradictory confeſſions of incredible guilt; others condemned to death for refuſing to criminate themſelves; and ſuch as were more mercifully treated, diſperſed through different monaſteries, and doomed to perpetual penance.

Thus fell the knights-templars; an order that was more remarkable for the modeſty of its origin, the rapidity of its increaſe, the ſplendor of its meridian, and the ſuddenneſs of its fall, than any other monaſtic rule which has hitherto appeared. The firſt attack upon it was made by Pope Clement V. at the intreaty of Philip the Fair, King of France, in 1307; and its utter extinction was decreed by the council of Vienne in 1311; juſt one hundred and ninety-three years after its firſt eſtabliſhment.*

The preceptory of knights-templars at Baddeſley, was founded about the latter end of the 12th century. One Sir Ralph Maſturell ſeems to have been its greateſt benefactor: endowing it with various lands and tenements in the Iſle of Wight, and

* Moſheim's Eccleſiaſt. Hiſt. v. iii. p. 19. 383. Newcourt's Repertorium. Matthew Paris. Indicem in Verb.

in

in the village of Milford.* At the ſuppreſſion of the order, Edward II. granted this preceptory, with its appurtenances, to the knights-hoſpitallers of Jeruſalem, another body of military eccleſiaſtics, who had aſſociated themſelves together, rather prior to the knights-templars. This order exiſts to the preſent day, under the title of the knights of Malta; and, engaged in conſtant hoſtilities with the Turks, and the redemption of Chriſtian captives, ſtill performs the duties to which its founders originally engaged themſelves by oath. In the poſſeſſion of theſe knights, Baddeſley continued till the diſſolution; when it was ſeized on by Henry VIII. and granted by him to Sir Thomas Seymour.† At this period, its annual value was £118. 16*s.* 7*d.*

The ambition of this nobleman, leading him into treaſonable practices, he was in 1549, committed to the tower, and ſhortly after beheaded. In conſequence of which attainder, his poſſeſſions eſcheating to the crown, Baddeſley was, once more, at the diſpoſal of Henry. He did not, however, alienate it again. Edward VI. granted Baddeſley preceptory, and its appurtenant lands, to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton; from whom it was reſumed by the bigoted Mary, and given to its old poſſeſſors the knights-hoſpitallers.‡ But the enſuing proteſtant reign threw it into the hands of laymen, in which it has ever ſince continued.

The coffers of Henry VIII. were furniſhed with another ſmall ſupply from Baddeſley at the diſſolution. Henry Wells, lord of this manor in the beginning of the 14th century, experiencing great inconveniences from the diſtance between his manſion and the church of Boldre (in which pariſh Baddeſley is included), petitioned the biſhop of Wincheſter, for leave to erect and endow a ſmall chapel on his own manor. The requeſt was granted, edifice built; and certain lands appropriated to its ſervice. It being, however, one of the duties of its prieſt to pray for the ſoul of the founder, this was deemed to be a ſuperſtitious uſe, and the chapel, in conſequence, involved in the general wreck.§

BAGHURST, eaſt of Kingſclere, on the borders of Berkſhire.

BALDOX FEE, weſt of the bay of Southampton, oppoſite Redbridge.

BARKLEY KING'S, in the New Foreſt, near Malwood Caſtle.

BARKMESTON, near Redbridge.

* Radulfus Maſturell Miles dedit quamplurima, terras et tenementa, et alia bona, Templariis, in Ville de Mulleford, Uggetone, et Careſbrooke, pertinentes eidem præceptoriæ. Mon. Ang. v. ii. p. 548. (b.) 17.

† Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica.

‡ It is to be obſerved, that Queen Mary reſtored many of the orders which had been diſſolved at the reformation, and, amongſt the reſt, the knights-hoſpitallers. Elizabeth, however, once more demoliſhed them. Fuller's Church Hiſt. p. 354. 359.

§ Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 190. note.

BARKSBURY, half a mile from Andover, an oblong Roman Camp.*
BAROPEG, four miles north of Baſingſtoke.

BARTON (in the Iſle of Wight).

THE manor of Barton, or Whippingham, is the moſt conſiderable in the pariſh: in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, it was held by Bolla; and, at the time of the general ſurvey, it was among the large poſſeſſions of William Fitz-Stur, whoſe eſtate, in the reign of Henry III. fell to Walter de Inſula, by marriage with the daughter and heireſs of the ſaid Fitz-Stur, then called De Eſther. It was granted, in the year 1282, by Thomas de Winton, and John de Inſula, to the Oratory of the Holy Trinity, and is now held under the college of Wincheſter, by the Earl of Clanrickard.†

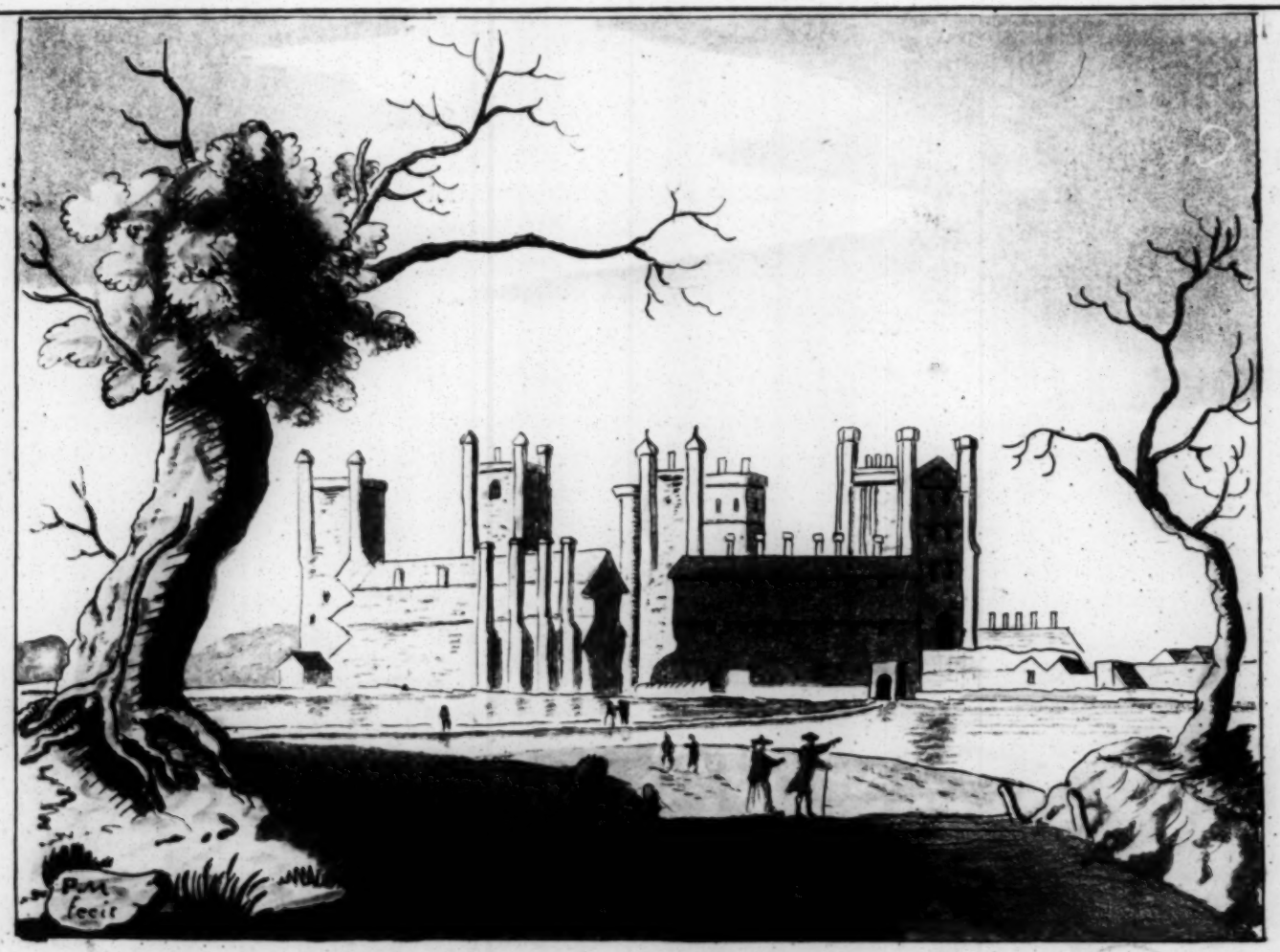
BARTON STACY, three miles ſouth eaſt of Andover.
BASCOMB, ſouth weſt of Chriſtchurch.

BASING,

A PLACE made famous by its Lords, who did take their ſurnames from it, viz. St. Johns, Poynings, and Pawlets; for Adam de Portu, Lord of Baſing, having married the daughter of the heireſs of the St. Johns, William, his ſon by her, took on him the honorary title of the St. Johns of Baſing, and his ſucceſſors, in a right line, retained it for ſeveral generations; but iſſue male failing, John de Philibert, marrying the eldeſt of the coheirs of Edmund de St. John, in king Edward III.'s reign, became Lord of Baſing; but he having no heirs, the honour fell to the youngeſt ſiſter, Iſabel, who was married to Sir Luke Poynings, by whom ſhe had Thomas Lord Poynings of Baſing, father of Hugh, who ſucceeded him in that title; but after him it departed from the Poynings to the Pawlets; for Hugh, the laſt Lord of Baſing, of that family, having only one daughter, Conſtantia, who was heir to this part of his eſtate, and married into the family of the Pawlets, was grandmother of that William Pawlet, who was made Lord St. John of Baſing, by king Henry VIII. and afterward earl of Wiltſhire and marquis of Wincheſter, by king Edward VI.

* Vide Taylor's Map. † Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 229.

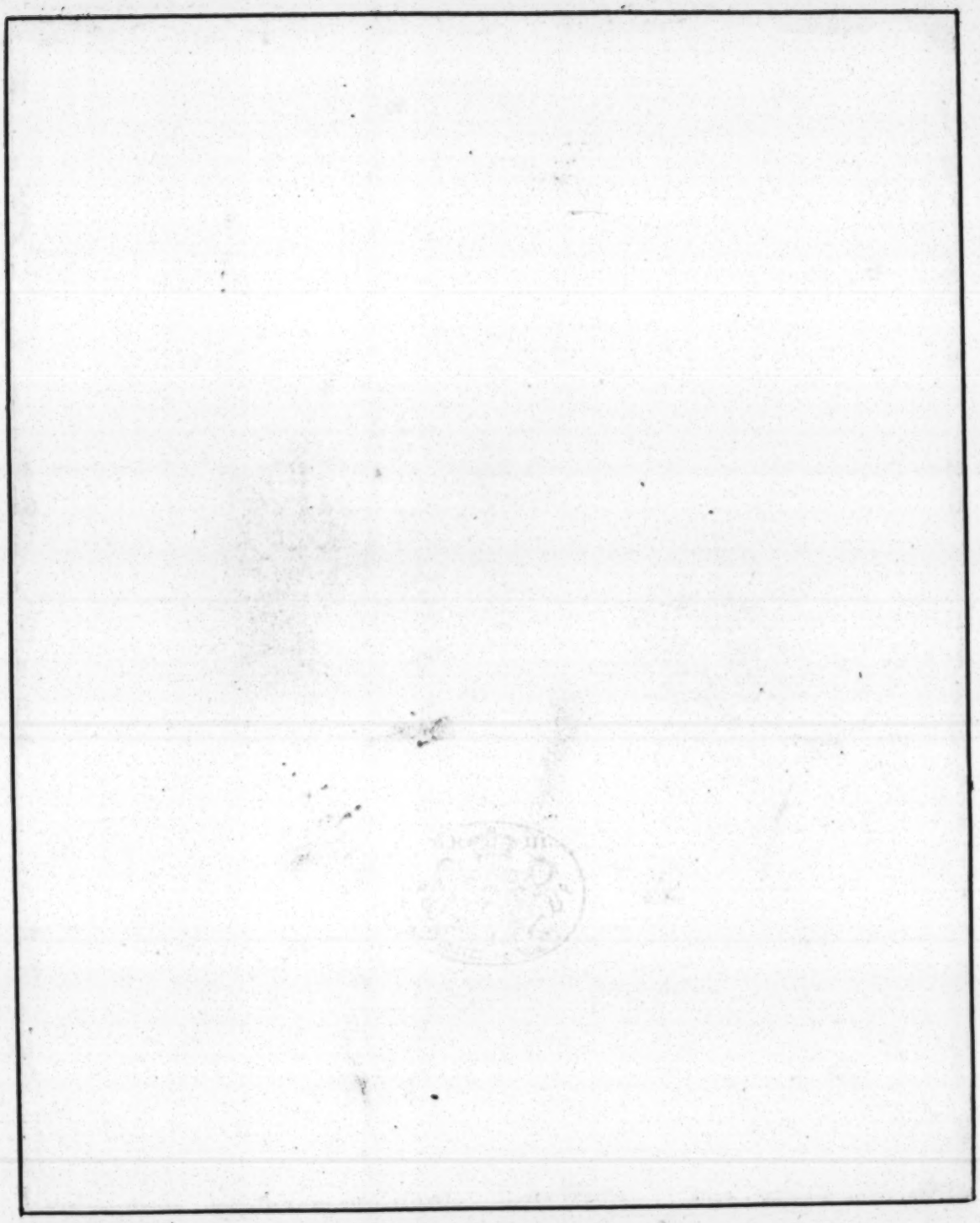
This



BASING HOUSE in HAMPSHIRE;
from a very Ancient Drawing.

It acquir'd the name of Loyalty House, from the gallant defence Lord Winchester made in it, against the Parliament Army; but was afterwards destroy'd by Oliver Cromwell.

Publish'd, March, 2. 1795.



This lord was deſcended of a younger family of the Pawlets, of Hinton St. George in Somerſetſhire: he having ſpent his fortune, came to court upon truſt, and got into ſuch favour, that he ſerved Henry VII. Henry VIII. king Edward VI. queen Mary and queen Elizabeth, in the higheſt offices of Controller and Treaſurer of the Houſehold, Lord Chancellor, &c. in which laſt he continued all his time, and died in very old age, viz. ninety-ſeven years old, having ſeen 103 perſons deſcended from him.

It was by his counſels, in a great meaſure, that the duke of Northumberland's deſign in ſettling the lady Jane Grey on the throne, was prevented, for which the queens, Mary and Elizabeth, continued him in the treaſurer's office, which he enjoyed thirty years, being (as he ſaid of himſelf, when he was aſked, how he preſerved himſelf in that place through ſo many changes of government,) not an oak, but an oſier.

He built a ſeat here, both for largeneſs and beauty, wonderfully magnificent, which being left to his ſucceſſors, John and two Williams, was, by the ſecond John, marquis of Wincheſter, made a garriſon for king Charles I. in the beginning of his wars with the parliament, and much diſtreſſed the rebel-party by the command it had of the weſtern roads; inſomuch that Baſing-houſe was ſeveral times beſieged by their forces under colonel Norton, colonel Morley, and Sir William Waller, who greatly diſtreſſed, but could not take it.

When the king's cauſe declined every where, Cromwell came with his victorious troops out of the weſt, and attacked Baſing-houſe, and ſo vigorouſly puſhed on the ſiege, that the defendants ſaw it impoſſible for them to hold out as they had formerly done, and thereupon deſired a parley; but that general was reſolved to chaſtiſe them for their obſtinate loyalty, and would hearken to no propoſals, intending to take it by ſtorm: having therefore poſted his army about the houſe, the attack was began, and ſir Hardreſſe Waller's and colonel Montague's regiments having forced the works of the beſieged, mounted the walls, and got into the houſe before the defendants perceived their danger; many of them were put to the ſword; major Cuffle was killed by major-general Harriſon, and four hundred priſoners were taken; among whom was the brave marquis himſelf, and ſir Robert Peak, who commanded the garriſon under him. This place was taken October 14th, 1645, after having been beſieged two years.

Hugh Peters was at the taking of this houſe; and being come to London to make a report of it to the Parliament, ſaid it was an houſe fit for an emperor to dwell in, it was ſo ſpacious and beautiful. The marquis, from this action, called the houſe Love Loyalty, which name he had cauſed to have been written on every window with a diamond. This ſo provoked the enemy, that they burnt it.

Here was a bed, it is ſaid, valued at 1400l. The plunder was ſo great, that a private ſoldier got 300l.

The

The firſt duke of Bolton rebuilt ſome convenient lodgings out of the ruins; but his chief ſeat is Hackwood, about a mile from this place, where he built a ſtately palace.

Here follows the title of two pamphlets relating to the ſiege of Baſing-houſe, &c.

1ſt. A true Relation of the marchings of the Red Trained Bands of Weſtminſter, the Green Auxiliaries of the Tower Hamlets, under ſir William Waller, from October the 16th, to December 20th, 1643; briefly delineating moſt of the chiefeſt paſſages in the ſervice performed by ſir Wm. W. at Baſing, Farnham, and Alton. By Elias Archer, Captain Larda. 1643. 4to.

2d. The Soldiers' Report concerning ſir Wm. Waller's fight againſt Baſing-houſe, on Sunday laſt, November 12th, 1643, to give ſatisfaction to the whole kingdom concerning that deſign; wherein are theſe particulars, viz. 1ſt. How conſiderable a thing it would be in caſe it could be taken. 2d. How ſtrong it is both upon the houſe, and on the walls. 3d. Sir Wm. Waller's onſet, and the manner of the fight. 4th. The reaſons of the retreat. 5th. The ſending up of ſome priſoners taken by ſir Wm. Waller; namely, one lord, one popiſh prieſt, &c. 1643. 4to.

A deſcription of the ſiege of Baſing caſtle, kept by the lord marquis of Wincheſter, for the ſervice of his majeſty againſt the forces of the rebels under the command of colonel Norton. 1644. 4to.

Lieutenant general Cromwell's letter to the ſpeaker. Of the ſtorming and taking Baſing-houſe, with the mayor of Wincheſter, ſir Robert Peak, and ſeveral other officers of quality, October 14th, 1645. 4to.

Here follows an extract from Queen Elizabeth's Progreſs to my lord the marquis's houſe at Baſing.

BASING-HOUSE.

Queen Elizabeth's Entertainment at Baſſing-houſe, in her Progreſs in 1601.

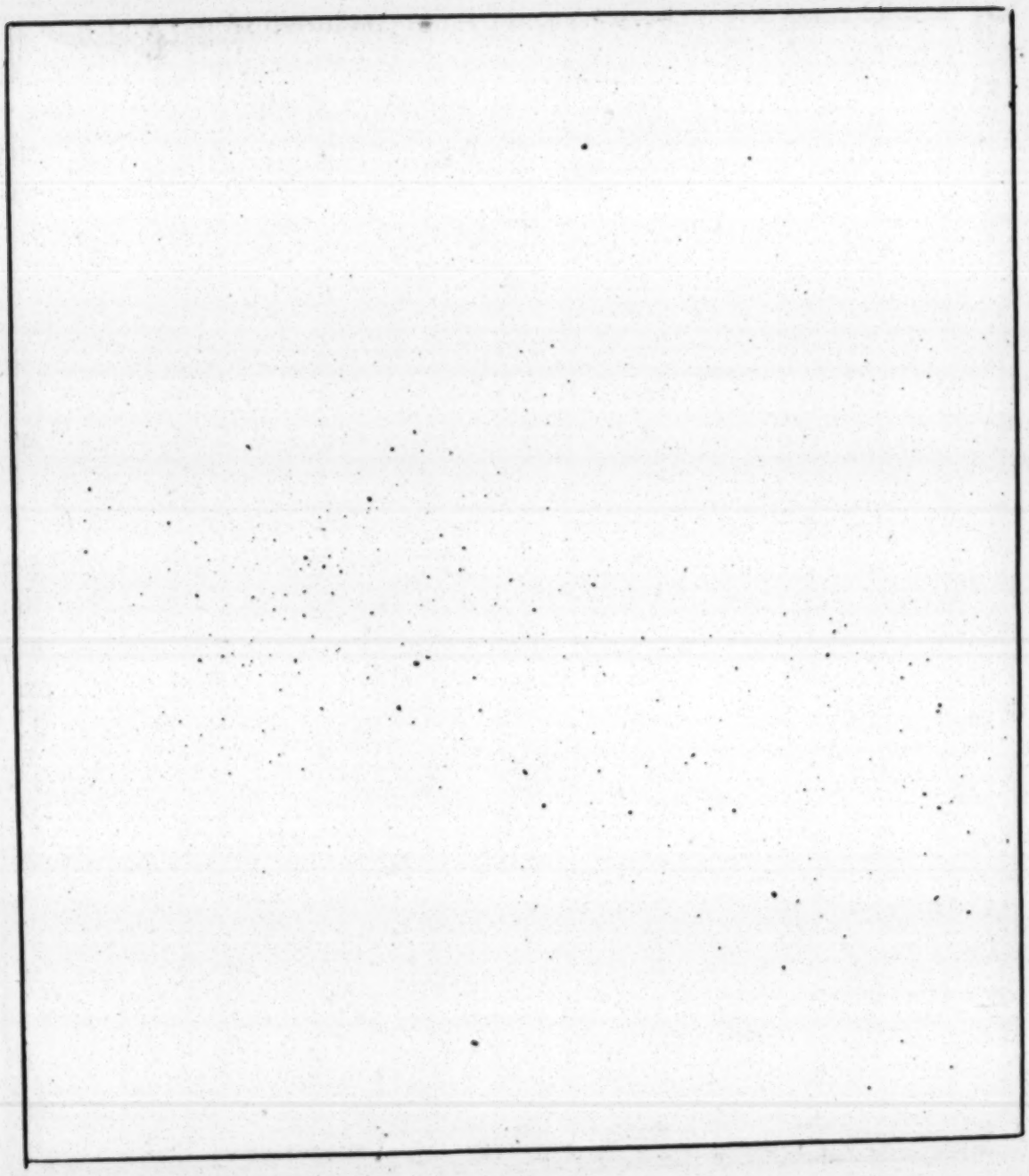
HER majeſtie was that night attended on to Baſing, a houſe of the lord marqueſſe, where ſhe tooke ſuch great content, as well with the ſeate of the houſe, as honourable carriage of the worthy lady Lucie marqueſſe of Wincheſter; that ſhee ſtaid there thirteene dayes, to the greate charge of the ſayde lorde marqueſſe. The fourth day after the Queen's comming to Baiſing, the ſheriffe was commanded to attend the duke



BASING HOUSE, HAMPSHIRE.

in the ruinous state it appear'd in the Year 1760.

Publish'd, March, 2. 1795.



duke of Biron at his comming into that country: whereupon the next day, being the 10th of September, hee went towards Black-water, being the uttermoſt confines of that ſhire, towards London, and there met the ſaid duke, accompanied with above 20 of the nobilitie of France, and attended on with about 400 Frenchmen, who were met by George earle of Cumberland, and by him conducted from London to Hampſhire. The ſaid duke was that night brought to the Vine, a faire and large houſe of lord Sands, which houſe was furniſhed with hangings and plate from the Tower, and Hampton-court, and with ſeven ſcore beds and furniture, which the willing and obedient people of the countrie of Southampton, upon two dayes warning, had brought in thither to lend the Queene. The duke aboade there four or five dayes, all at the Queen's charges, and ſpent her more at the Vine, than her owne court for that time ſpent at Baſen. During her aboade there, her majeſtie went to him to the Vine, and he to her to Baſen; and one day he attended her at Baſen-parke on hunting, where the duke ſtaied her comming, and did there ſee her in ſuch royaltie, and ſo attended by the nobilitie, ſo coſtly furniſhed and mounted, as the like had ſeldome been ſeene: but when ſhe came to the place where the duke ſtaied, the ſaid ſhiriffe (as the manner is) being bare-headed, and riding next before her, ſtaied his horſe, thinking the Queene would then have ſaluted the duke; whereat the Queene being much offended, commanded the ſheriffe to go on. The duke followed her very humbly, bowing low towards his horſe's maine, with his cap off, about 20 yardes: her majeſtie on the ſudden tooke off her maſke, looked backe upon him, and moſt gratiouſly and courteouſly ſaluted him, as holding it not beſeeming ſo mightie a prince as ſhe was, and who ſo well knew all kingly majeſtie, to make her ſtay directly againſt a ſubject, before he had ſhewed his obedience in following after her. She tarried at Baſen 13 dayes, as is aforeſaid, being very well contented with all things there done; affirming ſhe had done that in Hampſhire that none of her aunceſtors ever did, neither that any prince of Chriſtendome could doe: that was, ſhe had in her progreſſe, in her ſubjects' houſes, entertained a royall ambaſſador, and had royally entertained him. At her departure from Baſen, being the 14th of September, ſhe made 10 knights (having never in all her raigne made at one time ſo many before), whoſe names were, ſir Edward Citſell, ſecond ſonne to the lorde Burley; ſir Edward Hungerford, next heyre to the lord Hungerford; ſir Edward Bainton, of Wiltſhire; ſir W. Kingſmil; ſir Care Rawleigh; ſir Francis Palmes, then ſheriffe of the ſhire; ſir Benjamin Tichbourne; ſir Hamden Paulet, ſir Richard Norton, of Hampſhire; ſir Francis Stoner, of Oxfordſhire; and ſir Edmond Lutlow, of Wiltſhire. That day ſhe went from Baſen toward Farnham, a caſtle belonging to the ſee of Wincheſter; and in her way to Farnham ſhe knighted ſir Richard White in his owne houſe, having feaſted

her

her and her trayne very royally; neer unto which towne the ſheriffe of Hampſhire tooke his leave, and the ſheriffe of Surrey met her: but the ſheriffe of Hampſhire, and the gentlemen of that country went to Farnham by command, and there attended the next day, where they were feaſted and kindly entertained by the learned prelate, doctor Bilſon, biſhoppe of Wincheſter: upon whoſe onely commendation, two auncient and worthy gentlemen of Hampſhire, ſir Richard Mill and ſir William Udall, received there the dignity of knighthood. And thus much for that progreſſe to be noted.*

BASINGSTOKE,

SIXTEEN miles north eaſt of Wincheſter, and 46 from London; from whence it is a great thoroughfare to the weſt. It is a large populous town, with a great market for all ſorts of corn, eſpecially barley, here being great trade in malt, as there is in druggets, ſhalloons, &c. It is a mayor town, with a recorder, ſeven aldermen, ſeven capital burgeſſes, &c. Beſides the church, which is handſome, and was built under the auſpices of biſhop Fox, here was a very neat chapel, now ruinous; the roof of it was adorned with a hiſtory of the holy prophets, apoſtles, and diſciples of Chriſt. Near it is a free ſchool, beſides which, here are three charity-ſchools, in one whereof, 12 boys are taught, clothed and maintained by the Skinner's company in London. The adjacent country, though ſurrounded with woods, is rich in paſture, and ſprinkled with fine houſes, and a brook runs by the town, in which is plenty of trout. Its fairs are Wedneſday in Whitſun-week, and October 10th. Market on Wedneſday. Hiſtorians relate a bloody battle fought near this town, between the Saxons and the Danes, A. D. 871. In the church lies buried, the mother of Walter de Merton, Biſhop of Rocheſter, the munificent founder of Merton college, with others of his kindred; a chantry was founded for them in St. Stephen's chapel next the church. Walter de Merton had large property and connections here. Sir George Wheeler, the great and faithful traveller into the eaſt, was vicar of this church; the advowſon having been parcel of Selbourn priory, was granted to Magdalen college, Oxford, by the founder, biſhop William of Wainfleet. Henry III. founded an hoſpital here by deſire of Walter de Merton, for aged prieſts, particularly from his college at Oxford; part of the chapel roof lately remained pannelled, with Merton college arms in the interſections; the walls were of flint, but every mark of its antiquity was deſtroyed by a new brick building about 1778.

* Vide Queen Elizabeth's Progreſſes, vol. ii.

Some

Some account of this place has been lately given in the Gent. Mag. for December 1787,* and in the Supplement to that year; we therefore only introduce it here to mention a few circumſtances not generally known. That Baſingſtoke was, previous to the conqueſt, inferior to Baſing, there is no reaſon to doubt, from the Saxon addition of Stoke (or Hamlet). And that Baſing was the head of the barony of the noble family of the Ports, at the conqueſt, and has ſo continued to their deſcendants to this day, is well known. How then it happened, we know not, but the fact is certain, that in 1233, Peter de Rupibus, Biſhop of Wincheſter, was poſſeſſed of the advowſon of the churches of Baſing and Baſingſtoke; and that then, upon the foundation of the priory of Selborne, in Hampſhire, he gave them to that ſociety, as appears by his foundation charter in the following words. "Dedimus etiam & conceſſimus in proprios uſus eiſdem canonicis eccleſiam predicte ville de Seleburn, et eccleſias de Baſing, et de Baſingſtok, cum omnibus earundem eccleſiarum capellis, libertatibus, et aliis pertinenciis; ſalvâ honeſtâ et ſufficienti ſuſtentatione vicariorum in predictis eccleſiis miniſtrantium; quorum preſentatio ad priorem predicte domus religioſe de Seleburn, et canonicos ejuſdem loci in perpetuum pertinebit."† Theſe were given with the other eſtates of the priory in 1459, to found the college of St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford; and have continued in their poſſeſſion ever ſince; they preſenting a vicar, who is of courſe one of their own body. But the principal reaſon we now have for mentioning this place, is, that one of theſe Vicars was, "Thomas Warton, B. D. ſometime Profeſſor of Poetry in the Univerſity of Oxford," father of the Rev. Dr. Joſeph Warton, and his younger brother, the late Laureate, two characters, who deſervedly held an high rank in the literary world. Theſe two eminent men received the earlieſt part of their education at this place, their father being alſo maſter of a ſchool here at that time in high repute. From him too they probably received encouragement of thoſe poetical powers by which they are ſo much diſtinguiſhed. For he alſo was a poet, and after his death, Dr. Joſeph, his ſon, publiſhed his Poems by ſubſcription in 1748.‡ The vicarage of Baſingſtoke is very valuable, and much increaſed by the late incloſures. There are in the church ſeveral curious monuments, among which ſome to the Warton family mentioned above.

* Topographer, vol. i. p. 273.

† Dugd. Monaſt.—White's Selborne, p. 431.

‡ London.—Printed for R. Manby, and H. S. Cox, on Ludgate-hill.

BASINGSTOKE DOWNS, a bloody battle was fought here in 871, betwixt the Danes and Weſt Saxons. A fair on Eaſter Tueſday, and Sept. 16.

BEACON, in the New Foreſt, ſeven miles ſouth of Wincheſter.

BEAR HOUSE, five miles north of Fareham.

BEAULIEU ABBEY.*

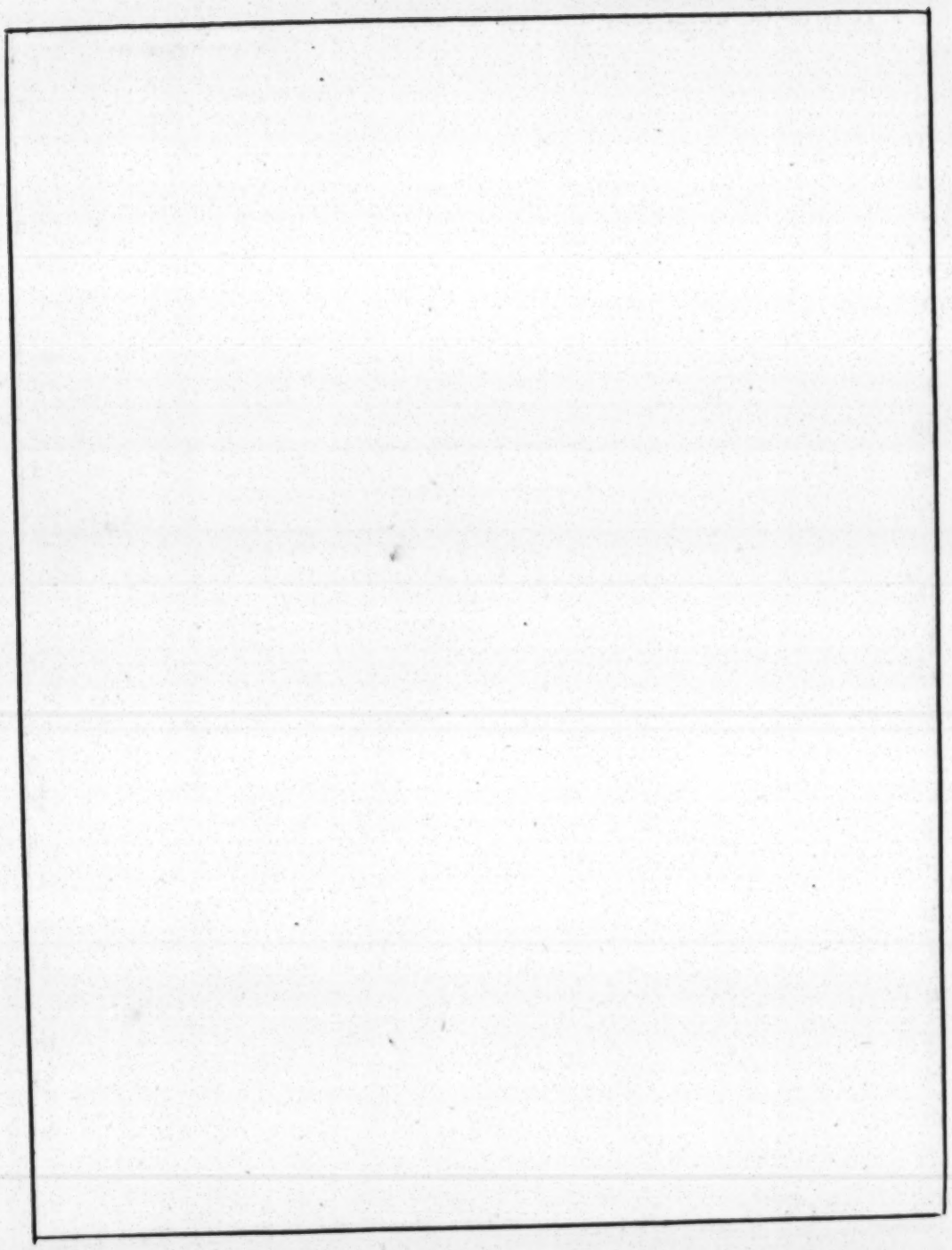
IN the year 1204, king John founded an abbey in the New Foreſt, called Bello Loco, Fine Place, or Beaulieu, and placed therein thirty monks brought from other Ciſtertian houſes. The hiſtory of this houſe is given in the Monaſticon, nearly in the following words:

In the 6th year of the reign of king John, that king built a certain monaſtery of the Ciſtertian order in England, and named it Beaulieu; it is ſaid this houſe owed its origin to the following occaſion: king John having taken an unjuſt prejudice againſt the abbots and other perſons of the Ciſtertian order, and by his miniſters not a little aggrieved them. Theſe abbots deſirous of removing the diſlike, and, if poſſible, of obtaining the royal-favour, repaired to Lincoln, where the king then held a Parliament, when coming into his preſence, he was ſo enraged at them, that he ordered his attendants to trample them under their horſes feet. But no one being found, who would obey ſo cruel and unheard of a command from a chriſtian Prince, the abbots deſpairing of acquiring the king's favour, retreated haſtily to their inn; the night following the king ſleeping on his bed, dreamed he was brought before a judge. The ſaid abbots being preſent, who were commanded to ſcourge him on the back with whips and rods. Waking in the morning, he aſſerted he had felt that ſcourging. This dream he related to an eccleſiaſtic of his court, who told him God had been uncommonly merciful to him, in thus clemently and paternally deigning to admoniſh him, and to reveal his myſteries to him: he therefore counſelled the king to ſend immediately for theſe abbots, and humbly to aſk their pardons for his cruel order. The king conſenting, they were ſent for, and on receiving the meſſage, feared they were to be expelled the kingdom; but God, who had not left them, had diſpoſed otherwiſe; coming into the king's preſence, he diſmiſſed that hatred he had entertained againſt them.

* Groſe, vol. ii. p. 157. 2d edition (note).

The


BEAULIEU ABBEY, HAMPSHIRE.
Pub.d by Dan.l Orme, 59, Mortimer.
S. Spencer



The king afterwards granted them his charter, for the foundation of this houſe, which he endowed royally with divers eſtates, whoſe boundaries are therein deſcribed. It is to be obſerved, that he had the year before given to the ſame monks his manor of Farendon, ſo that there was ſome time elapſed between what they would call his converſion, and the foundation of the monaſtery; and, indeed, it appears from Matthew Paris, that the church was not finiſhed and conſecrated till the year 1246.

The king further beſtowed on them an hundred marks, towards building their abbey, and wrote circular letters to the abbots of the Ciſtertian order, to aſſiſt them in completing and furniſhing the ſame.

Some particular privileges of ſanctuary ſeem to have been claimed by this houſe, as in a MS. of the Harleian Collection, in the Britiſh Muſeum, No. 433, containing minutes of grants and other acts of King Richard III. There is the following entry letter to the abbot of Benley, to appear before the king and council with all and every ſuch miniments and writings, by the which he claimed to have a ſanctuary at Benley, given the 15th day December, anno primo regni.

This abbey was, like moſt of the houſes of that order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; at its diſſolution, the yearly revenue amounted to £326. 13*s*. 2*d*. ob. q. Dugdale, £428. 6*s*. 8*d*. Speed, the ſite was granted 30th Henry VIII. to Thomas Wriotheſtley, Eſq. and is at preſent the property of the duke of Buccleuch.

Brown Willis has the following particulars reſpecting this abbey. Hugh was the firſt abbot; the next that occurs was another Hugh; and then I meet with Arius de Giſortio; he ſent a convert to build an abbey at Newnham, in Devonſhire: the next that occurs is Dioniſius; he charged the firſt convert, and ſent a ſecond to Newnham: he died anno 1280, as the annals of Worceſter tell us, and was ſucceeded by William Giſortio, elected the 9th of May, 1281. After him, I meet with only the bare names of ſome of his ſucceſſors, and theſe were Robert de Bockland, Peter de Chicheſter, William de Hamilton and John. Tidemanus de Winchecombe, abbot of this place, was, anno 1343, made Biſhop of Llandaff, and afterwards of Worceſter; Thomas Sheffington, made anno 1509, Biſhop of Bangor, held this abbey in commendum.

Thomas Stephens was laſt abbot, and with nineteen monks ſurrendered this convent the 17th of April, 1538; and had a penſion of £66. 13*s*. 4*d*. per ann. aſſigned to him.

Anno 1553, here remained in charge £5. in fees, £.15. 18*s*. 8*d*. in annuities, and theſe penſions, viz.

To William Baſkavile £5. Herman Hawpton £5. Alexander Aleyn £5. John

Kizzie £5. Thomas White £5. Robert Pinkeſton £4. John Somerfield £4. and to Thomas Gaulbie £4.

The appellation of Beaulieu, or Fine Place, was very juſtly given to the ſpot where this abbey ſtands, and its environs, as it ſtill poſſeſſes every requiſite to form a beautiful ſituation.

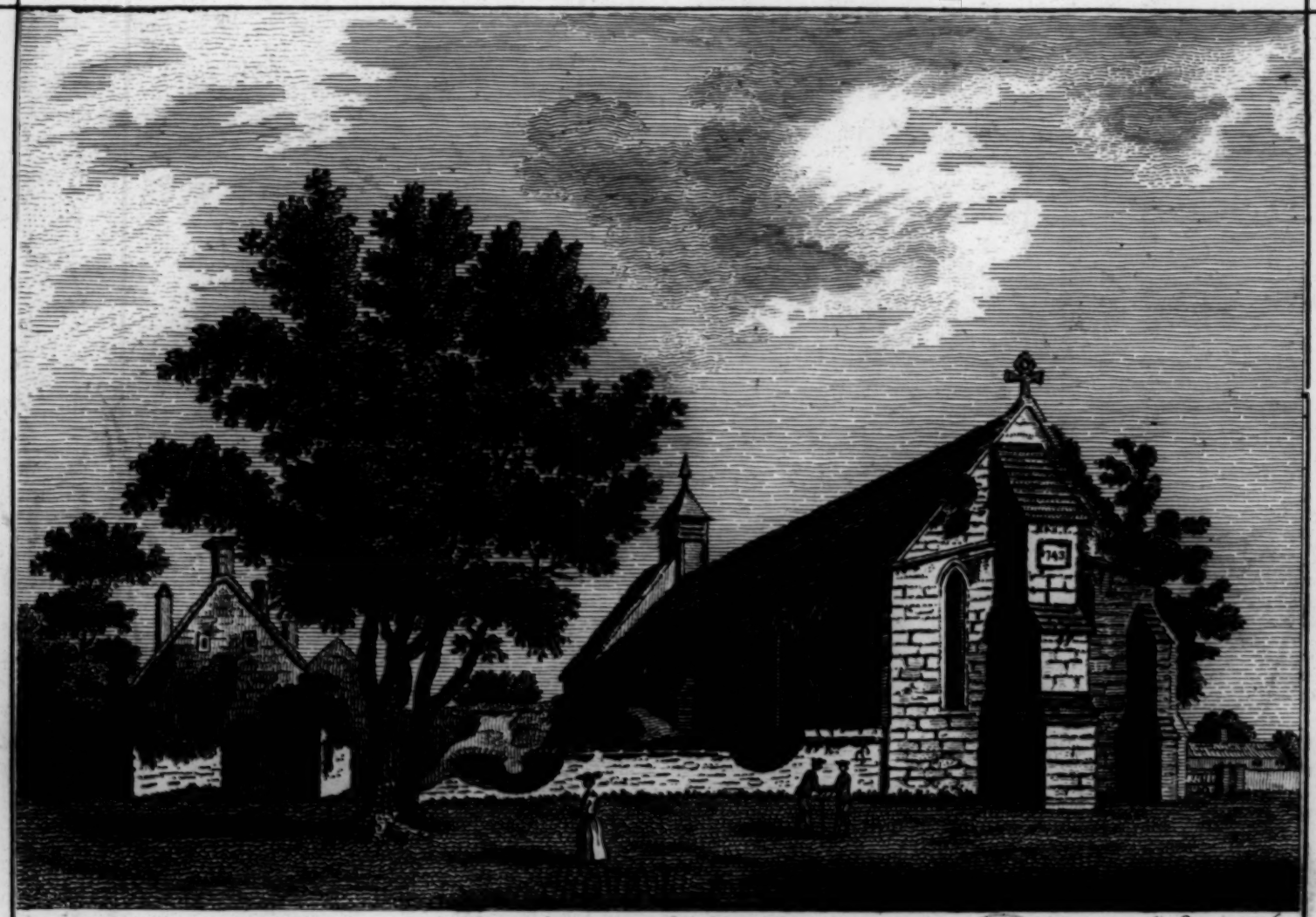
The remains of this monaſtery at preſent, conſiſt of the church, fitted up for a parochial one, repaired about the year 1743, as appears by the date on the great buttreſs at the eaſt end; the prior's lodging, converted into a dwelling-houſe, or ruined building, perhaps the dormitory and gate-houſe, or porter's lodge. The dwelling-houſe, or prior's lodging, is ſurrounded by a moat, with a draw-bridge; in it is an elegant vaulted hall; and on the front of the houſe, a handſome gothic canopy with a niche; the figure, probably the Virgin Mary, it is ſaid, fell down a little while ago; the abbey walls extended a great way, incloſing an area of ſixteen or ſeventeen acres, well wooded and watered, and full of the foundation of ruined buildings. About three miles ſouth weſt from this abbey, and then from Sowley Pond, are large ruins of the Grange or Farm-houſe, belonging to this monaſtery, a chapel, and particularly a monſtrous barn, meaſuring upwards of two hundred and twenty-five feet in length, and ſeventy-five feet in breadth, but chiefly with ſtone. This view was taken 1776.

Beaulieu abbey (the great hall there), the building here delineated, was the great hall or refectory of the abbey, and is now converted into the pariſh church of the village of Beaulieu. Notwithſtanding its alteration, traces of the original deſtination ſtill remain on the great buttreſs at the end of this edifice. In a ſquare compartment is the date 1734, probably the time when it was repaired.

The following particulars of this church are extracted from a MSS. in the Harleian collection, No. 892, which by a marginal note appears to have been written 1648.

The ancient and fayre pariſh church of Bello Loco Regis, alias Bewley, in the county of Southampton, being deſtroyed, with the abbey wherein it ſtood. At the ſouth ſide of the ſaid old churche's foundations, ſtands the new pariſh church, ſouthe and northe, having been the abbot's dyning hall. On the weſt ſide of the ſame is an ancient pulpette, which ſtands in the hall leading upp to it; which was the place wherein the abbott's Bible-clarke did exerciſe his function, and is ſituate over againſt the newe pulpette and reading place, but higher upp. This church is a ſpacious room, the walls of ſtone, the roofe of timber, and covered with ſlates, but ruinous; it hath no ſteeple, and but one ſmall bell, hunge in a ſmall wooden frame at the north

end

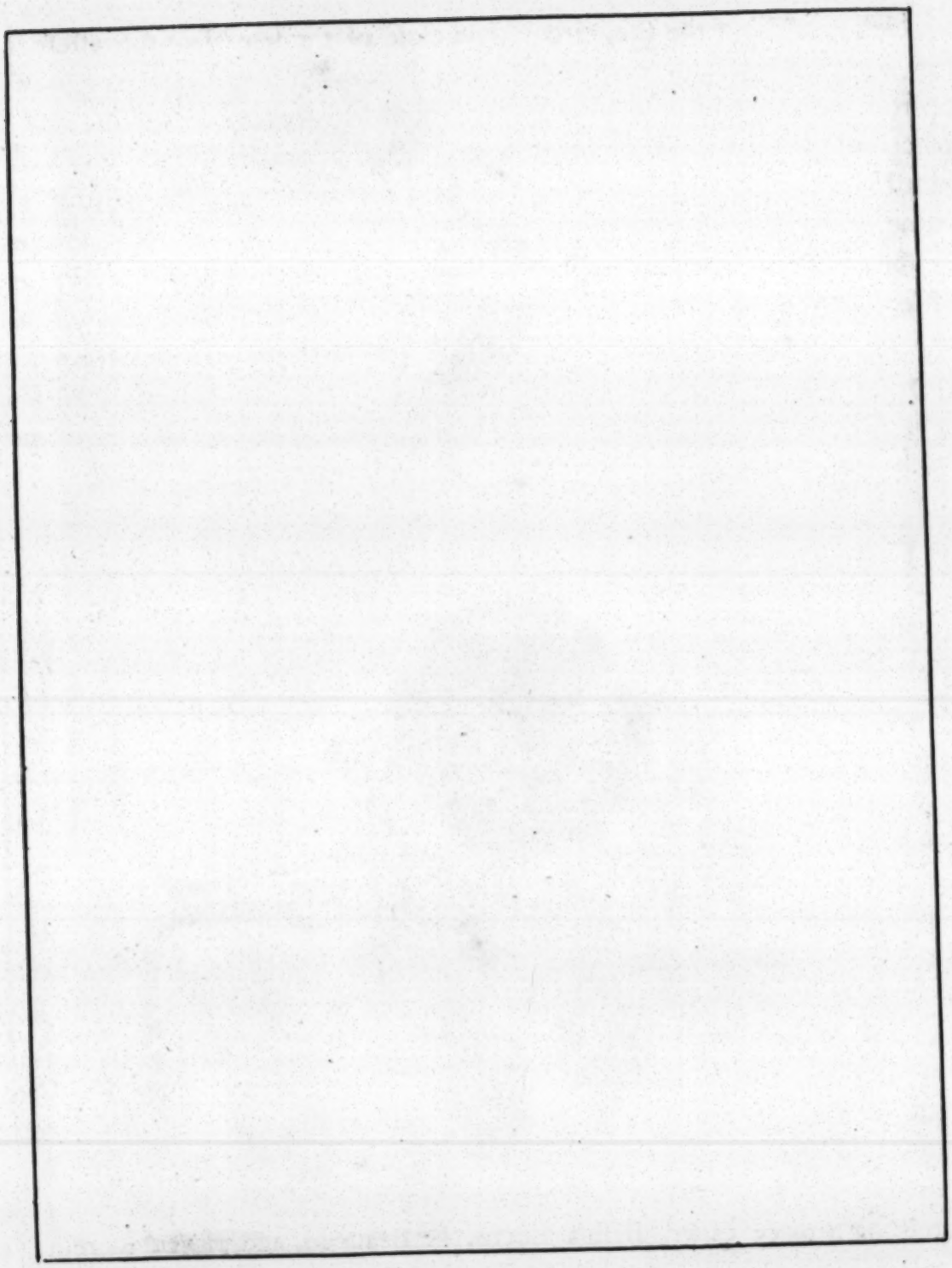


The Great Hall of Beaulieu Abbey, Hants.

Published 18. Sept.r 1783 by S. Hooper.

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S. Spurrow Sc



end of the church, in a ſquare part thereof, ſeparated by a wall from the lower end of the church, fit for a ſchool-houſe or veſtry. If the pariſhioners were as riche as the towne, which conſiſts of the ſite, circuit, and cloſe of the ſame late monaſtere, and of an entire manor, wherein is courte leete, courte baron, and is a ſpecial liberty of itſelf, exempt from the new foreſt wherein it ſtands, but hath common therein; and is the inheritance of the right honourable Thomas, earl of Southampton, deſcended to him from his anceſtors, who purchaſed the ſame (inter. mult. al.) of king Henry VIII. at the time of the diſſolution of abbies: yt is in length about five miles, and breadth three or four. There not being a freeholder therein, but all tenants for years, except ſome little coppyeholde eſtates, the remaynes of the mannor, which, as they fall, are reduced into leaſeholds for yeares; becauſe the lord likes not widowes eſtates, which aunciently appertained to the coppyholder. This mannor is worth, if it were all in poſſeſſion, £2600. per annum, beſide £200. or £300. worth of timbre, now upon the lande, as is conceaved.

BEAULIEU ABBEY (the Monuments there).

AT the upper end of the choir, in a ſquare ſtone, is this in braſſe: Here lyeth the body of Edward Kemp, gent. the ſixth ſon of ſir William Kemp, knt. who left Elizabeth his wife, with Thomas, Edward, Francis, and Robert, their ſons; he died the 8th of March, 1605. His coat, as appears in the window at Cymed his late houſe, is gules, 3 gerbes, and a bordure engr. or. his creſt on a wreath of his colours is an eagle ſtanding upon a gerb. or. his difference an annulet.

In the roofe in the tymbre is cut theſe arms, the colours decayed:

The arms of the abbey being a paſtoral ſtaff ſtuck through a crown. 2d. Two cheverons between three flowers, ſeemingly roſes, probably the arms of Wincheſter college. 3d. A croſs engrailed. 4th. A plain croſs in a frame. Pt. Pale. Ellyot. 1 B. on a feſſe O. a creſcent G. the creſt a demy-griffin ſaliant or. impaled with 2d Ar. three caſtles with three towers G. the creſt a leopard's head. Ar. Eliz. Caſtells both dead; on the graveſtone it appears ſhe died the wife of Nicholas Gregory, 13th May, 1634.—This view was drawn an. 1776.

In the year 1204,* the fifth of John's reign, that monarch founded an abbey in the New Foreſt, at a place called Bellus Locus, or Beaulieu, and placed therein thirty monks, which he brought from the houſe of St. Mary at Ciſtertium, or Citeaux, in

* Warner's Hampſhire, vol. i. 8vo. p. 259.

France.

France.* The reaſons which impelled John to this act of *piety* (as it was then conſidered), are not eaſily to be conjectured. His known diſlike to the clergy, renders any deeds of kindneſs to them rather extraordinary; and the monks availing themſelves of the ſingularity which attends this exception to his general oppreſſive and contumelious conduct towards churchmen, recur to their commodious ſyſtem of miraculous interpoſition, for an explanation of it. The legend is as follows. "The "King being beyond meaſure, though without cauſe, enraged at the abbots, and "monks of the Ciſtercian order, after various oppreſſive meaſures, ſummoned the "heads of the order to a parliament which he held at Lincoln. They obey the "ſummons, flattering themſelves he at laſt relented, and would confer on them now "ſome marks of his grace. But inſtead of this, as ſoon as he beheld them, the "ſavage monarch ordered the abbots to be trodden to death by horſes. None of his "attendants, however, being found ſufficiently cruel to obey the bloody command; "the eccleſiaſtics, dreadfully alarmed, and deſpairing of any favour from John, retired "haſtily to their inn. In the courſe of the enſuing night, when the monarch ſlum-"bered on his bed, he dreamt that he was led before a judge, around whom the Ciſ-"tercian abbots were ſtanding; which judge ordered the monks to ſtripe the back "of the king ſeverely, with rods and thongs; a beating, of which he declared he "felt the effects when he awoke the next morning. This dream he related to a cer-"tain eccleſiaſtic of his court; the prieſt aſſured him, that the Almighty had been "above meaſure kind and merciful to him, who had thought fit to afford this pater-"nal correction in the preſent life, and to reveal to him the myſteries of his diſpen-"ſations. He therefore adviſed John to ſend immediately for the abbots, whom he "had hitherto cruelly treated; and humbly to crave pardon of them for his barba-"rous conduct. The king adopting this counſel, ordered the abbots inſtantly to at-"tend him; a meſſage which they received with fear and trembling, thinking they "ſhould now certainly be baniſhed from the kingdom. God, however, who will "never forſake his ſervants, had ordered things otherwiſe. And the king, inſtead of "venting his indignation upon them, as they feared, received them with kindneſs and "complacency." †

Shortly after this event, John granted a charter for the foundation of Beaulieu-abbey; endowing it with a large tract of country in its neighbourhood; tōgether with

* Anno Mileſimo ducentiſimo quarto Johannes Rex conſtruxit quandam abbatiam in Nova Foreſta quæ vocitatur Bellus Locus, et conventum triginta monachorum fecit adduci de domo Ciſtercienſi ex Chron. S. Benedict. de Hulmo in Bib. Cott. a. 1204. apud Mon. Ang. tom. i. p. 926.

† Mon. Ang. tom. i. p. 926. et Appendix N° 11.

the

the manors of Great Farendon, and Little Farendon; Great Cokeſwell, and Little Cokeſwell; the villages of Schulton, and Ingleſham; the churches of the ſame places; the chapel of Cokeſwell, and part of the village of Langeford; all in Berkſhire. Exempting it at the ſame time, from the multifarious ſuits, ſervices, tolls, taxes, and impoſitions, exacted and levied on grantees or tenants in the feudal times; diſafforeſting the tract of land thus conferred, throwing it out of the regard of the foreſt-officers, and diſtinguiſhing the abbey with many other privileges and immunities.* By a writ alſo directed to his treaſurer, he ordered a payment to be made to the monks, of one hundred marks, towards the erection of their monaſtery;† and he further iſſued his commands to the abbots of all other Ciſtercian houſes, to aſſiſt, to the utmoſt of their power, the monks of Beaulieu, in completing the work.‡

In the year previous to this grant, ſome monks happening to fix at Farendon, in Berkſhire, John had granted the whole of that manor to the head houſe of St. Mary at Ciſtercium, upon condition that an abbey ſhould be immediately built within it, for the accommodation of theſe eccleſiaſtics. But when he had determined to found a convent of the ſame order at Beaulieu, in the enſuing year, he retracted his donation to the foreign monaſtery, and transferred it, as is above obſerved, to the new one at Beaulieu; making the houſe at Farendon a cell, or, in other words, ſubordinate to it.§

The magnificent ſcale on which John erected the abbey of Beaulieu occaſioned ſo large an expence, that, at the concluſion of the work, notwithſtanding the numerous prebends which had been granted towards defraying the charges, the warm aſſiſtance of other Ciſtercian houſes, and the pious donations of religious perſons, the ſum of four thouſand marks remained undiſcharged. This conſiderable debt was made a plea by the monks for requeſting the impropriation of the church and chapel of Cokeſwell, in Berkſhire; a ſolicitation that was backed by Henry III. and granted by the authority of a papal bull. (See Appendix ——).

* See the charter of John fully recited, Appendix, No. 6. Mr. Warner's Book.

† Rex, &c. W. Theſaurario, &c. Liberate de Theſauro noſtro abbati de Bello Loco in Nova Foreſta 100 marc. ad abbatram noſtram conſtruendam, ad terminos, quos vobis dicerit Dominus Norvic. &c. Filius Petri, et Petrus de Rupe. T. Meipſo apud Behill 23 Oct. Clauſ. 6. John. M. 13.

‡ Rex, &c. omnibus abbatibus Ciſterc. &c. Rogamus vos attentius, quatenus intuitu dei, auxilium faciatis novæ abbatiæ noſtræ de Bello Loco, in Nova Foreſta, quam de ordine veſtro ibidem inchoavimus, ad eam de averiis inſtaurendam: et quod ei, ſinguli veſtrum, inde fuerint, nobis per literas veſtras ſignificetis. T. &c. apud Wigorn. 16 die, &c. Idem M. 19. in Dorſo.

§ Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica in Bello Loco. It was at Beaulieu that king John depoſited the remains of his mother queen Elinor after her deceaſe. Roſſee of Warwick, p. 197.

The

The ſame prince, in the twentieth year of his reign, confirmed all the grants of his predeceſſor John to this monaſtery. Adding to the privileges therein contained, that of levying a tax on the manor of Farendon, as often as the king taxed his own demeſnes, the liberty of free warren throughout the ſaid manor; and of holding fairs, and markets therein, on ſtated days.*

All which privileges are recapitulated and confirmed by Edward III. in the ſecond year of his reign.†

About this period pope Innocent received the convent of Beaulieu, under the protection of the apoſtolical ſee; and by his bull conferred on its members ſeveral great eccleſiaſtical privileges; ſuch as that of *ſanctuary*; an exemption from the payment of tithes; from the attendance on epiſcopal ſynods, or courts; together with a power of electing their abbot, and regulating the affairs of their convent, without the inter-

* This manor, hundred, fairs, market, and other liberties, were granted to ſir Francis Engleſield, ad Mariæ. Tan. Not. Monaſt.

† The ſame king grants, in the 20th year of his reign, to the abbey of Beaulieu, one ton of priſage wine, to be delivered between Chriſtmas and Candlemas, annually, for the celebration of maſs, in the abbey of Beaulieu aforeſaid. Which grant was releaſed to the corporation of Southampton in the 6th year of James I. "James, by the grace of God, &c. To all to whom "theſe preſents ſhall come, Greeting. Know ye that we for divers good cauſes and conſiderations "us thereunto eſpecially movinge, of our eſpeciall grace, certayne knowledge, and meere motion, Have "given and granted, and by theſe preſents for us our heires and ſucceſſors, Doe give and grant unto our "well beloved ſubjects the maior, bailiffs and burgeſſes of the towne of Southampton, All and every thoſe "the ſame ſuche and ſoe many our tonnes and other porcions of priſage wines to be yearly, and from "tyme to tyme had and taken out of all everie the priſage wynes comynge or growinge in the ſaide towne "of Southampton, or in the porte of the ſame towne, which were heretofore granted or payable or uſed to "be paied or delyvered by any of our progenitors or predeceſſors kings of this our realme of England, "or by any our or theire butlers of England, or any other our or theire officers, or by any other perſon or "perſons, bodies politique or corporate whatſoever, for us or them or any of them yearly and everie yeare "unto any late abbots and convents of the late ſeveral monaſteries or abbies of Bewley, Letley, Titchfield, and Waverley, or any of them, or to any late prior or convent of the late priory of St. Denis, and "which tonnes, and other porcions of priſage wynes, were late parcell of the ſeverale poſſeſſions of the "ſaid ſeverale monaſteries, abbies, and priories, and are now in our handes and poſſeſſion." &c. Quarta Pars Patent. An. 6mo. Reg. Jac. The above releaſe of this ancient donation of wine, to the aforeſaid monaſteries, was granted to the corporation of Southampton, in conſequence of a petition from the mayor and burgeſſes, who had been ſued by quo warranto in 1608, by the priſage maſter (one Mr. Birchmeare), for the arrears of theſe five tons of wine; which had never been paid ſince the diſſolution; though being at that period the goods of the church, they had returned into the hands of the king, to whom they were ſtill due. The above mentioned farmer of the priſage recovered a ſum of five thouſand marks from the corporation; and this circumſtance induced the petition which procured the exemption from paying theſe five tons for the future. From a MS. of the late Dr. Speed, obligingly communicated to me by the Rev. Mr. Speed, of Eling, near Southampton.

ference

ference of the dioceſan. Theſe, and a variety of other privileges and immunities, which may be ſeen in the appendix, were enjoyed by this monaſtery at the diſſolution; and are, for the moſt part, claimed at this day, by the poſſeſſors of the Beaulieu eſtate.

No leſs than forty years elapſed, from the time of the foundation, to the completion and dedication of Beaulieu abbey. In the year 1246 this ceremony took place. The ſolemnity was performed with great ſtate, on the feſtival of St. John the baptiſt: king Henry and his queen, Richard earl of Cornwall his brother, ſeveral prelates, and a long retinue of nobility, being preſent on the occaſion.* Matthew Paris, indeed, has been guilty of a chronological inaccuracy, by aſſigning *two dates* to this event. The one juſt mentioned, and another later period, viz. the year 1250. In the laſt account he is rather more circumſtantial than in the former; aſſuring us, the abbot expended at the dedication upwards of 500 marks; and that king Henry, pleaſed with the ſplendour of the entertainment, remitted to him a great fine, which he had incurred by a treſpaſs on the foreſt.†

I have but an imperfect liſt of the abbots of Beaulieu to offer to the reader; as but little occurs reſpecting this monaſtery, either in print or manuſcript.

Hugh was the firſt abbot.

Hugh ſecundus.‡

Arius de Gizors.

Dioniſius, who died in 1280.‖

William de Gizortio, elected May 9th, 1281. He was cellarer of the convent at the time of his election.§

Robert de Bocklande.

Peter de Chiceſtre.

William de Hameldune.

John ———

Walter Herring - - - - - 1372.¶

Tidemanus de Winchomb; he was tranſlated to the biſhoprick of Llandaff, from the abbacy of Beaulieu, in 1393.**

Richard de Mideltune - - 1394.
William Sudbury - - - 1425.
William Woburn - - - 1429.
Humphry - - - - - - - 1490.

* Matthew Paris, page 620. 46.
† Matthew Paris, page 667. 19.
‡ Browne Willis's Mitred Abbies, v. ii. 204.
‖ Angla Sacra. tom. i. p. 505.
§ Idem.
¶ Willis's Addit. ad. Calcc. Tanner's Notitia Monaſt.
** Godwin de Præſul. p. 609.

Thomas Skeffington, biſhop of Bangor, held this abbey in commendam.

John Browning reſigned the abbacy in the year 1536.* He was ſucceeded by Thomas Stephens, the laſt abbot, who ſurrendered the convent and its poſſeſſions to Henry VIII. the 2d April, 29th year of his reign.†

The prelude to the diſſolution of the greater monaſteries (that is, ſuch as poſſeſſed a clear yearly income of more than 200l.) took place in the 27th year of Henry VIII. when a motion was made in parliament, that all the leſſer religious houſes might be conferred on the king for the ſupply of his wants. The reaſon of his thus beginning with the leaſt productive part of the ſpoil, was ſufficiently obvious, ſince, as Fuller obſerves, "King Henrye could not ſuppreſſe the leſſer abbeys but by the conſent of "the *greater abbots*, whereof *twenty-ſix*, as barons, voted in parliament, who mollified "them by this commendation, into a concurrence with his deſire." Having, however, obtained the deſired end, the all-graſping hand of Henry quickly extended itſelf to the greater monaſteries; and, partly by perſuaſion, partly by menaces, prevailed upon the different heads of houſes, and their monks, to ſign formal deeds, ſurrendering all their poſſeſſions to the king. The inſtrument by which the abbot of Beaulieu, and his fraternity, granted away their large domains, is in exiſtence at preſent, in the Augmentation Office.‡ It is dated the ſecond day of April, in the twenty-ninth year of Henry's reign; and has the ſignatures of Thomas Stephens the abbot, and the following twenty monks, in the left hand margin of the deed.

Griffin Hunt,	Walter Partholo,
Thomas Seale,	John Kerrye,
Richard Frye,	William Baſkerlye,
William Coventre,	Harman Hamtun

* Browne Willis in Append. v. ii. p. 335.

† This appears from the inſtrument of ſurrender, now preſerved in the Augmentation Office. "Moſt "certain it is, a general intimation was given to all houſes, how acceptable an act of reſignation would be "to the king. It was alſo preſſed upon the ſaid monks, friars, and nuns, that they (through their vici-"ouſneſſe) being obnoxious to the king's anger, this might, and would be done, without their conſent; "ſo that it was better for them, *rebus ſic ſtantibus*, to make a virtue of neceſſity," &c. Fuller's Church Hiſt. p. 319. b. 4.

‡ This deed is authenticated by the ſeal of the monaſtery of Beaulieu depending at its bottom. It is of red wax. It repreſents three rich Gothic canopies; under the middle one are the figures of the virgin and child; and under the lateral ones, are holy perſons in the poſture of adoration; below theſe, at the foot of the ſeal, are the arms of Beaulieu, a croſier paſſed through a crown; and around the ſeal is the following inſcription: "Sigillum commune monaſterii belli loci Regis."

Alex-

Alexander Allen,	Lawrence Parker,
Robert Pykton,	William Auſtin,
Simon Kychen,	Roger Dorcheſter,
Thomas Galbye,	Robert Newton,
John Somerfield,	Richard Curlew,
Thomas Burtun,	Thomas Whyatt.

This liſt, however, does not ſeem to include *all* the monks of Beaulieu at the æra of the ſurrender; ſince ſeveral other names occur among thoſe who are enumerated as receiving penſions, reſerved out of the revenues of the monaſtery, as we ſhall preſently ſee. To account for the omiſſion of theſe names in the marginal ſignatures, we muſt ſuppoſe, either that ſuch monks were abſent at the time of the execution of the deed, or that they were unable to *write* their own names, a circumſtance by no means uncommon with the voluptuous and indolent inhabitants of the cloiſter.

In the public repoſitory above mentioned, is preſerved alſo a thick manuſcript, written on vellum, containing an account of all the *penſions* granted by king Henry VIII. to the ſufferers at the diſſolution. Among others, occur the following minutes reſpecting Beaulieu.

A grant of an annual penſion of 100 marks, to be paid to Thomas Stephens, the abbot, for the term of his life, or until he ſhall have further promotion.

To Thomas Galbye £4.; to John Somerfield £4.; to Harman Hamtun £5.; to William Coventre £6.; to Robert Pykton £4.; to Richard Curlew £5.; to William Baſkerlye £5.; to Richard Guildford £5.; to John Kerry £5.; to Thomas Seale £6. Beſides theſe reſervations, there remained in charge in 1553, five pounds in fees, and £15. 8*s*. 8*d*. in annuities.* According to ſir William Dugdale, the yearly revenue of Beaulieu amounted, at the diſſolution, to £326. 13*s*. 2*d*. but, according to Speed, to £428. 6*s*. 8*d*. †

If, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid, it ſtill be ſuppoſed, that at the diſſolution the monaſtery of Beaulieu conſiſted but of twenty monks, and the abbot; yet I am confident the number of its inmates had been conſiderably larger in earlier times. This appears both from the magnitude of the convent, which was calculated to accommodate a numerous fraternity; and from an actual *cenſus* (in a Bodleian MS.) made apparently about the middle of the fifteenth century, which enumerates upwards of *thirty* names of monks, at that time reſident in the abbey, and ſeems to have contained many more, which are now illegible. The ſame fragment of antiquity ſupplies a few other

* Willis's Hiſtory of Mitred Abbies, v. ii. p. 204. † Tanner's Notitia Mon.

 particulars,

particulars, relative to the domeſtic hiſtory and œconomy of Beaulieu monaſtery. The following extracts will throw ſome light on the ceremony which was obſerved, when a layman was deſirous of enrolling himſelf among the conventual eccleſiaſtics. The chapter being aſſembled, conſiſting of the abbot, and all the monks, the candidate for the cowl addreſſed himſelf in the following humble manner to the company.

" Syr, I beſyche you, and alle the convent heare aſſemblyd, for the luffe of God, " our ladye Sante Marye, the bleſſyd Jeſu, Sancte John Baptiſte, and alle the hoolye " compagnie of hevyne, that ze wolde reſave me, to lyve and dye heare among yow, " in the ſtate of a monke, as prebendarye, and ſervant unto alle, to the honour of " God Almitye, ſolace to the convent, prouffet to the abbey, and helth unto my " ſawle."

The petitioner was then examined as to his life, morals, and religion; and if nothing objectionable appeared in either, the rules of the order, to the brotherhood of which he aſpired, were read to him, and he promiſed to obſerve them in the following terms.

" Syr, I truſte, through the helpe of God, and youre gode prayers, to kepe alle " thes thynges whyche ze have now heare reherſede unto me."

His noviciate, or year of trial, now commenced. If he paſſed through this period to the ſatisfaction of himſelf, and the convent, another chapter was aſſembled, and a ſecond petition read by the candidate.

" Syr, I have bene heyr now this twellmonth nere hand, and lovyde be God, me " lyks ryght wel, both the order, and the compagnye of the place; whereupon I be- " ſyche yow and all the compagnye, for the luffe of God, oure ladye Sancte Marye, " the bleſſyd Jeſu, Sancte John Baptiſte, and alle the hoolye compagnye of hevyne, " that ze will reſave mee unto my profeſſion at my twellmonth day, accordyng to my " petycion which I made whan I was in the furſte reſaved amongs you heyre. *"

This being granted, the ceremony of *profeſſion* was gone through on the appointed day, the habit was received, and the candidate became a *monk*.

To ſay the truth, we cannot wonder that the monaſtic life ſhould be ſo generally followed during the dark times of ſuperſtition, as it was; there is cauſe rather for admiration, that convents were not more multiplied, than we find to have been the caſe; ſince they held out ſuch ſeducing temptations to the idle, the profligate, and the ſenſual. In poſſeſſion of the confidence and veneration of a laity profoundly ignorant, whoſe fears they could at pleaſure command, the monks acquired a degree of dominion

* Ex Cod. MS. apud Bib. Bod. Oxon.

over

over the human mind during the middle ages, which can ſcarcely be imagined. Fenced round by privileges and immunities of the moſt extraordinary nature, they paſſed their own lives either in the vacuity of indolence, or in the practice of ſenſual indulgences; while the deluded croud around were kept in awe by the terrors of a gloomy ſuperſtition; and ſuch of them as were refractory, brought to order by the dread of an *excommunication*, which involved the anathematized in puniſhments, both temporal and eternal, of the moſt fearful nature. The following formula, is the ſentence of excommunication in old Engliſh, which occurs in the abovementioned MS. and is inſerted there, as a precedent for the abbot of Beaulieu whenever he might have occaſion to wield that dreadful weapon.

" By the auctorite of Almyghtye God, and our bleſſyd ladye Sancte Marye, and " of al the compagnye of heven, of angelis, archangelis, patriarkes, prophetes, apoſ- " tolis, evangeliſtes, martyres, virgins, and confeſſors; and alſoe by the powere of " the al hoolye churche, that oure lord Jeſu Chriſt gave to Sancte Petor, prince of " the apoſtolis, and to her ſucceſſores in God, and by auctoritye of this preſent maun- " date, direct to me, and us, we pronounce A. B. openlye, and abſolutelye, to be ac- " curſid and dampnid; ſoe that he be depertid from God, and hoolye chirche, and " have no meritt of Criſtes deth, and hoolye paſſion, nor of no ſacramentes that be " don yn hoole chirche, nor parte of prayers or gode deeds among chriſten peple; " but that he ſhal be of God accurſid, ſlepyng, wakyng, ſtondyng, ſytting, goyng, " etyng, faſtying, and yn al other werkes; and yf he have not grace of God, to com " to gode amendment here in thys lyfe, he ſhal dwel in the endleſs paines of hel for- " ever, withowten end. Fiat. Fiat. Fiat. Amen. Amen. Amen." *

Leland, the atiquarian, who was fortunately authorized by Henry VIII. juſt at the æra of the diſſolution, to inſpect the libraries, and archives of the different religious houſes, and to ſelect, or tranſcribe from them, whatever he thought fit, included Beaulieu abbey in his tour. The rubbiſh which he found in its library, was of the following kind.

Edmerus, the monk, of the life of archbiſhop Anſelm.
The life of biſhop Wilfrid.
Stephanus on Eccleſiaſticus.
Stephanus on the book of Kings.
Stephanus on the parables of Solomon.
John, abbot of Forde, on the Canticles.
A ſmall book of Candidus Appian.

* Ex. Cod. MS. In Leland's Collectan. vol. v. p. 300, may be found a form of excommunication in old Engliſh, ſomewhat ſimilar to the above.

A ſmall

A ſmall book of Victorinus the rhetorician againſt Candidus.

Three books of Claudian, reſpecting the ſtate of the ſoul, to Sidonius Apollinaris.

Giſlebertus on the epiſtles of Paul. *

Tradition reports, that the monaſtery of Beaulieu was formerly numbered among the *mitred abbeys*, that is, ſuch as enjoyed the honour of ſending their abbots to aſſiſt the king in his great council. On conſulting, however, the liſt of mitred abbies in Fuller's Church Hiſtory, the name of Beaulieu does not occur; thoſe mentioned therein, were only twenty-ſix in number, and are ſuppoſed to have been as follows.

1, St. Alban's; 2, Glaſtonbury; 3, St. Auſtin's, Canterbury; 4, Weſtminſter; 5, Edmundſbury; 6, Peterborough; 7, Colcheſter; 8, Weſham; 9, Winchelcombe; 10, Crowland; 11, Battaile; 12, Reading; 13, Abingdon; 14, Waltham; 15, Shrewſbury; 16, Glouceſter; 17, Bardney; 18, Bennet in the Holme; 19, Thorney; 20, Ramſey; 21, Hide; 22, Malmeſbury; 23, Cirenceſter; 24, St. Mary, York; 25, Selbye; 26, The prior of St. John's of Jeruſalem, firſt and chief baron of England.

Previous, indeed, to the reign of Edward III. (at which æra the right of attending the national council was confined to the heads of the above mentioned religious houſes), moſt of the monaſteries of any note in the kingdom were allowed the privilege of ſending their reſpective ſuperiors to parliament; and it is extremely probable that Beaulieu, amongſt the reſt, might *then* be repreſented by its abbot, which well accounts for the idea of its having been a mitred abbey. But when the policy of Edward III. diminiſhed the enormous weight of the church in the national council, by reſtricting the number of eccleſiaſtical ſenators, it ſeems likely that Beaulieu, an abbey ſituated at a diſtance from the uſual ſeat of the council, might either voluntarily relinquiſh its ancient right, or loſe it by a ſtretch of royal prerogative. See Fuller's Church Hiſtory, b. 6. p. 292.)

* Lelandi Collect. v. iv. p. 149. The following little epigrammatical ſtanza, is an example of the talent for poetry poſſeſſed by one of the Beaulieu monks. Its quaintneſs, and ſarcaſtic turn, ſavour ſtrongly of the cloiſter. It occurs in a regiſter, formerly belonging to the abbey of Beaulieu, but now in the Augmentation Office, which contains various leaſes, agreements, appointments to offices, &c. referring to the ſaid abbey; and at the end of it, are copies of the inſtruments under which the abbot, and certain monks of Beaulieu, received penſions from the king.

If doblenef (" deceit") weare deantye, (" rare")
And no man could it fynd,
Wheare ſhowlde a man have plentye,
But in a womanes mynde?

For the ſight of this, and other curious original papers, I am indebted to the friendly politeneſs of Mr. Caley, of the Augmentation Office.

Among

Among the privileges which papal power had conferred on the monaſtery of Beaulieu, was the pernicious one of the *ſanctuary*; or, of affording protection to ſuch delinquents as eſcaped, after the commiſſion of their crimes, into the precincts of the abbey. Here, in the embrace of the church, the criminal ſheltered his perſon, and defied the arm of juſtice for the ſpace of forty days; during which time the civil magiſtrate could not attempt to force him from his place of refuge, without incurring the formidable reſentment of the church, and the ſevereſt penalties of the law.* This abſurd ſyſtem, by which encouragement was given to vice, juſtice was perverted, and diſorders of every deſcription were introduced, aroſe, either from extravagant notions of an awful and peculiar ſacredneſs, inherent in all places dedicated to the deity; a ſacredneſs which was not to be profaned by the forcible ſeizure of thoſe who reſorted to them for protection; or, from an abuſe of that ordinance given by the Almighty to the Jews, for erecting cities of refuge to protect the involuntary ſhedder of human blood. I am inclined, however, to imagine it had its origin in the miſtakes of ſuperſtition; ſince we trace its footſteps in the early hiſtory of almoſt all nations.†

The Egyptians had their *aſyla* from a very remote period, as ſeveral paſſages in Herodotus inform us. The one in which Paris took refuge with his fair Spartan prize, remained, ſays that hiſtorian, even to his own time.‡

The Greeks too attributed this inviolable ſanctity to ſeveral of their temples;‖ and as ſuperſtition increaſed amongſt them, multiplied the *aſyla* to ſuch a degree, as to occaſion infinite diſorders in the different ſtates.§

As for the Romans, their ſtate ſprang from a band of vagabonds, who, flying from

* Qui pacem ſanctuarii inter eccleſiam Ripenſem violaverit, reus ſit bonorum omnium et vitæ. Mon. Ang. tom. i. p. 172. The privilege of ſanctuary generally extended thirty paces from the walls of the ſacred edifice. See Du Frenes in Voc. Dextros.

† In the earlier ages of ſuperſtition, in this kingdom, the privilege of the ſanctuary was allowed to *every church*, according to the following law of Ina. "Si quis rei capitalis reus ad templum confugerit, *vita* "*potitor*, et ſecundum Jus Faſque, compenſato. Si quis verbera promeritus, ſani ſuffugium implorarit, "ei verbera remittuntor." Leges Inæ, c. 5. Lambarde's Archaionom, p. 2. The ſame conſtitution is found in Alfred's Code, idem. 23. But I apprehend that in after times this indiſcriminate allowance of affording protection was reſumed; and ſanctuary permitted to ſuch ſacred edifices only, as royal or papal authority was pleaſed to render aſyla; for thus the law-writers define *ſanctuary*. Sanctuarie eſt un lieu privilegé par le prince, ou ſouverain gouverneur pour le ſauvegarde, du vie d'home, qui eſt offendour. Sanctuarie n'eſt forſque come un libertè ou franchiſe grauntè par le roy à l'abbé, ou ſpiritual gouvernour. Will. Sandford, de Placitis Coronæ, lib. ii. c. 38. See alſo Monaſticon Anglican. tom. i. p 172.

‡ Herod. Euterpe, c. 113. ‖ Euripides in Andron. p. 267. § Tacitus Annal. l. iii. c. 60.

juſtice

juſtice for various and accumulated crimes, ſheltered themſelves under the broad ſhade of the Capitolian grove.*

The privilege of ſanctuary appears extremely early in the hiſtory of our own country. Dunwallo Molmutius, an ancient Britiſh king, who flouriſhed four centuries before the arrival of Cæſar here, enacted a law, that temples of the Gods, and the roads which led to them, ſhould enjoy the privilege of ſanctuary.† The Anglo-Saxons had ſimilar inſtitutions, as appears from the laws of Ina, Edgar, and Edward the Confeſſor;‡ the latter confirmed the privilege of ſanctuary, which had been conferred on Weſtminſter abbey by the charter of Sebert, king of the Weſt Saxons, in 1604; of which curious deed the following is an old tranſlation.‖

" Edward, by the grace of God, king of Engliſhmen: I make it to be known to " all generations of the world after me, that by eſpecial commandment of our holy " father, Pope Leo, I have renewed, and honoured the holy church of the bleſſed " apoſtle, Saint Peter, of Weſtminſter; and I order, and eſtabliſh for ever, that what " perſon, of what condition or eſtate ſoever he be, from whenceſoever he come, or " for what offence or cauſe it be, either for his refuge into the ſaid holy place, he be " aſſured of his life, liberty, and limbs. And over this, I forbid (under the pain of " everlaſting damnation) that no miniſter of mine, or of my ſucceſſors, intermeddle " them with any of the goods, lands, or poſſeſſions of the ſaid perſons taking the ſaid " ſanctuary: for I have taken their goods and livelihood into my ſpecial protection; " and therefore I grant to every each of them (inaſmuch as my terreſtrial power may " ſuffice) all manner of freedom and joyous liberty; and whoſoever preſumes or " doeth contrary to this my grant, I will he loſe his name, worſhip, dignity, and " power, and that with the great traytor, Judas, that betrayed our Saviour, he be in " the everlaſting fire of hell. And I will and ordaine, that this my grant may endure " as long, as there remayneth in England either love or dread of the Chriſtian " name."

The clergy, in ſucceeding ages, found the law of ſanctuary too precious and lucrative a privilege, not to guard it with the utmoſt vigilance; and accordingly the hand of violence was ſeldom ſacrilegiouſly laid on ſuch as had thrown themſelves under the protection of an aſylum. Deſpotiſm, or policy, however, ſometimes tore by force, or ſeduced by perſuaſion, the culprit from his retreat. The abbot or prior, too, under

* Hinc lucum ingentem quem Romulus acer Rettulit. Virg. See Juvenal, Sat. 8.

† Chron. Johan. Bromp. apud Decem Scrip. v. i. p. 956. Jeffrey of Monmouth, 2. c. 17.

‡ Lambarde's Archaionom. p. 2. et 138.

§ It muſt not be concealed, that there are many doubts reſpecting the reality of this point of hiſtory mentioned by Stowe. Vide his Survey, 2. p. 614. Edition Strype.

whoſe

whoſe juriſdiction the ſanctuary was, ſeems to have had a power of delivering up the tranſgreſſors, in very heinous caſes. This I infer from the following curious letter, written by John Wells, one of the monks of Hyde, which was a mitred abbey, to the receptor, or ſteward of Beaulieu, in anſwer to ſome queries, propounded to the lord abbot of the former religious houſe reſpecting a murderer, who had taken refuge in the ſanctuary of the latter.

" Mayſter Reſeyver.

" M. Wellys council ys, that as ſone as my lord (meaning the abbot of Beau-
" lieu) may have a coroner, that the coroner ſcholde execute hys offyce, accordyng
" to hys dewte; for the law of Ynglonde requiryth none odir thyng, but that the
" chyrch ſchal ſafe a thefe fro deth, and not to kepe a felon, and a mortheror 40
" dayes; but after my ſimple councelle, ſend for a coroner ſhortly, and lat hym
" execute the law, for yf the felon wyl not have a coroner, he may take hym ouzt
" of ſanctuary, and brynge hym to the kynge's gayole, by the law. My lorde (of
" Beaulieu) myzth have delyveryd hym, yf no man had not purſuyed afteyr hym.
" Let not my lorde, ne none of hys ſervantes be conſente to hys departinge, for yf
" he wyll goo, and nat after the forme of law, yt is to hys own jupartie. Item my
" lorde of Hyde ſayth that yf the felon will take no coroner, that then the coro-
" ner maye ſende hym to the gayole. Alſo the coroner ſchal have hys rewarde,
" of the felonys guddys, &c.*"

The evils occaſioned by theſe numerous ſanctuaries were of the moſt ſerious and extenſive nature. Stowe tells us; " Unthrifts riot, and run in debt upon the bold-
" neſs of theſe places. Yea, and rich men run thither with poor men's goods, where
" they build. There they ſpend, and bid their creditors go whiſtle them. Men's
" wives run thither with their huſband's plate, and ſay they dare not abide with
" their huſbands for beating them. Thieves bring thither their ſtolen goods, and
" live thereon. There they deviſe robberies. Nightly they ſteal out; they rob,
" and rewe, and kill, and come in again, as though theſe places gave them not
" only ſafeguard for the harm they have done, but a licence to do more.†"

But obvious as the ill effects of theſe nurſeries of iniquity were, the legiſlature did

* Ex Regiſt. de Niwenham in bibl. Arundel. fol. 50. The abbey of Beaulieu ſeems to have claimed ſome peculiar privileges, ſince the following minute occurs in a Harleian MS. which contains ſome particulars of grants made in Richard III.'s time. " Letter to the abbot of Beaulieu, to appear before the
" king and council, with all and every ſuch muniments, and writings, by the which he claymed to have
" a ſanctuary at Bewley. Given the 15th December An. Prim." Groſe's Antiq. vol. ii.

† Stowe's Chron. p. 443. See alſo Sir Thomas Moore's Life and Reign of Edward V.

not attempt to leſſen, or correct them, till the reformation ſwept away the ſuperſtitious vanities of popery. The vaſt immunities of ſanctuary were much abridged by Henry VIII. in the twenty-ſeventh and thirty-ſecond years of his reign; and utterly lopped off, and aboliſhed, by a ſtatute made in the twenty-firſt year of James I.*

The friendly walls of Beaulieu monaſtery afforded ſanctuary and temporary protection to a female, who was not more remarkable for rank and ambition, than for great and accumulated misfortunes; for the unexampled fortitude with which ſhe bore them, and the maſculine preſence of mind ſhe diſplayed in the moſt embarraſſing ſituations. The perſonage I allude to was the illuſtrious Margaret of Anjou, the wife of Henry VI. When we behold her ſupporting, by her activity and courage, the declining affairs of the imbecile monarch—chearing the ſpirits, and directing the operations of his adherents—animating them by her preſence, and aiding them with her counſels—indefatigable in contriving and raiſing reſources—intrepid in the hour of danger, and unſhaken in the depth of diſtreſs,—we are ſtruck with admiration: we loſe her foibles in the blaze of her qualifications; and almoſt forget that her ambition and domineering ſpirit plunged England into diſcord and ſlaughter; and waſted oceans of the beſt blood the kingdom could boaſt.

If Margaret, at any period of her life, was hurried by misfortunes into temporary deſpondency, it was at the period of her ſeeking the aſylum of Beaulieu. The human mind, indeed, could ſcarcely meet ſo complicated a ſhock as ſhe experienced at this juncture, without depreſſion. Returning, as ſhe imagined, to a triumphant conſort; to a reinſtatement in that dignity from which ſhe had been precipitated; and to a full gratification of her revenge by the debaſement of her foes; the firſt news that reached her ears, when ſhe arrived at Weymouth, after a tedious and uncomfortable voyage, was—the impriſonment of her huſband, the deſtruction of his army, the death of earl Warwick, and the elevation of Edward to the throne of England. On this diſaſtrous occaſion, Margaret firſt bent beneath the ſtroke of misfortune; and retiring with her young ſon to the ſanctuary of Beaulieu, ſhe, for a ſhort time, indulged in ſilent diſconſolation; till, rouſed by the preſence of the earl of Devon, and a few other faithful adherents, ſhe reſumed her wonted equanimity, and once more prepared herſelf for active exertion.†

Another perſonage, whoſe name occurs in the annals of our country, took refuge in Beaulieu aſylum; this was Perkin Warbeck, the unſucceſsful but troubleſome impoſtor, in the reign of Henry VII. Utterly unequal to the important fraud he was

* Blackſtone's Comment. vol. iv. p. 332.

† Vide Polydore Virgil. p. 521. et infra. Edit. Baſil, 1534.

appointed

appointed to carry on, Perkin's ſpirit and preſence of mind (the exertion of which is ſo neceſſary in ſituations of delicacy) forſook him entirely in every emergency. Having effected a landing on the weſt of England, and received a little check before the gates of Exeter, a ſudden panic ſeized him; which was increaſed by the report of Henry's preparations againſt him. Under the influence of this, he retired in the night from his camp, attended by a few friends; and proceeded with all expedition to Beaulieu ſanctuary. Here he at length arrived, before a party of horſe, which had been diſpatched after him by the noblemen in Henry's intereſt, could overtake the fugitive. Lord Daubeney however inveſted the place, with three hundred men, and precluded every hope of eſcape.* Immured in this religious houſe he continued ſome time, till by the promiſes of the king he was drawn from his retreat, and after making a confeſſion of his impoſture, committed to the tower. It is probable the dark policy of Henry VII. would not have ſuffered the unfortunate youth to have long protracted an uncomfortable exiſtence, had not Perkin himſelf ſhortened the term of it, by ſeditious practices, whilſt in the tower. The king availed himſelf of theſe to execute his purpoſe, and the pretended ſon of Edward IV. expiated his deceit on the gallows at Tyburn in 1499.†

The year after the ſurrender of Beaulieu abbey into the hands of Henry VIII. that monarch, who laviſhed with profuſion what he gained by extortion, granted (by letters patent dated 29th July, thirtieth year of his reign) the manor of Beaulieu, with all its rights, privileges, and appurtenances (the rectory, and right of patronage excepted), to Thomas Wriothſley, Eſq. one of his favourites, who was afterwards created earl of Southampton. This grant was confirmed by James I. to Henry, earl of Southampton; and the patronage of the pariſh church, together with the rectory of Beaulieu, again veſted in its lords. The Wriothſley family continued to be poſſeſſed of Beaulieu, till the time of William III. when the eſtate came into the hands of Ralph lord Montagu (afterwards created duke of Montagu), by his intermarriage with the daughter of Thomas Wriothſley, earl of Southampton. From him it deſcended to his ſon John duke of Montagu; who dying, tranſmitted it to his two daughters, Iſabella and Mary, coheireſſes; the former of which married Edward Huſſey Montagu, now earl Beaulieu; and the latter married the late duke of Montagu. The moiety belonging to this nobleman, on his deceaſe, laſt year, deſcended to Henry duke of Buccleugh, who married his daughter; ſo that the preſent poſſeſſors of Beaulieu manor are, the Lord Beaulieu, and the Duke of Buccleugh.

This noble eſtate is twenty-eight miles in circumference; finely wooded with large

* Polydore Virgil, p. 598, et infra. † Lord Verulam's Hiſt. Hen. VII. in Kennett's collection.

and valuable timber; is compriſed within a ring-fence, and produces a net annual income of four thouſand pounds.

Bellus Locus Regis—(Beaulieu)—Hujus Abbatiæ Fundationis Hiſtoria.†*

ANNO Sexto Regis Johannis idem Rex conſtruxit quoddam Cœnobium ordinis Ciſtercienſis in Anglia, et Bellum Locum nominavit. Quod quidem Cœnobium tali occaſione narratur ab eo factum. Quia enim idem Rex verſus abbates, et alias perſonas ordinis Ciſtercienſis prænominatæ, ſupra modum, ſine cauſa eſt iratus, et eoſdem, non mediocriter, per miniſtros ſuos gravarat, ad quoddam parliamentum, quod ipſe apud Lincolniam tenuit, abbates dicti ordinis, venerunt, ſi quo modo regis ejuſdem gratiam, et favorem potuiſſent aliquatenus invenire. Quibus viſis, ſicut crudelis animi erat, præcepit ſuis ut dictos abbates ſub pedibus equorum viliter conculcarent; Regis vero injuſtum tam facinoroſum et inauditum hactenus madatum ab aliquo principe chriſtiano, perficere nolentibus; Hii domini abbates jam ferè deſperantes de Regia benignitate ad ſua hoſpitia feſtinanter acceſſerunt. Nocte vero ſequenti, cum idem Rex Johannes in lecto ſuo dormiret, videbatur ei quod coram quodam Judice prædictis abbatibus illuc aſſiſtentibus ductus fuiſſet; qui eiſdem abbatibus juſſerat dictum regem ſupra dorſum ſuum cum flagellis et virgis verberare; quam quidem verberationem, manè vigilans, ſe ſenſiſſe dixit. Sompnium vero ſuum cuidam perſonæ eccleſiaſticæ de curia ſua narravit, qui dixit ei, quod Deus erga eum ſupra modum eſſet miſericors, qui eum tam clementer et paternè, in præſenti ſeculo dignatus eſt corrigere, et eidem ſua miſteria revelare; et conſuluit Regem ut pro abbatibus dicti ordinis velociter mitteret, et ab eiſdem de Reatu ſuo veniam humiliter imploraret. Rege acquieſcente, pro eis, ut ad Regem venirent miſſum eſt. Quod audientes per nuncium Regis putaverunt ſe ab Anglia fore exterminandos, Deo tamen, qui ſuos non deſirit, aliter diſponente; cum hunc ad conſpectum Regis veniſſent indignationem ſuam, quam erga eos habuit, Rex remiſit.

* Warner's Hampſhire, vol. ii. 8vo. Appendix, No. 11. † Ex Eodem MS.

An

*An Abſtract of all the Rights and Privileges granted to the Manor of Bewley, in the County of Hants; from the original Documents remaining in the Tower, London.**

KING John, who founded this monaſtery in the New Foreſt in Hampſhire, in his firſt charter to the abbots and monks there, bearing date the 25th of January, in the ſixth year of his reign, 1204, granted the following privileges.

That the ſaid manor ſhould be holden in Frank Almoign, with Soka and Saka, Tol and Theam, in-fangenethef, and out-fangenethef, hamſoca, grithbruck, blodwyte, fiztwyte, ferdwite, hongwyte, legriſbite, flemenefride, mordre, latrocinium, foreſtale, ordel, and oreſte; and be free from ſcott, and geld, and from all king's or ſheriff's aid, and from hidage, carucage, danegeld, horngeld, ſentage, tallage, leſtage, ſtallage; and ſuit of hundred, Wapentake, pleas, and amerciaments, ward, and ward-penny, over-penny, hundred-penny, borough-penny, tything-penny, and from the works of caſtles, parks, bridges, and incloſures, from carriage, &c. from the building of King's houſes, and from all manner of works.

The King further grants that the ſaid manor be diſafforeſted, and that the ſaid monks, and their men, be toll free in all fairs and markets; in all paſſages over bridges, and by ſea; through all his majeſty's dominions; and that their merchandizes be in like manner toll free, in the liberties aforeſaid; and that the ſhips of the ſaid monaſtery have a free paſſage, through the Thames from Farendon to the ſea, from all demands and cuſtoms. And alſo the King granted unto the ſaid monks, the goods and chattels of all ſuch felons as ſhall be forfeited within the ſaid manor; alſo all fines and amerciaments whatſoever; and that no plea be entered againſt them for any of their tenements, unleſs before the King. Theſe privileges were confirmed by another charter, bearing date the 10th January, ann. 22. Henry III. (1238), with this additional clauſe, that the non-uſe, or abuſe of all, or any of the liberties granted by King John, ſhall not be a forfeiture of the charter.

Which ſaid charters and privileges were confirmed by Edward III. in the ſecond year of his reign; and in the thirty-firſt year of his reign, at the requeſt of the then abbot of Beaulieu, he cauſed the aforeſaid charters to be exemplified.

There were alſo other donations of land made by Henry III. and joined to the manor of Bewley, during his minority, which, by another charter, bearing date the 22d day of January, in the twentieth year of his reign, were confirmed; together with

* Warner's Hampſhire, vol. ii. 8vo. Appendix, No. 12.

one

one ton of the King's priſage wine, at Southampton, to be given to the abbots and monks aforeſaid, between Chriſtmas and Candlemas, for the celebrating of maſs in the abbey of Beaulieu aforeſaid.

All which ſaid charters were exemplified, and confirmed by Richard II. in the fourth year of his reign.

But upon ſome diſputes ariſing, reſpecting the aforeſaid privileges, another charter was granted, bearing date the 1ſt of June, ann. 8. Edward IV. whereby the aforeſaid privileges were confirmed, and theſe additional ones, viz.

That the abbot and convent, and their men, as well as their farmers and tenants, ſhall have common of paſture, for all their cattle (goats only excepted), and hogs, upon the New Foreſt, and the beere of Portcheſter, as well in the fence month as at any other time of the year, without being liable to pay any thing for herbage, or pannage, to any of the officers of the foreſt; with liberty to make huts, or hovels, in any part of the foreſt, for the conveniency of their hogs, ſows, and pigs.

The King further grants to the abbot and monks aforeſaid, that they ſhall have, within the liberties of Beaulieu, all wreck, jetſam, flotſam, and ligan of the ſea; alſo waif, and ſtray; and that they may take and have all wild beaſts, coming within their premiſes; and that they be tole-free in all fairs and markets, through the King's liberties; and that their merchandizes in like manner be tole-free, in the aforeſaid liberties; and that they be free from all ſheriff's tourn, and all ſuit of court, and days of view; and that all fines and amerciaments whatſoever ſhall belong to the abbot and monks aforeſaid; and by them be levied and raiſed, ſaving to the King the juſtice of death and member.

The King further forbids any juſtice, ſheriff, exchequer, coroner, admiral, keeper of the foreſt, conſtable, bailiff, or clerk of the market of the King's houſehold, to have any power of making an entry into the lands and tenements of the ſaid abbot and convent, or any of their men, farmers, or tenants.

The King further grants, that the abbot and convent aforeſaid ſhall be exempted from receiving and entertaining any of the foreſt officers, and of their dogs, hawks, falcons; and for making repaſts for them called melcons, and from all payments and fees to the ſaid officers.

The King further grants to the ſaid abbot and convent, that if any of their men, farmers, or tenants, ſhall commit any offence, for which he ought to loſe life or member, and ſhall flee, and will not ſtand to judgment; or ſhall commit any other offence, for which he ought to loſe his chattels; when juſtice ſhould be done, thoſe chattels ſhall belong to the abbot and convent aforeſaid; and that it may be lawful to put themſelves in ſeizin and poſſeſſion, by their bailiffs or miniſters, without any impediment.

The

The King further grants to the abbot and convent aforeſaid, the chattels of felons and fugitives, outlaws, waifs of perſons convicted, and put in exigent for felony, of whatſoever kind, farmer, or tenant, or their ſervants, reſident or non-reſident, and of others reſident in the land and tenements aforeſaid.

And that it may be lawful for the ſaid abbot and convent to put themſelves in ſeizin without any impediment.

Moreover the King grants that a certain market ſhall yearly be held, on Thurſday in every week. Of all which ſaid privileges the abbot and convent were ſeized, till the monaſtery came into the crown, in the thirtieth of Henry VIII.

King Henry VIII. by letters patent, bearing date the 29th of July, in the thirtieth year of his reign, grants to Thomas Wriothſley, Eſq. "All that manor of Beaulieu, with its rights, members, and appurtenances (the rectory of the pariſh church, and the right of patronage excepted), in as full and ample a manner, as any abbot thereof, before it came into the hands of the King, held and enjoyed the ſame, or ought to have held and enjoyed the ſame."

The King further grants unto the ſaid Thomas Wriothſley, all and all manner of tythe of hay, corn, and grain, peas, oats, beans, flax, hemp, wool, lamb, calf, piggs, and all other tythable things whatſoever.

To have, hold and enjoy the ſame at the yearly rent of £10. 5ſ. 8d. or the 20th part of a knight's fee.

The King further grants to the ſaid Thomas Wriothſley, within the ſaid manor, all court leets, view of frankpledge, ſtray, waifs, fairs, markets, ſtallage, tolls, juriſdictions, prerogations, rights, privileges, ſea-wrecks, goods, and chattels, of felons, and outlaws, fugitives, deodands, parks, &c. in as full a manner as the late abbot, or any of his predeceſſors enjoyed the ſame.

The King covenants to defend the ſaid Thomas Wriothſley in the ſaid poſſeſſion of the ſaid eſtate.

King James I. by letters patent, bearing date the 20th February, in the fifth year of his reign, grants to Henry earl of Southampton, divers privileges and franchiſes, in ſeveral manors therein mentioned, and amongſt the reſt, in the manor of Bewley as follows.

That the ſaid Earl by his bailiff, or bailiffs, may have the return and execution of all manner of writs, mandates, receipts and bills, ſummonſes of the exchequer, and eſtreats, and that no ſheriff, bailiff, or any other officer of the King's, may intermeddle with ſuch returns, ſummons, or executions, within the ſaid manor, nor may come into the ſame, for the execution of the premiſes, unleſs in default of the bailiff, or him the ſaid Earl, his heirs and aſſigns.

The

The King further grants, that the ſaid Earl may have within the ſaid liberties, all waiſts, ſtrays, the goods and chattels of felons, and fugitives, waived; and for felony and murder; of perſons put in exigent; Felo de ſe, deodands; treaſure-trove, wreck of ſea; and all goods and chattels whatſoever, forfeited, and confiſcated to the King in the ſaid liberties.

The King further grants unto the ſaid Earl, that if any of his tenants ſhall commit any crime, or felony (except treaſon), and ſhall flee, and will not ſtand to judgment, for which he ought to loſe his life, or member, whereſoever juſtice ought to be done, all his goods and chattels, whereſoever they ſhall be found, ſhall belong to the ſaid Earl, his heirs and aſſigns, and he may, by his bailiff or ſervant, levy the ſame, without any impediment from the crown.

The King further grants, that the ſaid Earl may, by his ſteward and bailiff, make the aſſize of bread, and ale, and all other victuals; and the correcting of weights and meaſures, and all other things, which belong to the office of the clerk of the market of the King's houſehold; and that the ſaid Earl may make and conſtitute clerks, or a clerk of the market, for the ſaid manor; and the King's clerk of the market may not enter there.

The King further grants unto the ſaid Earl, a court of leet, and view of frank and alepledge, within the ſaid manor; and alſo free warren, within the ſaid liberties, provided they be not within the bounds of the foreſt.

The King alſo grants and confirms unto the ſaid Earl, the ſame privileges, which were granted by King John, Edward IV. and Henry VIII.

*Clamium Abbis de Bello Loco Regis fact. & allocat. in Caſtro Southampton coram Robto de Offord Robto de Haſpal Willo de Ponte Robti & Hugon de Hamſlape Juſt. dni. Regis itinant; ad Plita fforeſte in Com. Sutht. die Jovis in Cranſtino Sci Leonardi Ao. Regni R. Edw. tercii a conq. quinto.**

ABBAS de Bello Loco Regis clamat tenē ſibi & ſucceſſor ſuis oīa tenementa ſua tam inboſco quam in plano tam de feodo dni R. qm alioz adquiſita & adquirent eſſe de afforeſtata & extra omem. poteſtate fforeſtar. & Regardato. & omnium ballivo.

Idem clama. coem. paſtura ad oia anamalia ſua & homino ſuo. (exceptis Capris) de Nova fforeſta & de la Bere de Porceſtre tam in coopto qm. diſcoopto tam menſe

* Warner's Hampſhire, vol. ii. 8vo. Appendix, No. 13.

prohibito

prohibito quam ab tempore anni cu. libo introitu & exitu absq. Calumpnia sive impedimento ministro. quorumcumq.

Idem clama. quod libere & pacifice capiat & heat oiodas feras in Claur. suo.

Idem clamat turbam & bruera. quantu. indiget sustentaon. Abbie. sue.

Idem clama. here. mcias. & Amerciamenta fines & Redemcoes. hominu. suo. quacidq. earum delicto vel foresfacto amciato.

Idem clama. qd. nullus Justic. vic. Escaetor Constabular fforestar Ballivus vel aliquis minister heat posse vel ingressu in terris vel feodis suis vel hominu. suo.

Idem clama. qd. quietus sit de omils. misericordiis & Clausuris.

Idem clama. qd. si ipe. aut predecessores sui aut successores sui suprascriptis libtalis vel aliquils aliis Consuetudinils p. cartas progenitos dni. R. eisdem Concessi. casuali quo contingente abusi fuerint vel non usi nichilominus quandocuqz eis placuerit p. dictis libtatibz. absqz omni contradiceone. utantur. Et p. dictus Abbas requisitus quo waranto clama. omnia tenementa sua de afforesta & extra omem. potestate fforestar. viridarioz.

Regardato. & omiu. ballivo. dicit qd. per cartam donacois. & Concessois. p. dum. Regem Johem. & p. Carta Confirmacois. dni. Henr. Regis sibi & successorilz suis inde factas quas profert & qua. tenor sequitur in hiis verbis. Concedimus Abbi. & Monachis de Bello loco Regis & successorilz suis qd. omnia tenementa, &c. &c.

Requisitus eciam quo waranto clama coiem. pastura ad oia. animalia sua & hominu. suo. exceptis Capris in fforesta dni. Regis de Nova fforesta dela Bere de Porcestre dicit qd. p. Cartas donacois. & Concess. p. dicti Reg. Henr. quam inde ostendit in hiis vbis. Concedimus eciam eisdem abbi, et monachis de Bello loco Reg. qd. habeat coam. pastura ad oia. animalia sua, &c. &c.

Requisit. ecia quo waranto clama cape & habere omidas. feras in clauso suo dicit qd. p. Carta donacois. & Concessionis ejusdem dni. Reg. Hen. &c. in hiis vbis. Concedimus, &c.

Requisit. ecia quo war°. clama habere turbam & bruera, &c. p. sustentacoe. abbie sue. Dicit qd. p. Carta ejusdem Reg. Henr. &c. in hiis verbis Concedimus, &c.

Requisitus quo war°. clama habere meas. & amerciamenta fines redempeoes. hominu. suo. p. quacunq. causa delicto vel forisfacto amciato. Dicit qd. carta ejusdem Henr. Rs. &c. in hiis vbis. &c.

Requisitus eciam quo war°. clama qd. nullus Just. vic. Escaetor Constabular. forestar. balliv. vel. aliquis alius minister habeat posse vel ingressu in terris, &c. Dicit qd. p. carta ejusdem. Rs. Hen. verbis et prohibemus quod nullus Justie. &c. &c.

Requisitus ecia. quo war°. clamat. qd. quietus sit de omibs. misericordis. Dicit qd. p. carta ejusdm. prefati Rs. Johis. &c. in hiis vbis. Concedimus ecia. qd. p. dicti

monachi quieti ſint de omilz. &c. miſericordiis imppetuum. Requiſit. inſuper quo war°. Clama qd. ſi ipe. aut pdeceſſores ſui aut ſucceſſores ſui infraſcriptis libtatilz vel aliquibs. aliis conſuetudinilz p. cartas pgenito. dni. Rs. eiſdem Conceſſis caſu aliquo contingente abuſi fuerint vel non uſi nichilominus quandocuqz eis placuerit pdcis. libtatibus. abſqz omi. Contradiccoe utantur dicit qd. p. carta pdci. Rs. Henr. eiſdem, &c. in hiis Concedimus, &c.

Et preterea dns. Rex Ed. tercius a conqueſt. pdeas. cartas Rs. Johis. pgenitoris. ſui ac ecia R. Henr. proavi ſui ratas hens & gratas eas pro ſe & hedibus. ſuis pfais. Abbi & ejuſdem. loci Conventui in hiis vbis. Confirmavit nos autem. donacoes conceſſiones & Confirmacoes pdcas. ratas hentes & gratas eas pro nobis & hedibs. noſtris quantu in nobis eſt dilectis nobis in Xto. Abbi & Conventui loci pdicti. & eo. ſucceſſoribs. Confirmam ſicut Carte pdce. rationabiliter teſtantur.

Ideo libtates & jura pdicta. ſecund. tenorem Carta. donacois & conceſſionis & ecia. Confirmacois pdicta. dictis Abbi & Monactris & eoru. ſucceſſoribs. Allocantur jure dni. Rs. in omibs. ſemper Salvo.

BEAULIEU, four miles weſt of Southampton. Fairs April 15, Sept. 4.

BEAULEY,*

IN the New Foreſt, near Southampton, was called Beaulieu, from its pleaſant ſituation, and is noted for its fine beer. Placed in a bottom, it is defended on every ſide by high grounds covered with woods, and waſhed by a meandering ſtream, which winds through it. The beauties of this eſtuary are well developed, in an elegant publication, which I have had occaſion to hint at, in former parts of this work; and to which I again refer my reader, for information on this, and other pictureſque matters.† I ſhall only obſerve, that Beaulieu river is ſtocked with plenty of fiſh; and boaſts, in particular, good oyſters, and fine plaice; is navigable from its mouth to the town, by ſhips of ſixty tons burthen; and fringed quite to the edge of the water, with the moſt beautiful hanging woods.

The town itſelf has no claim to our attention; the only manufacture carried on there, is that of a coarſe ſacking.

The remains of its ſuperb abbey, the hiſtory of which occurs in the enſuing chapter, are on the oppoſite ſide of the river, to the north eaſt of the town; a commu-

* Warner's Hampſhire, vol. i. p. 236. † Gilpin's Foreſt Scenery, 8vo. 2 vols. 1791.

nication

nication with which is formed, by an old wooden bridge. The ancient ſtone wall, that formerly encircled the buildings of the abbey, and which exiſts in many ſpots almoſt entire, though thickly mantled with ivy, meaſures in circumference about a mile and a quarter. Few veſtiges of this once affluent, and conſiderable monaſtery, are now to be diſcerned; and ſuch as remain are in ſo ruinous a ſtate, that it is difficult to diſcover their priſtine deſignation.

The entrance into the incloſure is through an old ſtone gateway, formerly the ſtation of the *portarius*, or porter. We proceed in a ſtraight direction to an handſome ſtone building, nearly ſquare, the ancient reſidence of the abbot; who generally, when the convent was a conſiderable one, had a manſion apart from it, appropriated to his own uſe. This edifice is in good preſervation; a circumſtance which was probably occaſioned by its being found to be a comfortable dwelling; and therefore converted into a family-ſeat, by the grantee, at the diſſolution. Over the doorway, or entrance into it, is a neat gothic canopy, with a niche; in which was formerly placed the image of the bleſſed Virgin, to whom the abbey of Beaulieu was dedicated. The hall, into which we immediately enter from the porch, is an elegant, and extremely well proportioned room, handſomely arched; the vaulting being ſupported by ſtone ribs (ſpringing from pilaſters), which ramify in a very beautiful manner. An apartment of this kind, uſually denominated the great arched chamber,* was common to the manſions of all abbots, and priors; deſigned, probably, for the better accommodation of thoſe numerous gueſts, which the hoſpitality of early times and monkiſh manners, ſo frequently drew together. Perhaps, too, it might be partly meant, for the ſcene of thoſe amuſements, with which the cloiſtered eccleſiaſtics endeavoured to relieve the monotony of their lives. Mummeries, geſts, and minſtrelſies, were deemed allowable recreations by them;† and greedily enjoyed, whenever opportunities of ſuch gratification occurred. In theſe caſes, as the performers were many, and the auditors numerous, a large apartment would be neceſſary for the accommodation of all; while the notes of the harp

* Magna camera arcuata.

† Warton's Hiſt. Eng. Poet. vol. ii. p. 145, et infra. In the ſtatutes of New College, Oxford, given about the year 1380, William of Wykeham its founder, ordered his ſcholars, for their recreation on feſtival days, to entertain themſelves with ſongs, &c. The injunction is as follows. Quando ob dei reverentiam et ſuæ matris, vel alterius ſancti cujuſcunque tempore yemali, ignis in aula ſociis miniſtratur: tunc ſcolaribus et ſociis poſt tempus prandii aut cene, liceat gracia recreationis, in aula, in Cantelenis et aliis ſolaciis honeſtis, more facere condecentem; et Poemata, regnorum Chronicas, et mundi hujus Mirabilia, ac cetera que ſtatum clericalem condecorant ſerioſius pertractare. Rubric 18. Warton's Hiſt. Eng. Poet. vol. i. p. 92.

would be finely mellowed, and the voice of the reciters greatly aſſiſted, by the concavity of the room, in which they performed. A regiſter of St. Swithin's priory in Wincheſter, is cited by Mr. Warton; in which an account occurs, of an evening's entertainment, in the great arched chamber of the prior, wherein ſix minſtrels, and four harpers, performed a geſt, or tale, to amuſe the prior and his company.*

To the eaſt of this edifice is a long building, which, from the ſize and loftineſs of the rooms, I take to have been the dormitory of the monaſtery. Several admirable cellars are to be diſcovered under it; and the ancient kitchen ſtill remains entire, having an handſome vaulted ſtone roof, and a moſt capacious chimney. To the right of this, ſtands the old refectory; which has been converted, ſince the reformation, into the pariſh church of Beaulieu.

Among the many "frail memorials" of human diſſolution, that have been erected within its cemetery, was one which periſhed a few years ago, raiſed to the memory of Mary Dore, the parochial witch of Beaulieu, who died about half a century ſince. Old John, duke of Montagu, who ſeems to have entertained a great veneration for this wonder-working female, covered her remains at his own expence, and ſurrounded her grave with a neat railing. On this, I underſtand, an inſcription of a curious nature was written by his order, alluſive to her magical powers. Time, however, or good ſenſe, has removed this monument of the duke's ſuperſtition, and the remains of Mary Dore repoſe under a green graſs turf, undiſtinguiſhed by any diſcriminative mark from the common herd that ſleep around her.

It would be a curious ſpeculation, to trace the origin and progreſs of that mode of thinking among the northern nations, which gave the faculty of divination to females in ancient ages, and the gift of witchcraft to them in more modern times.† But leaving this diſquiſition to thoſe who have leiſure to purſue it, it will be enough for us to remark; ſo deep a root had this belief taken in our country, that, till within theſe few years, there was ſcarcely a pariſh which had not its local witch, who occaſionally amuſed herſelf in blaſting its corn, deſtroying its cattle, and teazing its

* In Feſto Alwyni epiſcopi.——Et durante pictancia in aulâ conventûs ſex miniſtralli cum quatuor citariſtadoribus, faciebant miniſtralcias ſuas. Et poſt cenam, in magna camera arcuata dom. prioris, cantabant idem geſtum, in qua camera ſuſpendebatur, ut moris eſt, magnum dorſale (tapeſtry) prioris, habens picturas trium Colein. Regiſtr. S. Swith. Winton. MSS. Perg. in Archio. de Wolveſey. Winton.

† The learned reader will receive great ſatisfaction in the peruſal of a diſſertation by Keyſler, entitled, de Mulieribus Fatidicis, ad Calc. Antiq. Select. Septen. p. 371. Much information on the ſame ſubject is to be had alſo, in Monſ. Mallet's Northern Antiq. vol. i. and in the notes on the Edda, vol. ii.

inha-

inhabitants with ſpaſms and cramps. Nay, widely as the empire of reaſon is now extended, and univerſally as intelligence is diffuſed; yet ſtill we find the ancient prejudices operating ſtrongly upon the national character; and many a poor old female, bending with infirmities, and worn out with age, is even at preſent an object of terror to the common people; and deteſted or execrated as the ſupernatural diſpenſer of evil to her neighbours. It will hardly be credited by future times, that the Britiſh legiſlature, of the 17th century, paſſed a law for the prevention and puniſhment of witchcraft;* and the portion of incredulity will be doubled, when it is related, that this abſurd ſtatute continued in force, till the ninth year of George II.†

The gifted female we are at preſent ſpeaking of, does not appear to have been a malignant witch, "a black and midnight hag," that exerted her Canidian powers to the injury and diſcompoſure of thoſe around. Her ſpells were chiefly uſed for the purpoſe of ſelf-extrication in ſituations of danger; and I have converſed with a ruſtic, whoſe father had ſeen the old lady convert herſelf more than once, into the form of an hare, or cat, when likely to be apprehended in wood-ſtealing, to which ſhe was ſomewhat addicted.

The church is a plain, ſtone edifice, without ornament, except what it derives from a curious oak-raftered roof; which has a conſiderable, and, apparently, a dangerous inclination to the ſouthward. This is emboſſed at the interſections of the ribs with various uncouth pieces of ſculpture, repreſenting abbots heads, angels with ſhields, a woman's head dreſs of the 13th century, the arms of Beaulieu, and the following arms. Two chevrons between three roſes—a ſhield with a croſs engrailed —a ditto with a plain croſs. The church is exactly thirty geometrical paces in length; it contains no tombs of any antiquity, as it did not ſerve the purpoſes of public worſhip, till the middle of the 16th century. There is indeed a flat ſtone

* James I. who has been dignified with the appellation of the Engliſh Solomon, from his ſuppoſed ſagacity and intelligence, was ſo fully perſuaded of the exiſtence of witchcraft and magic, that he publiſhed a treatiſe expreſsly written on the ſubject, intitled Dæmonoligie. The ſenate alſo, infected with the ſame ſuperſtitious notions, enacted a law againſt the practice of theſe arts. See ſtat. 1 James I. c. 12. Which law inflicted the puniſhment of death on any perſon, that ſhould uſe any invocation or conjuration of any evil ſpirit; or ſhould conſult, covenant with, entertain, employ, feed, or reward, any evil, or curſed ſpirit, to or for any intent or purpoſe; or take up any dead man, woman, or child, out of the grave; or the ſkin, bone, or any part of the dead perſon, to be employed or uſed in any manner of witchcraft, ſorcery, charm, or enchantment: or ſhould uſe, practiſe, or exerciſe, any ſort of witchcraft, ſorcery, charm, or enchahtment, whereby any perſon ſhould be deſtroyed, killed, waſted, conſumed, pined, or lamed in any part of the body.

† Blackſtone's Commentaries, vol. iv. p. 61.

with

with certain Saxon characters engraven around it; time, however, has only ſpared the three following words, "Jeſu Criſt omnipotent." This was diſcovered in the fields, to the eaſt of the church, ſome years ago, and ſuppoſed to cover (when in its original ſituation) the remains of Iſabella, the third daughter of William Marſhal, earl of Pembroke, wife of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter; and afterwards, wife of Richard Plantagenet, ſecond ſon of king John. This lady died in childbirth, on the 18th day of Feb. 1239, at the manor of Berkhampſted, part of her huſband's poſſeſſions;* and her body was brought from thence, and depoſited at Beaulieu; probably, becauſe the earl had been a benefactor to that monaſtery. Two or three other flat monumental ſtones occur likewiſe in the preſent pariſh church, which have been alſo removed from the fields, and, by their ſculptured ornaments, ſeem to have been intended to commemorate ſome of the abbots of Beaulieu.

An example of the ſepulchral acroſtic, a ſpecies of falſe wit formerly much in vogue, is to be met with in Beaulieu church. The object in theſe performances was, to weave a ſtring of verſes, the initial letters of which compoſed the name of the perſon whom they were intended to commemorate. The one I allude to, is as follows.

TO THE LASTING MEMORY OF MARY, DAUGHTER OF THOMAS ELLIOT GENT, AND LATE WIFE OF WILL: D'O:

SHE DYED N CHILDBIRTH THE XVIIJ DAY OF JUNE ANNO DNI 1651 ÆTATIS SUÆ 40.

MERCLES FATE (TO OUR GREATE GRÈFE AND WO)
ARREY HATH HERE MADE, OF OUR DEERE MAIL DO.
YRAKE UP N DUST, AND HD N EARTH AND CLAYE
DYET LIVE HER SOULE, AND VIRTUES, NOW AND AYE:
OEATH IS A DEBTE ALL OWE, WHICH MUST BE PAIDE,
HOH THAT SHE KNEWE, AND OFT,† WAS NOT AFRAIDE.

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI.
SED VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS.

* Kennett's Parochial Antiquities, p. 223. Prima uxor (Elizabeth) Ricardi ducis cornubiæ, et imperatoris, ſepulta in choro. Lelandi Collect. vol. iv. p. 149. The heart of Richard himſelf was afterwards depoſited here in a marble vaſe. Idem. † *Oft*, of it.

In

In the inſide of Beaulieu church, on the weſt ſide, elevated about a dozen feet above the floor, is a *roſtrum* or pulpit, of a demi-octagonal form. The aſcent to this is by a flight of ſtone ſteps curiouſly arched, and ribbed over head, and enlightened by ſeveral apertures, looking into the church, in the form of gothic arches. To explain the uſe of this roſtrum, it will be neceſſary to recur to the original deſignation of the building which contains it. Let it be underſtood, then, that the preſent church was formerly the apartment in which the monks of Beaulieu aſſembled to eat their meals; and from thence had the name of *refectorium.* The ordinances which regulated the diſcipline of theſe eccleſiaſtics, ſtrove to blend inſtruction with every office and employment of their lives: ſo much ſo, that even the hours of repaſt were not ſuffered to glide away, without the adminiſtration of intellectual, as well as corporeal refection.* To this intent the following injunction was inſerted in the benedictine regulations. "Let the reader of the refectory, after "prayers, carry the proper books into that apartment. Let him ſtand before his "book, with his face turned towards the eaſt. When the brethren bow, at the "gloria Patri, and the Lord's prayer, let the reader alſo incline himſelf, turning his "face towards the aſſembly. The reader ſhould not ſeat himſelf till the head of "the convent is ſeated. Let him read hiſtorical books with a ſonorous voice; but "homilies, and ſermons, with a more gentle and engaging one.†"

This paſſage explains to us the uſe of the pulpit above deſcribed; which was intended for the reception of the reader, who from thence gave a portion of hiſtory or divinity to the monks that were ſeated at their dinner below.

Nothing can well be imagined more gloomy or formal, than theſe conventual meals, if they were ſtrictly regulated by the following ordinances, which it was intended they ſhould be.

"When we enter the refectory, let us uncover our heads; and approaching our "ſeats, let us incline our bodies to the croſs. So alſo in the refectory, we ſhould "not behave idly, but demean ourſelves with propriety, leſt we be an offence to any "of our brethren. It behoves us likewiſe to keep our eyes fixed, when we are in

* "Cum accedetis ad menſam, donec inde ſurgatis, quod vobis ſecundum conſuetudinem legitur, ſine "tumultu et contenhonibus audite; ne ſolæ vobis fauces ſumant cibum, ſed et aures eſuriant dei ver-"bum;" was one of the rules of Saint Auguſtine, for the Canons of that order. Mon. Ang. in Pref. tom. ii.

† Lector refectorii poſt capitulum libros portat in refectorium. Lector ſtat ad librum verſa facie ad orientem. Inclinante conventu ad gloria patri, et ad pater noſter, inclinat et ipſe, verſa facie ad conventum. Nec debet autem ſedere, donec ſedeat ille qui præeſt conventui. Hiſtoriam legat rotundius; ſermones et omeliers attractius. Mon. Ang. tom. ii. p. 955.

"this

" this apartment, leſt any occaſion of murmuring, quarrelling, or laughing be " given; according to the ſaying of the bleſſed Hugh of Lincoln—" Let us have " our eyes and hands upon the table, our ears with the reader, and our hearts with " God.*"

" When we drink, let us hold the cup with both our hands.†

" It is improper for us to cleanſe our mouths, or hands, with the napkin, in the " refectory. We ſhould not put our platters from us, till the preſident has put away " his; nor let us roll up our napkins, until the prior, or abbot, has rolled up his.‡

A little to the north eaſt of the refectory, ſtood the abbey church, of which not a veſtige is now remaining above ground; and its ſcite is only aſcertained by heaps of rubbiſh, and fragments of decayed tombs, which are found on digging about the ſpot. The cloyſters encloſed a quadrilateral area, of about a quarter of an acre; a ſpace now occupied by a garden. Some traces of them may be diſcerned, from which we are taught to lament the loſs of the other parts. The mouldings, alſo, of the great gateway, at the weſt end of this garden; its cluſtering pillars, rich capitals, and highly finiſhed arch, are further atteſtations of the ancient magnificence of Beaulieu abbey; which muſt have been a pile, remarkable not only for its extent and magnitude, but for being finiſhed in the higheſt ſtyle of architecture, which the 13th century could boaſt.

The ruin behind the garden has been hitherto conſidered as the remains of the conventual church: but with great impropriety; ſince, I am perſuaded, it was erected for very different purpoſes than thoſe of ſocial worſhip. It compriſed, in my opinion, the offices appertaining to the monaſtery; and particularly, the apartment in which the monks of Beaulieu manufactured their wine: for that they prepared this beverage themſelves, I think may be proved beyond controverſy. That it was deſigned for ſomething of this kind, is evident from a *dorſum*, or bank, which runs from it in a ſtraight line, and northern direction, for about ſeventy yards. This, on inſpection, has been found to be a ruinous aqueduct, which, communicating with a

* Intrantes refectorium nudamus capita, et venientes ad ſedes noſtras, ad enicem inclinamus. Item in refectorio non debemus diſſoluti eſſe, ſed nos debemus habere diſciplinatè, ne faciamus unde alterum offendamus. Et oculos noſtros maxime in refectorio tenere nos convenit, ne nobis murmurandi, aut judicandi, vel detrahendi, materiam offerant, aut ridendi. Sic dicens beatus Hugo Lincolnienſis, oculos in diſco, manus in menſa, aures ad lectionem, cor ad Deum habere debemus. In Introduc. Mon. Ang. tom. ii. et p. 955. † Bibentes, duabus manibus cifum tenemus.

‡ Contra conſuetudinem eſt ut in refectorio manus vel os ad mantile tergamus. Scutellas non exponimus, donec præſidens ſuam exponat. Mantilia non convolvimus donec prior ſuum mantile convolvat. Mon. Ang. ut ſupra.

ſpring at a ſmall diſtance from the building, conveyed into it a copious ſtream of water; a circumſtance that is quite unaccountable, if we ſuppoſe it to have been a church.

As it is, however, a doubt with ſome, whether wines were manufactured of old in this country, or not, I throw together the following few notices on the ſubject, which perhaps may remove our heſitation, and lead us to credit the fact, of Beaulieu abbey having formerly made part at leaſt, if not the whole, of what it conſumed.

The vine was firſt introduced into this kingdom by the emperor Probus, as is aſſerted by Cambden; and it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, the mode of converting its juice into a pleaſant and exhilarating beverage, was either at the ſame time imported, or ſoon after practiſed by the Britons.*

The ancient Saxons, who confeſſedly expreſſed a kind of ale from barley,† would doubtleſs uſe the ſame proceſs with reſpect to the vine, when they ſettled themſelves in England, and found this tree propagated to their hands.

That the later Saxons knew the uſe of the wine preſs is demonſtrated by evidence incontrovertible.‡

We have equally reſpectable authority alſo, for aſſerting, that in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, wine was manufactured in Eſſex.§

William of Malmſbury aſſures us, that the wines made in Glouceſterſhire were far ſuperior to any other of the Engliſh ones; a fact he declares on his own experience.‖

An old MS. roll, mentioned by Stowe, aſcertains the manufacture of wines here in the 14th century. "In which roll," ſays he, "among other things, is to be "ſeene the yeerely account of the charges of the planting of vines; that in the "time of Richard II. which grew in great plenty within the little park, as alſo of "the wine itſelf; whereof ſome part was ſpent in the king's houſe, and ſome part "ſold to his profit; the tythes whereof were payed to the abbot of Waltham, then "parſon both of old and newe Windſore.**

And not to multiply authorities, an old Engliſh writer on farming and gardening,

* See Cambden's Britan. in Hants. † Cæſar. Tacitus.

‡ See in Strutt's Horda Angel Cynnan, vol. i. plate 7. fig. 1. The repreſentation of a Saxon wine preſs, taken from a MS. of the 8th century.

§ See Domeſday-book, under the head Exceſſa.

‖ Guliel. Malm. lib. iv. de Pontif.

** Stowe's Chronicle.

gives us the following curious circumſtances on the ſubject in queſtion. "We might "have a reaſonable good wine growying in many places of this realme: as undoubt-"edly wee had immediately after the conqueſt, tyll partly by ſlouthfulneſſe, not "liking any thing long that is painefull, partly by civill diſcord long continuing, it "was left, and ſo with tyme loſt, as appeareth by a number of places in this realme, "that keepe ſtill the name of vineyardes; and upon many cliffes, and hilles, are yet "to be ſene the rootes, and old remaynes of vines. There is beſides Nottingham, "an auncient houſe called Chilwell, in which houſe remaineth yet, as an auncient "monument, in a great wyndowe of glaſſe, the whole order of planting, prunyng, "ſtamping, and preſſing of vines. Beſide, there is yet growing an old vine, that "yields a grape ſufficient to make a right good wine, as was lately proved. There "hath, moreover, good experience of late yeeres been made, by two noble and "honourable barons of this realme, the Lorde Cobeham, and the Lorde Wylliams "of Fame, who had both growyng about their houſes as good wynes as are in "many parts of Fraace."*

But, after all, the ſtrongeſt proof of the fact I wiſh to eſtabliſh, is, the name of ſome fields lying to the north of the building juſt mentioned, on a gentle declivity, and in a warm, ſouthern expoſition: theſe grounds are called even now "the vine-"yards." And I am informed by Mr. Warner (the land ſteward of Lord Beaulieu, whoſe obliging communications I take this opportunity of acknowledging), that he has in his cellars at this hour, a ſmall quantity of brandy made about ſeventy years ago, from the vines then growing on this ſpot.†

In the area incloſed within the ſurrounding ſtone wall, are diſtinct traces of various fiſh-ponds and ſtews, formed for the uſe of the convent. Some of theſe continue perfect to the preſent day, and abound with fiſh. A curious inſtance occurs alſo at Beaulieu, of monkiſh luxury, even in the article of water; to ſecure a fine ſpring of which element, theſe monaſtics ſpared neither trouble nor expence. About half a mile to the ſouth eaſt of the abbey, in a deep wood, and at a ſpot almoſt inacceſſible, is a cove formed of ſmooth ſtones. It has a very contracted entrance, but ſpreads gradually into a little apartment of ſeven feet wide, ten deep, and about five high. This covers a copious and tranſparent ſpring of water, which, iſſuing from the mouth of the cove, is loſt in a deep dell, and there received, as I have been in-

* Banabie Googe's Four Bookes of Huſbandry, &c. London, 1578, 4to. "To the reader."

† Home made wines, from dried foreign ſpirits, were firſt attempted, and brought into uſe here, in 1635, by one Francis Chamberlayne, who obtained a patent for their manufacture, which was to endure fourteen years. See Rymer's Fœd. vol. xix. p. 719.

formed,

formed, by a chain of ſmall ſtone pipes; which formerly, when perfect, conveyed it quite to the abbey.

It muſt be confeſſed, the monks in general diſplayed an elegant taſte in the choice of their ſituations. Beaulieu abbey is a ſtriking proof of this. Perhaps few ſpots in the kingdom could have been pitched upon, better calculated for monaſtic ſeclusion than this. The deep woods with which it is almoſt environed, throw an air of gloom and ſolemnity over the ſcene, well ſuited to excite religious emotions: while the ſtream that glides by its ſide, afforded to the recluſe a ſtriking emblem of human life; and at the ſame time that it ſoothed his mind by a gentle murmuring, led it to ſerious thought by its continual and irrevocable lapſe. It is a ſpot, indeed, which one cannot leave without reluctance; where one might covet to wear away exiſtence, abſtracted like the monk of old from the world, its cares and concerns, did we not reflect, that ſolitary virtue has a claim but to negative excellence; and that no life can be pleaſing to the Almighty, which is not uſeful and beneficial to man.*

——— " Here, methinks,
" E'en here, ſequeſter'd from the noiſy world,
" Could I wear out this tranſitory being
" In peaceful contemplation, and calm eaſe.
" But conſcience, which ſtill cenſures on our acts,
" That awful voice within us, and the ſenſe
" Of an hereafter, wake, and rouſe us up
" From ſuch unſhap'd retirement; which were elſe
" A bleſt condition on this earthly ſtage.
" For who would make his life a life of toil
" For wealth, o'erbalanc'd with a thouſand cares;
" Or pow'r, which baſe compliance muſt uphold;
" Or honor, laviſh'd moſt on courtly ſlaves;
" Or fame, vain breath of a misjudging world;
" Who for ſuch periſhable gaudes, would put
" A yoke upon his frēe, unbroken ſpirit,

* This was a truth known, and acknowledged by the ancient moraliſts, who held the active exerciſe of ſocial benevolence to be more amiable, more uſeful, and more conſiſtent with nature, than the quieſcence of ſolitary virtue. Itemque, ſays Cicero, magis eſt ſecundum naturam, pro omnibus gentibus (ſi fieri poſſit) conſervandis aut juvandis, maximos labores moleſtiaſque ſuſcipere, imitantem Herculem illum, quem hominum fama, beneficiorum memor, in concilio cœleſtium conlocavit; quam vivere in ſolitudine, non modo ſine ullis moleſtiis, ſed etiam in maximis voluptatibus, abundantem omnibus copiis: ut excellat etiam pulchritudine, et viribus. Quocirca optimo quiſque et ſplendidiſſimo ingenio longe illam vitam huic anteponit. Cic. de Offic. lib. iii. c. 5.

" And gall himſelf with trammels, and the rubs
" Of this world's buſineſs; ſo he might ſtand clear
" Of judgment, and the tax of idleneſs
" In that dread audit, when his mortal hours
" (Which now with ſoft and ſilent ſtealth pace by)
" Muſt all be counted for? But, for this fear,
" And to remove, according to our pow'r,
" The wants and evils of our brother's ſtate,
" 'Tis meet we juſtle with the world; content,
" If by our ſovereign maſter we be found
" At laſt not profitleſs; for wordly meed,
" Giv'n, or with-held; I deem of it alike."

CROWE'S LEWESDON HILL.

Account of the FAMILY *of* BROCAS *of* BEAUREPAIRE, *in Hants.**

SIR Bernard Brocas, Kt. the firſt that came into England, was buried at Guildford, leaving iſſue,

Sir Bernard Brocas, Kt. father of
Sir Bernard Brocas, Kt. who had iſſue,
Sir Bernard Brocas, Kt. who left
Sir John Brocas, Kt. who lived 46 Edw. III. and had iſſue,

1. Sir John Brocas, Kt. S. P.—2. Sir Oliver Brocas, Kt. who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hever (and had iſſue John Brocas, who died S. P).—3. Sir Bernard Brocas, Kt. who was 30 years old 1 Rich. II. He was chamberlain to Philip, earl of Henault, and was buried at Weſtminſter. Mr. Gough (in his ſepulchral monuments, p. 160, 161) gives the following account of his monument there.

" Of the year 1399, is the monument of Sir Bernard Brocas, in the ſame chapel. " The canopy conſiſts of five arches; two in form of niches with pedeſtals; of the " others, two have no pedeſtals, to which part angels correſpond behind. The altar " is embattled, adorned in front with eight blank ſhields in roundeaux. The figure " is in complete armour and gauntlets, the helmet pointed, and ſquare in front, his " head reſting on another, which has his creſt (a Moor's head); his belt tied and " pendant; his ſhoes piked and plaited, the rowels ſtudded in a circle; the ſword " ſtudded with lozenges; a lion at his feet regardant; on his right arm is a ſhield

* Topographer, vol. iv. p. 53.

" with

" with a lion regardant. The inſcription round the ledge is in Dart. A modern " one in three compartments hiſtorical of the family, fills up the back of the tomb, " ſet up by Mr. Brocas of Hampſhire, his lineal deſcendant, who pulled down his " manſion at Beaurepaire, near Baſingſtoke. I rather think the tomb has been re- " paired, for Dart gives no ſhield on his left arm, and the knuckles of the gaunt- " lets, as well as the mail of the gorget, are worn ſmooth."

Inſcription:

" Here lieth buried

" Sir Bernard Brocas, third ſon of Sir John Brocas, who had a conſiderable com- " mand of archers at the ſiege of Calais, in 1347, and was a lineal deſcendant from " Sir Bernard Brocas, younger ſon of the Earl of Foix, in France, who came into " England with the Norman, king William, and in requital of his ſervices had a " grant of lands in Hampſhire, to the then value of £400. per annum, which he " choſe near Baſingſtoke, and thereon built a manſion-houſe, and called it Beaure- " paire.* This Sir Bernard ſerved in the French wars, and being afterwards ſent " againſt the Moors, overcame the king of Morocco in battle, and was allowed to " bear for his creſt, a Moor's head, crowned with an old eaſtern crown. His elder " brother, Sir John, being ſlain in an engagement with the French, near Southamp- " ton, and his ſecond ſon, Oliver (who was Captain Seneſchal of Guyenne and " Aquitaine, and governor of Bourdeaux, under king Edward III.), dying without " iſſue, Sir Bernard ſucceeded to the paternal inheritance both in England and " France; and having married Mary, daughter and heireſs of Sir John de Roche, " had a large eſtate with her, and the hereditary poſt of maſter of the buck hounds, " which was confirmed to him by king Edward III. and held by the family till ſold " in James the Iſt's reign. He was chamberlain to Anne, Richard the IId's Queen; " and his ſon, a knight of the ſame chriſtian name, was carver to his ſaid Majeſty. " The ſon was one of the conſpirators againſt king Henry IV. at Oxford, and was " afterwards taken, and executed at Cirenceſter in Glouceſterſhire; and he himſelf, " having raiſed a conſiderable force on the ſame ſide, advanced to Reading in " Berkſhire, which place refuſing him admittance, he burnt a part of it, and made " the reſt his quarters, till, on the retreat of the conſpirator's forces into Oxford- " ſhire, Sir Bernard's diſperſing, he, with many of his adherents, became an eaſy " prey to the townſmen of Reading, who executed ſeveral on the ſpot, but ſent Sir " Bernard to London, where he was beheaded on Tower-hill, in January, 1400.†

* This now belongs to the late Mr. Bernard Brocas's widow; only a fragment of a manſion, ſufficient for occaſional reſidence, remains. EDITOR.

† Mr. Gough ſays this is a year too late.

On the ledge of the tomb is this inſcription, each word divided by ſome animal:

Hic[1] jacet[2] Bernardus[3] Brocas[4] Milles T. T.[5] quonda[6] camare[7] anne-regine[9] Anglie[10] cuſ[11] aie[12] p' picietur[13] Deus. Amen.*

Sir Bernard Brocas's wife (as before mentioned) was Mary, daughter and heir of Sir John de Roches, and Joan his wife (11 Edw. III.), ſon of Sir John de Roches, who died 5 Edw. II. ſon of Hugh, brother of Martin de Roches, who died 5 Edw. II. ſon of Hugh, brother of Martin de Roches, who died 5 Edw. I. S. P. ſon of Geffrey de Roches and Emma his wife. Sir Bernard had iſſue by her, Jane, wife of Robert Dyneley, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Miſſenden, ſon of John Miſſenden, of Miſſenden in Bucks; and,

Sir Bernard Brocas, Kt. attainted (as beforeſaid) 1 Hen. IV. who married Joane, daughter and heir of Gilbert Banbury, ſon of John, lord of Holliborne, by whom he had Bernard Brocas of Alton, 2d ſon, anceſtor of the late family of Beaurepaire.—Richard, 3d ſon, Thomas, 4th ſon, and,

William 1ſt ſon and heir, of Denton, who died 34 Hen. VI. leaving by Joane his wife,

William Brocas of Beaurepaire, who died April 22, 1 Rich. III. and was buried in St. Bartholomew's in Smithfield, in our Lady's chapel there. By Agnes, daughter of Thomas Bekingham, he left iſſue,

John Brocas of Beaurepaire, whoſe ſecond wife was Anne, daughter of John Rogers of Freefolk: but by his firſt wife Anne, daughter of Edward Longford, Eſq. he left iſſue,

William Brocas of Beaurepaire, who died 21 Hen. VII. and left iſſue by Mary, daughter of John Griffin,

Elizabeth Brocas, his daughter and ſole heir, who became firſt wife of Raſe Pexall,† who had iſſue by her,

Sir Richard Pexall of Beaurepaire, kt. maſter of the buck hounds, who died 1571, having had for his ſecond wife Elenor, daughter of John Cotgrave, but by his firſt wife lady Elenor, daughter of William Powlett, Marquis of Wincheſter, he left iſſue four daughters his coheirs:

* 1. 9. 13.—A roſe.—2. An eagle volant.—3. 4. Swans regardant.—5. A greyhound purſuing a flying cock.—6. 7. Doves regardant.—8. A fiſh.—10. A heron regardant backwards.—11. A ſwan.—12. A dove.

† His 2d wife was Joane, widow of William Fulford, Eſq.—his 3d wife, was Anne, daughter of Richard Fitzwilliams, of Langſton, co. York, brother of ſir Thomas, of Aldwarke.

1. Eli-

1. Elizabeth, wife of John Jobſon, of Munkwith, co. Eſſex.

2. Margaret, wife of Oliver Beckett.

3. Barbara, wife of Anthony Bridges, of Weſt Shefford, in Berkſhire, Eſq. (ſon and heir of ſir Richard * Bridges, K. B. ſon and heir of Henry Bruges, Eſq. uncle of John, firſt Lord Chandos).

4. Anne, wife of Bernard Brocas, deſcended from Bernard Brocas, 2d ſon of Sir Bernard, attainted 1 Henry IV. before mentioned; which

Bernard Brocas was of Alton, and was 20 years old, 1 Hen. IV. By Sibell daughter of Croke, of London, his 1ſt wife, he had iſſue Bernard, Thomas, John, and Agnes; but by Emelyn, widow of Grewen of Bedington, co. Hartf. he had iſſue,

Bernard Brocas, who by Anne, daughter and heir of John Morell, of Dunſtable, had iſſue German Brocas of Dunſtable, 2d ſon, and

John Brocas, ſon and heir, who by Eliz. daughter of Marſhall, had iſſue Mary, wife of William Hawtrey, of Checkers, in Bucks, S. P. and

Robert Brocas, of Horton Hall, in Bucks, ſon and heir, who by Dorothy, daughter of Richard Ruthall, of Moulſhoe, co. Bucks, had William, 2d ſon of Thedingworth, co. Leiceſter (who, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Dexter, of Thedingworth, had Eliz. wife of Sir Robert Cotton, of Connington, Kt. and Bart.—Frances, wife,—1. of Thomas Leigh, of co. Glouc. 2. of Edward Haleſrig, of Thedingworth, 3. of Frances Sareſmore, of Froleſworth, co. Leic.—Mary Brocas, and Suſan, wife of Francis Cateſby, of Hardmead, co. Bucks), Frances Brocas, wife of Sir John Bale, of Carlton Curlew, co. Leic. and

Bernard Brocas, ſon and heir of Robert, who married, as before mentioned, Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Pexall, and had iſſue Frances, wife of Thomas Cheney, of co. Bucks, Mary Anne, wife of Chriſtopher Peere, of co. Dorſ. and

Sir Pexall Brocas of Beaurepaire, Kt. who by Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiſton, co. Suſſ. had

Thomas Brocas, Eſq. who, by Eliz. daughter of Robert Wingfield, of Upton, co. Northampton, had Thomas, Will. Oliver, Bernard, Prudence, and

Robert Brocas, ſon and heir, 1634,† from whom deſcended the late Mr. Brocas, of Beaurepaire, who died S. P.

BEAMOND, between Fareham and Portſmouth.

* The peerages falſely make this Sir Richard Bridges, brother, inſtead of ſon, of Henry.

† Harl. MSS. 1544. f. 124.

BEAU-

BEAUCHAMP.*

THE manor of Beauchamp, ſo named from Beauchamp, Lord of Alceſter and Powick, who, in the reign of Edward III. enjoyed it, with Freſhwater and another manor, called Keiney's Court, from a family of that name, who reſided at Tarant Keineys, in Dorſetſhire, remained long in the ancient family of Meaux of Kingſton. The grand-daughter and ſurviving heireſs of Sir William Meux, Bart. married Sir Edward Worſley, Kt. of Gatcombe, on whoſe death theſe manors were divided, and afterwards ſold to different perſons.

BEARWICK, north weſt of Wincheſter.

BECKHAM, eaſt of Fordingbridge.

BEDHAMPTON, three miles north weſt of the Havant, a ſmall village, the manor and parſonage of which were the poſſeſſions of the duke of Richmond, but were granted by king Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Cotton, Kt. in conſideration of the good and faithful ſervices done by the ſaid Sir Richard to his Majeſty.

BEEZELEY, five miles eaſt from Petersfield.

BELLEVUE, a fine ſeat, in the way from Southampton to Wincheſter, which ſtands in a moſt happy ſituation from the terrace, and from the windows the eye takes a grand proſpect; the view of the river being obſtructed by its winding courſe, Southampton water appears like a grand baſon, the motion of the veſſels on the water, the contraſt by the part improved, and thoſe uncultivated with the intervening ſhades and diſtant hills, form a landſcape truly pictureſque.

BERY BARON (Iſle of Wight), in Weſt Medina.

BENHAM, near Kingſclere.

BENTLEY, near Farnham, in Surry, a delightful, pleaſant, and neat village, very chearful; the houſes are ſcattered with well planted gardens before them; the fences on each ſide the road, for ten miles to and from this place, are of white thorn, kept clean weeded, and a great number of them clipped. This country is pleaſant, and is a due medium between hilly and flat.

BENTWORTH, north weſt of Alton.

BERITON, near Petonfield, in the way to Portſmouth.

BERSELDON, near Tichfield.

BEVIS MOUNT, on the road from Southampton to Wincheſter. See Padwell.

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 212.

BEWLEY,

BEWLEY, about four miles to the eaſt of Lymington, is a tide-harbour for ſmall veſſels, but little frequented.

BIGHTON, near Alresford, in the road from London.

BIMBRIDGE.*

BIMBRIDGE,† called the iſle of Bimbridge, is a peninſula formed by Brading Haven, wherein there were anciently three manors, Woolverton, La Wode, and Middleton or Milton; the two former of which belonged to the family of Glamorgan, in Somerſetſhire. On the death of Sir Nicholas Glamorgan, in the thirty-ſixth year of Edward III. all his lands were divided among his ſix ſiſters; one of whom marrying Thomas Hacket, he purchaſed the remaining five ſhares of theſe manors from the other ſiſters:‡ and by a deed in the forty-ſixth year of Edward III. ſettled in his family the manors of Woolverton, La Wode, Middleton, and La Clyve, in the pariſh of Woolverton, together with the advowſons of the chapels of Woolverton, La Wode, and Middleton.§ This eſtate of the Hackets came to Sir James Worſley, in the reign of Henry VIII. by marriage with the only daughter of Sir John Leigh, who married the heireſs of Hacket; and ſtill remains in the family of Worſley, of Appuldurcombe, as the lineal deſcendants of Sir John Leigh.

BINSTEAD.‖

THE pariſh of Binſtead is bounded by Newchurch on the eaſt; it is ſeparated from the pariſhes of Wootton and Arreton, on the weſt, by Fiſhborn creek; and is bounded by the Channel on the north. This ſmall pariſh ſeems to have originated from the grants of William the Conqueror, and William Rufus, of half a hide of land

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 194.

† "Before Sir William Ruſſel bwylt the cawſey and the brydge, Yaverland (as now by corruption), "was called *Overland*; and after the bwylding thereof, the peninſula waſe called *Within Brydge*, now Bim-"brydge." Oglander's Manuſcript.

‡ Another ſiſter, married to Rowel, and afterwards to Hunſton, had the manors of Brook and Uggeton.

§ Each of theſe manors had a diſtinct chapel; but as no preſentation to them appears in the regiſter of Winton, they may be preſumed to have had no endowment: they are now ſo totally ruined, that little more than the foundations are to be traced.

‖ Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 225.

to Walkeline, biſhop of Wincheſter, for the digging of ſtone to repair that cathedral. The firſt grant expreſſes—*nec ſolum autem ibi, ſed per totam terram meam in eadem inſula*, " not only there, but throughout all my land in that iſland;" which might have afforded the Biſhops of Wincheſter opportunity to extend their limits beyond the firſt expreſſed quantity; at the time of this grant, the whole iſland was in the crown, by the forfeiture of Earl Roger, the ſon of William Fitz-Oſborn. It is alſo found in the regiſter of Wincheſter, that when William of Wykeham rebuilt the body of that cathedral, he dug the ſtone in the Iſle of Wight, and commiſſioned the abbot of Quarr to provide carriages to convey it to the ſea: the pits from whence the ſtone was taken, are ſtill viſible.

Binſtead church, was probably built by one of the Biſhops of Wincheſter, having always belonged to that ſee, and paid an annual penſion of two ſhillings to the ſacriſt of the monaſtery there: it is ſubjected to the rector of Calbourn, who formerly claimed archidiaconal juriſdiction over Binſtead and Brixton. The church is a ſmall plain building, having nothing remarkable about it, but a rude and very ancient piece of ſculpture over the key-ſtone of the north door, repreſenting a human figure, ſitting with the feet on a kind of pedeſtal, reſembling a ram's head; the whole is about two feet and a half high: it is vulgarly called the Idol, but probably was one of thoſe ſtrange figures, which the Saxon and Norman architects commonly placed on key-ſtones and frizes. It is reported that upon the church being repaired ſome few years ago, this figure was removed; but the inhabitants were diſpleaſed at it, and procured its reſtoration.

BINSTED, four miles from Farnham, to the ſouth-weſt, where is the tomb of a knight templar.

BISTERN, near the Avon, to the ſouth of Ringwood.

BITTERN, or BYTHERN, on the river Itching, north-eaſt of Southampton, was a caſtle belonging to the Biſhop of Wincheſter, whereof ſome ruins remained in Leland's time, when it was a farm of the Biſhop's.

BLACKWATER, between Bagſhot and Hartley Row. Fair November 8th.

BOLDRE, in the New Foreſt.

BOVREFORD,*

THE preſent village of Boldre, ſo called from its ſituation on the river, had been, in Edward the Confeſſor's time, a manor of ſome conſideration, its annual worth being

* Warner's Hampſhire, vol. i. p. 80.

then

then eſtimated at ten pounds. But lying within the line, which William the Conqueror had drawn, to mark the limits of the New Foreſt, its value, at the time of the ſurvey, had dwindled to nothing; and only two acres of its land were ſaved from afforeſtation, and granted by the king to Hugo de St. Quinton.*

Although Boldre church did not exiſt when Domeſday-book was compiled, it muſt have been erected at no great diſtance from that period: ſince it is mentioned in certain charters as old as Henry I.'s time.† During the early part of this reign, the church of Boldre had been granted as a prebend, to the monaſtery of Chriſtchurch; ſo that it muſt have been built in the beginning of the twelfth century. The rudeneſs, indeed, of the ſtructure, ſuits well with the inelegancy of that age, when the maſſive clumſineſs of Saxon architecture had not yet given way to the more beautiful proportions of the Gothic ſtyle. It is an irregular pile, probably built at different periods. The weſtern end ſeems to claim the higheſt antiquity. The northern member was added about the reign of king John. This, I conclude, both from the ſtyle of the building, and the armorial cognizances of painted glaſs, which were intended as decorations to its eaſtern window; and moſt likely placed there when this part of the edifice was completed. Theſe repreſentations conſiſt of the arms of Lewis, the dauphin of France,‡ who had been invited into England, and crowned king, during the diſtractions of John's reign; of William de Vernun, at that time Lord of the Iſle of Wight; and other barons who favoured the cauſe of Lewis.

This William de Vernun was grandſon of Richard de Redvers the elder, and inherited all the vaſt eſtates of that affluent baron, of which Boldre made a part.§ He had his ſurname from the place of his birth, a ſmall place in Normandy, on the banks of the Seine, and in the dioceſe of Evreaux. Fired with indignation at the tyrannic deportment of John, who had extorted from him an enormous fine, on reinſtating him in his caſtle of Plympton, and other honours; he joined the ſtandard of the rebellious barons, and was one of the inſtruments in introducing the Dauphin into Britain. It ſeems likely, by his connecting the arms of France with his own, in the church window of Boldre, that he attached himſelf to the intereſts of Lewis with

* The minute in Domeſday-book is as follows: Wiſlac holds one hide of the king in Bovreford. It is now in the foreſt; except two acres of meadow, which are held by Hugo de St. Quinton. It was worth ten pounds. Dom. Book, p. 271.

† Appendix to Warner's Hampſhire, No. 2, 18, 19, 20, et infra.

‡ It is obſervable in this coat of arms, that the fleurs de lis are ſcattered entirely over the field—a mark of its antiquity; for ſo; I am informed, in early times, the arms of France were blazoned. The other undefaced arms are as follows:—1. or, three cherronels, gules—2. checky azure and or, a bend gules.

§ See the pedigree of the De Redvers family, in the appendix to Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight.

great warmth. Fortunately, he did not live to ſee the fruſtration of his hopes, in the diſgrace of the Dauphin, but died in the firſt year of Henry III. whilſt Lewis, after encountering various diſaſters, and, acceding to the terms of an inglorious treaty, left the kingdom in ſo ſilent and abject a manner, that hiſtory is unable to acquaint us with the place of his embarkation; though tradition inſinuates it was at Leap, a few miles to the eaſtward of Lymington.

If the window above ſpoken of, be allowed to be as old as the reign of king John, it perhaps exhibits as antique a ſpecimen of Engliſh painted glaſs, as any in the kingdom; ſince Aubrey, on the authority of Sir William Dugdale, aſſerts, that the firſt painted glaſs manufactured in England, was done in the beginning of the 13th century.*

Boldre church is moſt beautifully ſeated on an eminence, and commands a variety of pleaſing views.—Its ſolitary ſituation and diſtance from any village or town, might excite our wonder, did we not advert to the ſtate of the kingdom at the period of its erection, when population being at a low ebb, one place of worſhip was ſufficient for a very large extent of ground; and that the church might be equi-diſtant from every part of the diſtrict, and equally eaſy of acceſs to all the pariſhioners, the moſt centrical ſituation was choſen to place it in, without regard to the particular convenience of any village, or hamlet. Beſides, as is obſerved by a reſpectable and elegant writer, "all the churches of the foreſt are loftily ſeated; for when the whole country "was covered with woods, and before roads were cut through them, it was neceſſary "to place the church in a lofty ſituation, that the inhabitants might the more eaſily "find their way to it.†" The diſtreſs of being bewildered in the mazes of a wood, was not, indeed, the only danger the pariſhioner had to encounter, in his attendance on divine ſervice, when the church was ſituated in a foreſt. Bogs, and inundations in the winter, thieves and outlaws in the ſummer, frequently prevented or ſurpriſed him in his pious expedition.‡

Boldre church continued to be a prebend to Chriſtchurch till the diſſolution. The priory appointed a vicar, who received the ſmall tithes of the diſtrict for his labours; while the greater ones were carried into the barns of the convent. At the period of the diſſolution, an aſſencial, or acknowledgment of its ſubordination to the

* MS. ſurvey of Wiltſhire, vol. ii. p. 85. † Gilpin's Foreſt Scenery, vol. ii. p. 129.

‡ In Rymer's Fœdera, is a bull from Pope Alexander IV. directed to the Biſhop of Saliſbury, ſtating, that John Deſpencer, lord of the manor of Swalefield, had requeſted permiſſion, by petition, to erect and endow a chapel in his ſaid manor, and to appoint a chaplain to officiate in the ſame; his ſaid manor lying in a foreſt at ſome diſtance from the mother church; through which foreſt it was dangerous for himſelf and his family to go, as many *thieves* lurked in the ſame, and inundations in winter rendered the journey unſafe. Tom. i. p 610. This was in Henry III.'s time, 1256.

monaſtery,

monaſtery, was paid by its vicar, of 3*s.* 8*d.* annually.* At this æra Nicholas Bernerde was the incumbent; who occurs among the incumbents of chantries, to whom penſions were paid in 1553, and appears to have received one of £3. 12*s.* 6*d.*†

The following is a regular liſt of the vicars of Boldre, from the year 1535, extracted from the regiſters of that church; the moſt ancient of which has minutes of the performance of offices in 1596, the 38th year of queen Elizabeth's reign.

" Mem. from an exrract of ſome records in the firſt fruit's office, it appears, that " in the 26th year of Henry VIII. 1535, the vicar's name was,

William Braſtbridge.		John Harriſon - - -	1703, Dec.
Nicholas Bernerde.		John Howell - - -	1707, June.
—— Jackſon.		Thomas Jenner‡ - -	1724, June.
—— Whittington -	1596.	John Howell again.	
William Jones - -	1621.	Charles Hackman.	
Thomas Joyce - -	1663, Auguſt.	William Hawkins - -	1751, July.
Charles Jones - - -	1687, March.	William Gilpin, the pre-	
Bernard Brougham -	1693, June.	ſent incumbent - -	1778.

Boldre church-yard exhibits various ſpecimens of thoſe " uncouth rhymes" which have been long appropriated to the ruſtic tombſtone. In theſe examples of parochial poetry, ſenſe and grammar are frequently ſo unnaturally perverted, that one can ſcarcely forbear thinking the deviations from them are deſigned. It is pity, indeed, that theſe ſenſeleſs jumbles, which only ſerve to excite improper ridicule, were not altogether diſuſed; and either appoſite texts of ſcripture, or ſuch ſimple and inſtructive lines as the following, adopted in their room.

On a neat head-ſtone are theſe words:

" Here lieth
" The body of
" Giles Clarke:
" who paſſed
" Quietly, inoffenſively, and piouſly,

* As appears by the " Computus Monaſterii nuper de Chriſtchurch Twyneham;" a copy of which is in the poſſeſſion of George Roſe, Eſq. of Cuſſnells, near Lyndhurſt, to whom I am indebted for a ſight of it.

† Brown Willis's Hiſt. Mit. Abbies, vol. ii. p. 209.

‡ In 1711, Mr. Thomas Jenner was curate of Lymington, as appears by a memorandum in the regiſter of that church; in 1724, he obtained the living of Boldre. In 1749, he was Preſident of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Margaret Profeſſor of the ſaid Univerſity.

" Through

" Through the ſpace
" Of 80 years,
" From his cradle to his grave,
" which received him
" On the 3d May, 1783.
" That his good example
" Might not be forgotten,
" A friend to his memory
" Placed this
" Upon his tomb."

On another ſtone is the following inſcription:

" Here
" Reſts from his labour
" William Baker;
" Whoſe induſtry, and frugality,
" Whoſe honeſty, and piety,
" Were long an example
" To this pariſh.
" He was born in 1710;
" and
" Died in 1791."

The exemplary incumbent of Boldre will, I truſt, pardon me for thus pointing out one mode, among numberleſs others, which he has taken to convey moral and religious inſtruction to his pariſhioners, and impreſs beneficial and important truths upon their minds.

BOLDERWOOD LODGE, in the New Foreſt, belonging to the late Lord Delawar; a view of which was exhibited by Mr. Tomkins, in Pall Mall, 1769.

BOTTEBRIDGE.*

THE manor of Bottebridge appears for the firſt time in the roll of the Counteſs Iſabella de Fortibus; William Urry is mentioned as holding lands there, under the abbot of Quarr. And, in the roll of eſtates, bound to ſupply men for the defence of

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 225.

the

the iſland, the manor of Bottebridge was charged with one bowman. It was purchaſed by Sir Robert Dillington, and deſcended by the female line to Mr. Biſſet.

BONCHURCH.*

THE pariſh of St. Boniface, or, as it is uſually termed, Bonchurch, is of a triangular form; it is bounded by Shanklin on the north, by Newchurch on the weſt, and by the ſea on the ſouth. In Domeſday-book it is recorded as a manor, belonging to William Fitz-Azor;† and by the rolls of the landholders of the iſland, is found to have remained long in the family of Liſle. From the Liſles it came by marriage to the family of Dennis; and from them deſcended to the Pophams. When the church was built is uncertain, but it was probably ſoon after the general ſurvey.

In the center of this ſmall pariſh is the cottage of St. Boniface: Colonel Hill, the proprietor of it, has made conſiderable additions there; and the garden is laid out with taſte. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the ſituation of this cottage and the ſmall village adjoining.

BOUCOMBE‡

IS the moſt conſiderable manor on the iſland: it had been held by Edward the Confeſſor, and was, with other crown lands there, given to William Fitz-Oſborn, with the lordſhip of the iſland: but the whole returning again to the crown, by the forfeiture of Earl Roger, his ſon, for treaſon, it reſted there at the compilation of Domeſday-book. It is there ſaid to have been rated at four hides, though it was not charged at that time: the church was called the church of the manor; and by the twenty cottages adjoining to the church; it is pointed out for the ſame church that was afterwards called Cariſbrook. This manor was always united with the lordſhip of the iſland,§ till king James I. in the year 1625, granted it to Chriſtopher Villiers,

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 203.

† Two brothers, William and Gozeline, the ſons of Azor, are mentioned in Domeſday-book; and many of the manors then poſſeſſed by them, being found afterwards in two families of *the Inſula*, or Liſle, affords room to conjecture that the Liſles were their deſcendants.

‡ Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 227.

§ The lords of the iſland retained this manor and Pann in their own hands, for the ſupport of their kitchen, even when they thought fit to leave out others.

earl

earl of Angleſea, the brother of his great favourite the duke of Buckingham, under a fee-farm rent of £80. 5s. 8½d. which ſum is ſtill paid to the crown; and in the year 1652, Villiers ſold it to Sir Henry Knowles, or Knollis, of Grove Place, in Hampſhire, whoſe ſon ſold the manor of Boucombe, with other manors, to William Stevens, LL. D. who compelled him to diſpoſe of it under its value, by telling him that he was appointed one of the commiſſioners of ſafety to the Protector; and that if he did not let him have it for the ſum offered, he would acquaint the Protector of his diſinclination to him, and that his eſtates would be forfeited of courſe; in which caſe he ſhould be able to buy them of the commiſſioners for a much leſs ſum than he then offered to him. Mr. Stevens, ſoon after the reſtoration, was ordered to pay Mr. Knowles £2000. more for this manor; and the king afterwards knighted him for complying with his requeſt ſo readily. Mr. Stevens's grandſon diſpoſed of this manor to John Blachford, Eſq. in the year 1728, in whoſe family it ſtill continues.

BORODEAN, between Bramſdeen and Prior's Dean.

BOROUGH CASTLE, not far from Spithead.

BOSSINGTON, near the Wallops, in the road from Stockbridge to Wilts.

BOTLEY, or BUDLEY, four miles ſouth of Buſh Waltham; has fairs on Shrove Tueſday, Tueſday before St. Bartholomew, and Auguſt 24th.

BRADING,*

ISLE of Wight, at the upper end of St. Helen's bay. Fairs May 12th and October 2d. It was once a market town.

Brading, formerly written Brerding, is bounded on the north by the pariſh of St. Helen's, by that of Newchurch on the weſt, by Shanklin on the ſouth, and on the ſouth-eaſt by the ſea: it is ſtill a large pariſh, notwithſtanding St. Helen's, Yaverland, Shanklin, and Bonchurch, have been taken from it; but as thoſe churches were built before any regiſter appears to have been kept by the Biſhops of Wincheſter, the times of their ſeparation are uncertain.

The church of Brading is ſuppoſed to be the oldeſt in the iſland. The converts, at the firſt introduction of the Chriſtian religion by Biſhop Wilfred, are ſaid to have been

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 191.

baptiſed

baptiſed there: and the annals of the church of Wincheſter relate, that king Ina * gave the church of Brading to the Biſhop of Wincheſter.

The advowſon of the church was conteſted at law in the thirty-ſeventh year of Henry III. between the abbot and convent of Wenlock, in Shropſhire, and Walter Liſle with Maud his wife; which ſuit terminated in favour of the convent.

* The reality of this donation is much to be doubted. In Wharton's Annals of the church of Wincheſter, it is ſaid, that King Ina, in 683, gave to the church of Winton, thirty hides of land in Everland (Yaverland), and fifty hides in Brerding, in the Iſle of Wight. The ſame writer ſays, that, in 735, Cuthred, a kinſman of king Ethelred, gave to the church of Winton, forty hides at Calbourn, twenty-five hides at Banewade, and twenty-two hides at Withenham, in the Iſle of Wight. Farther, that in the year 800, king Egbert gave to the church of Winton, thirty hides of land at Calbourn, and forty-two hides at Shalfleet, in the Iſle of Wight. Of all theſe donations, no more is found in the church, at the time of the general ſurvey, than Calbourn; nor were the other lands, ſaid to have been ſo granted, held by the church in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, as appears by Domeſday-book: where Brading and Yaverland are recorded to have been held by a private perſon from that prince, who was too remarkable for his piety to have either deprived the church of its poſſeſſions, or ſuffered them to be taken by others.

Many of the charters of our Saxon kings are ſtrongly ſuſpected to be forgeries. While the Normans were acquiring lands by violence, the monks were active in procuring grants and immunities by fraud; and this might eaſily be done by colluſion with the perſons whoſe lands were ſeized by the Conqueror; theſe being prevailed on by the monks to acknowledge that they held their lands from a monaſtery, a deception by which they at once gratified their piety, and diſappointed their plunderers. A charter then might be fabricated from ſome Saxon king in ſupport of this declaration, without much danger of the forgery being diſcovered by the Normans.

Biſhop Stillingfleet, in his *Origines Britannicæ*, has examined into this matter with great accuracy, and produces ſome inſtances of monkiſh forgery, pertinent to the preſent ſubject. He mentions a charter, ſuppoſed to have been made to the abbey of Glaſtonbury, beginning with "A. D. 425," when, as this learned prelate obſerves, the Chriſtians did not compute from the incarnation of our Lord, until the century ſucceeding that date. He alſo cites another charter to the ſame abbey, ſuppoſed to have been granted by king Ina, which, by the manner and ſtyle, as well as other obſervable incongruities, diſcovers itſelf to be a forgery of later times. The monks, he obſerves, have been much charged with this artifice by the biſhops, and that there was a general ſuſpicion of forgery in the charters of exemption pretended to by the monaſteries. He gives a full relation of the monks of Canterbury being convicted in the forgery of a charter of privileges; and quotes good authors, who, though willing to ſupport the credit of ancient charters, yet own ſuch forgeries to have been commonly practiſed in early times; and who lay it down for a rule, that the older the charter, the more they are to be ſuſpected. He quotes the opinion of Papebrochius, that theſe forgeries were, for the moſt part, framed in the eleventh century, when there was ignorance enough to let them paſs current, and occaſion enough afforded to the monks to contrive them for their own ſecurity againſt the incroachment of others upon their lands, and of the juriſdiction of the Biſhops over their monaſteries. The ſame learned writer inſtances ſeveral forgeries of old charters to monaſteries, detected by blunders in the framing of them: and the ſuppoſed grant of Brading, Yaverland, and other lands, by king Ina, to the church of Wincheſter, may be referred to this claſs, from the great variation in the quantity and value of the lands, from what are ſpecified in the grant.

In a letter from the prior of Wenlock to the Biſhop of Wincheſter, it is ſtated, that the advowſon of the church of Brading being claimed from them by Aymer de Valence, the ſaid prior and convent reſign their right therein to the Biſhop, by whom it was withheld from Aymer, and continued in that ſee till John de Pontiſſera, at the requeſt of king Edward I. appropriated the church to the convent of Breamore; in conſideration, as it is recited, *of their great ſufferings and loſſes, ſuſtained chiefly by the means of the lady Iſabella de Fortibus.** The prior of Breamore obtained a licence from the Biſhop, to let the rectory of Brading to farm, to the prior of St. Dennis, near Southampton; with a condition, *that the alms to be given to the poor ſhould in no wiſe be diminiſhed.* At the diſſolution of religious houſes, it was granted to Henry Courtney, marquis of Exeter: who preſented it to the church, in virtue of the right of the late prior, then veſted in him; but, by his attainder, this, with his other poſſeſſions eſcheating to the crown, was given to Trinity College, Cambridge.

This church bears evident marks of great antiquity: it appears to have been erected in the eighth century: little attention has been paid to ſymmetry in its conſtruction. The inſide is very plain, has three aiſles; and, in a chapel on the ſouth ſide of the altar, are two monuments, the one of the celebrated Sir John Oglander, and the other of his father, Sir William. On the tombs are their figures in armour, carved in wood.†

BRADING HAVEN‡

Is a large tract of marſhy ground, containing 856 acres, covered every tide by the ſea, which flows through a narrow inlet. The right to the fiſhery was conteſted at law, by Sir John de Weſton, againſt Sir Peter D'Evercy and John de Glamorgan, lords of the adjoining lands. Sir John de Weſton claimed a third part of the chalk of the three lordſhips, a third part of the fiſhery, and a third part of the half of the chance of the ſea, or ſhipwrecks, the king being entitled to the other half; of which rights his anceſtors had been poſſeſſed beyond the memory of man, though he was then diſturbed in the enjoyment by the other parties. By the intervention of friends, the cauſe was ſubmitted to arbitration, in the ſixth year of Edward II. when the right of Sir John de Weſton was affirmed.§ The property of the haven, with the right of fiſhery, is in the family of Worſley, of Appuldurcombe.

* Ex. Regiſt. Winton.

† The family of Oglander is the moſt ancient in the iſland; their anceſtors came over at the time of the conqueſt, and the name is derived from their place of reſidence in Normandy.

‡ Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 195.

§ See a copy of this inſtrument, Appendix, No. 83. of Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight.

The

The recovery of ſo large a piece of land from the ſea, had been long an object in contemplation, and Sir John Oglander has preſerved accounts of ſeveral undertakings for this purpoſe. A part of Brading haven was taken in by Sir William Ruſſel,* lord of Yaverland, at the time when Yar bridge was erected. In the year 1562, another parcel of land was walled in from the ſea, by Mr. George Oglander, and Mr. German Richards, when the North marſh and ſome adjoining lands were gained. And again, in the year 1594, a third acquiſition was made of Mill marſh, and other meadows between the ſluice and the bridge, by Mr. Edward Richards.

The next, and laſt attempt, was of a more extenſive nature. A grant of Brading haven was obtained from king James I. by Gibbs, a groom of the bed-chamber. The owners of the adjoining lands conteſted this grant, which the king was very earneſt in ſupporting. After a verdict obtained in the Exchequer againſt the gentlemen of the iſland, Gibbs ſold his ſhare for £2000. to Sir Bevis Thelwall, a page of the king's bed-chamber, who admitted the famous Sir Hugh Middleton to a ſhare. They employed a number of Dutchmen to incloſe and recover the haven from the ſea. The firſt taking of it in coſt £4000.; and £1000. more were expended in building a dwelling houſe, barn, a water mill, trenching, quickſetting, and other neceſſary works; ſo that, including the original purchaſe, the total expenditure amounted to £7000. But after all, the nature of the ground did not anſwer the expectations of the undertakers; for though that part of it adjoining Brading proved tolerably good, nearly one half of it was found to be a light running ſand: nevertheleſs an inconteſtible evidence appeared, by the diſcovery of a well, caſed with ſtone, near the middle of the haven, that it had formerly been good ground. Sir Hugh Middleton tried a variety of experiments on the land which had been taken in, before he ſold his ſhare, ſowing it with wheat, barley, oats, cabbage, and, finally, with rape-ſeed, which laſt was alone ſucceſsful. But the greateſt diſcouragement was, that the ſea brought up ſo much ooze, weeds, and ſand, which choaked up the paſſage for the diſcharge of the freſh water: at length, in a wet ſeaſon, when the inner part of the haven was full of freſh water, and a high ſpring tide, the waters met under the bank, and made a breach. Thus ended this expenſive project; and though Sir John Oglander, who lived in the neighbourhood, confeſſes himſelf a friend to the undertaking, which, beſides its principal object, tended to render that part of the country more healthy, he declares it as his opinion, that the ſcheme can never be reſumed to any profitable purpoſe.

Sir Bevis Thelwall, and his heirs, laboured to aſcribe this accident to other cauſes, in order to preſerve their claims, and to recover compenſation for their loſes; but

* Warden of the Iſle of Wight, in the reign of Edward I.

the whole affair died away, and the ſea ſtill overflows the haven. Nevertheleſs, among the papers of Sir Robert Worſley, there is found an eſtimate, made in the year 1699, of the expences neceſſary to recover it;* which ſhews that object to have been again in contemplation.

BRADLEY, weſt of Alton.

BRAMEW, north-weſt of Fordingbridge.

BRAMLEY, on the borders of Berkſhire, near Stratfield, where was anciently a monaſtery, to which divers lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the pariſh of Hordelle, belonged before the diſſolution; when, being ſeized by king Henry VIII. they were given in exchange to Sir Thomas Wriotheſley, lord chancellor, for other lands and hereditaments, of which the parſonage of Wedley, in this county, was a part.

BRAMSHILL HOUSE, near Hertford bridge, built by the laſt lord Zouch, in a bleak and barren plain, and part deſtroyed by fire in Fuller's time, is a noble manſion, belonging to the Rev. Sir Richard Cope, Bart. D.D. In this park Archbiſhop Abbot accidentally ſhot the keeper, who bled to death in an hour's time.

BRAMSHOT, near the road from Petersfield to London.

BRAMSHOT, near Elvetham.

BREDLESFORD, in the Iſle of Wight.

BREHILL, or BEERHILL, near Andover, where are the remains of a Roman fort to be ſeen, which has many of its ditches not filled up.

BRICKTON, near Fordingbridge.

BRIDGECOURT (Iſle of Wight), in Eaſt Medina.

BRIDDLESFORD was part of the ancient poſſeſſions of the Liſles; Sir John Liſle built a chapel there, and endowed it with the tithes of his demeſnes at Briddlesford.†

BRIGE, or BRAGA, an old town, placed, by Antoninus, nine miles from Sorbiodunum; but as there is no ſuch place now, it is ſuppoſed to have been loſt in the making of the New Foreſt.

BRIXTON (Iſle of Wight), in Weſt Medina.

* See Appendix, No. 84. to Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight.

† Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 225.

BRIXTON.*

THE pariſh of Brixton is bounded by that of Motteſton on the weſt; by Calbourn and Cariſbrook on the north; by Shorwell on the eaſt. The pariſh of Brixton having been taken out of Calbourn, which was part of the moſt ancient poſſeſſions of the church of Wincheſter,† it is probable the church was built and made parochial by ſome Biſhop of that ſee. When the manor of Swainſton was granted to William Montacute, the firſt Earl of Saliſbury of that name, we find large franchiſes, particularly wrecks of the ſea, beſtowed on the Earl, without any mention of Brixton, which was that part of Swainſton adjacent to the ſea: at that time, therefore, the manor may be ſuppoſed not to have been divided, though the church had been built long before. The rectory of Calbourn formerly claimed archidiaconal juriſdiction over that of Brixton;‡ but that it appears, in the regiſters of Wincheſter, that the rectors of Brixton, refuſing to ſubmit to the juriſdiction of the rector of Calbourn, the conteſt roſe to actual violence. A commiſſion was therefore given to the rector of Gatcombe, to exerciſe that authority until the right ſhould be determined; but the claim was in all likelihood accommodated by the influence of the Biſhop, who was patron of both churches.

BROADLANDS, near Rumſey, where is an elegant ſeat of Lord Palmerſton.

BROCKENHURST,§

NEAR Boldre, in the New Foreſt.

The name of this village is compounded of two Saxon words, alluſive to the circumſtances of its ſituation.‖ It is extremely ancient, occurring in Domeſday-book, where it is mentioned as having a church ſtanding on the manor.¶

This

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 251.

† Appendix, No. 87. of Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, contains an order of Edward III. to Orleton, then Biſhop of that ſee, to array the clergy of the Iſle of Wight.

‡ In the return made by the Dean of the iſland to biſhop Woodlock, in 1305, it is ſaid that Brixton *conſuevit adjacere eccleſiæ de Cauborn tanquam matrici eccleſiæ.*

§ Warner's Hampſhire, vol. i. p. 89.

‖ Bþoc, taxus, a yew tree. Junius in Verb. et Hyþrt, Sylva, ſaltus, a wood or grove. Gloſs. Sax. Chron. in Verb.

¶ "The ſame Aluric holds one hide in Broceſte *(Brockenhurſt)*, which was held in parcenery by his father "and his uncle, and was then aſſeſſed at one hide. It is now aſſeſſed at half a hide. Here is one plough land; "one

This edifice remains to the preſent day, and needs not the evidence of the Domeſday ſurvey to atteſt its antiquity, having every characteriſtic mark of Saxon conformation. It ſtands on an artificial mound of earth, four or five feet in height, and fifty or ſixty yards in diameter, raiſed probably for the purpoſe of rendering the church built upon it more conſpicuous to the adjacent country; a neceſſary precaution in this inſtance, as its name implies that Brockenhurſt in ancient times was deeply emboſomed amid ſurrounding woods.

The conſtruction of the building, I ſay, ſpeaks it to be Saxon.* The deſcent into the church, at the ſouth ſide and weſt end, by ſeveral ſteps; the turn of the arch over the ſouthern doorway; and the zig-zag moulding or ornament creeping round the top of it, are all peculiarities of Saxon architecture. I am not clear, indeed, but what ſome addition has been made to the original building at the eaſtern end, the window of that extremity appearing to me to be later than the eleventh century. I do not, however, ſpeak deciſively as to this point; though the conjecture is favoured, by adverting to that cuſtom which the old Engliſh have obſerved, of making their alterations in the Saxon churches whenever they have been neceſſary, at the eaſtern end.†

The ſituation of the *baptiſterium* or font, was anciently, as well as at preſent, near the *weſtern* door, the chief entrance into the church.‡ The font of Brockenhurſt church is thus ſituated.—It is a very antique piece of workmanſhip, as appears from its conſtruction; the rude mouldings on the faces of its four ſides; and the excavation for immerſion, which is upwards of two feet in diameter, and near a foot in depth. The reaſon which induced our anceſtors to form their baptiſteries with ſuch capacious receptacles, was, that the cuſtom of *total immerſion* prevailed very much amongſt them. As this practice, however, muſt have been attended with almoſt certain death to infants of a weakly habit, proviſion was made in the eccleſiaſtical conſtitutions,

" one plough is employed on the demeſne, and ſix borders and four ſlaves employ two ploughs and an " half. Here is a church, and woods, which furniſh twenty hogs. It was worth, in the time of Edward " the Confeſſor, 40*s*. It was afterwards worth £4." Hamp. Dom. book, p. 279.

* When I ſpeak thus decidedly reſpecting the architecture of Brockenhurſt church, and pronounce it to be Saxon, I would be underſtood to allude to the later times of the Anglo-Saxon period in this country; ſince it is certain, that in the earlier ages, the edifices intended for the purpoſes of public worſhip were but miſerable buildings, for the moſt part formed of wood. What is uſually denominated the Saxon ſtyle, was moſt probably borrowed from the Normans about the cloſe of the ninth century, and continued in uſe here till the thirteenth. See more on this ſubject infra.

† Ducarel's Ang. Norm. Antiq. p. 101.

‡ The font was anciently ſituated in the church porch; becauſe baptiſm being the ſacrament of initiation into the church, it was deemed proper that the perſon to be baptiſed ſhould go through the ceremony previous to his entrance into the houſe of God.

permitting

permitting *ſimple aſperſion* to be uſed in its room, in very particular caſes. But when the child was healthy, and ſtrong enough to bear the ſhock of immerſion, the ceremony of baptiſm was performed in the following manner:—Being brought to the font, attended by the ſponſors, the infant was delivered to the miniſter, who plunged it over head and ears in the holy water, pronouncing theſe words, " Iche chriſtine the, " in the name of the fader, and of the ſonne, and of the Holy Ghaſt. Amen." The ceremony was concluded by his anointing the child with holy oil.* The obvious inconvenience of this practice occaſioned it to be dropped in courſe of time;† and the ſafer mode of ſprinkling the face with water was adopted. Indeed, the effects of total immerſion were not only frequently fatal, but ſometimes rather ridiculous; the ſhock and fright operating on the frame of the poor infant in a manner extremely unpleaſant to the byeſtander. An accident of this nature is ſaid to have happened to king Etheldred, at his baptiſm, in the year 967, to the great diſcompoſure of archbiſhop Dunſtan, the officiating miniſter, who exclaimed, with ſome warmth, and a kind of prophetic ſpirit, " By God, and his mother, this boy will turn out but a miſerable fellow."‡

The font in Brockenhurſt church is lined with lead, and has in the middle of its bottom a ſmall perforation, through which the holy water was drained off, after having ſerved the purpoſes of baptiſm. It is aſtoniſhing how ſcrupulouſly exact our anceſtors were in this reſpect. Leſt any portion of the conſecrated element ſhould be applied to profane uſes, it was carefully ſecured by a lock and key, from the pollution of the laity;§ and when, after having been uſed a certain number of times, it was changed for

* Conſtitutions Johan. Peckham. apud Lyndewoode; Provencial, p. 244.

† This cuſtom muſt have been particularly pernicious in the Saxon æra, as the parents of all infants were under an obligation to have them chriſtened, well, or ill, before the month was expired, under very ſevere penalties, according to the following law of king Ina: Infans infra 30 dies poſtquam in lucem prodierit baptizator. Id ſi non fiat, ter denis ſolidis culpa penſator. Sin priùs vitam cum morte commutarit quàm ſacro tingatur baptiſmate, rebus ſuis omnibus mulctator. Leges Inæ reg. apud Lambarde's Archaionom. p. 1.

‡ *Sacra ſtatim natus Etheldredus violavit,*
Nam baptizatus, *baptiſterium maculavit.* W. Wyceſter. Metra de reg. Ang. apud lib. Nig. Scac. p. 530. edit. Hearne, 1728. " Per Deum et matrem ejus, *ignavus homo* erit." Holl. Chron. 1. 165. Col. 1. 20. For this anecdote I am obliged to Mr. Warton's Specimen Hiſt. Oxfordſhire, p. 5. note (g). Among the Cottonian MSS. is a very curious one, containing the hiſtory of the life of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in a ſeries of excellent delineations; the ſecond of which repreſents his baptiſm, by which the practice of total immerſion appears then to have been in uſe. The MS. was written and illuminated by John Rouſe or Roſſe, the antiquary of Warwick, who died in 1491, which brings the cuſtom down to the cloſe of the 15th century. Bib. Cot. MS. Julius, edit. 4.

§ The following is a conſtitution of archbiſhop Edmund (publiſhed about 1236), for the purpoſes of preſerving the holy water, oil, &c. from profanation. " Fontes baptiſmales ſub ſera clauſi teneantur " propter Sortilegia; Chriſma ſimiliter, et oleum ſacrum ſub clavi cuſtodiantur. Si verò is ad quem " ſpectat

for purer water, the peg which confined it within the baſon was drawn out, and a ſecret paſſage carried through the body of the font, into a reſervoir formed under ground, and carefully concealed from human ken.*

The church-yard exhibits two examples of enormous vegetation—a large oak, apparently coeval with the mound on which it grows, meaſuring five-and-twenty feet in girth, and a ſtraight majeſtic yew tree.—On the latter, the axe has committed ſad depredation, deſpoiling it of five or ſix huge branches; a circumſtance that, doubtleſs, has taken greatly from its ancient dignity. Still, however, it is a noble tree, meaſuring in girth fifteen feet, and in height upwards of ſixty. I ſhould think it might lay claim to an antiquity nearly equal to its venerable neighbour.†

The common appearance of yew trees in almoſt all old church-yards, has given riſe to an opinion, pretty generally received, that the legiſlature formerly enforced the propagation of them in theſe repoſitories of the dead (places not likely to be violated, particularly in times of ſuperſtition), for the purpoſe of furniſhing bow ſtaves,‡ articles of very high importance to our anceſtors previous to the introduction of gunpowder.—The opinion is indeed ſtrengthened by a ſimilar tradition, common among the lower ranks. I do not, however, find any injunction of this ſort; though it does not ſeem improbable that every pariſh might voluntarily plant yew trees in its church-yard, as a joint ſtock, for the common benefit of the pariſhioners; a ſtep ex-

" ſpectat cuſtodia, incautè ea reliquerit, tribus menſibus ab officio ſuſpendatur. Et ſi per ejus incuriam " aliquod nefarium contigerit, graviori ſubjaceat ultioni." Apud Provinciali Lyndwood, p. 247. lib. iii. tit. 25.

* The ſuperſtitious Roman Catholics of the preſent day, are equally particular in this point. It is not wonderful, indeed, they pay ſuch pious attention to their holy water, ſince they aſcribe to it powers altogether ſupernatural, and conſider it as a defence againſt every evil. The ſame efficacy was attributed to it formerly. A baſon full of this miraculous liquid warded off all the arts and attacks of the devil. It was neceſſary firſt, however, to exorciſe it. " Oratio aquæ exorcizatæ in domo. Exorcizo te creatura aquæ " in nomine Dei patris, omnipotentis, et in nomine Jeſu Chriſti, filii ejus, Domini noſtri, ut fias aqua ex-" orcizata, ad effugandam omnem poteſtatem inimici." Du Freſne's Gloſſ. vol. i. p. 274.

† The New Foreſt, and Brockenhurſt in particular (as we learn from its name), being formerly ſo famous for the production of yews, it might be a matter of wonder that ſo few remained to the preſent day, did we not recollect that the old Engliſh yeomanry were ſupplied from this tree with thoſe excellent bows, which rendered them the beſt and moſt dreaded archers in Europe. This conſtant and univerſal demand for yew, produced, in time, ſuch a ſcarcity, that recourſe was had to foreign countries for a ſupply; and the importation of them was enjoined by expreſs acts of parliament paſſed for that purpoſe. Stat. Ed. IV. c. 2. 1 Rich. III. c. 11.

‡ It ſhould ſeem that yews were not only planted in church-yards, to defend the churches from the wind, but on account of their uſe in making bows. John. and Stev. Shakeſpeare, vol. v. p. 205. note (1).

tremely

tremely likely to be adopted, at a period when every perſon was obliged, by act of parliament, to be furniſhed with a bow and arrows;* and when the general conſumption of theſe articles rendered yew bows ſcarce and expenſive.†

I do not, however, pretend to ſay this was the original cauſe of planting yew trees in Chriſtian cemeteries; the practice might be nothing more than a remnant of that ſuperſtitious worſhip paid by the ancient northern nations, in their Pagan ſtate, to trees in general, and to oaks and yews in particular: a deeply rooted habit, which for a long time infected the Chriſtian converts of the north of Europe.‡ Or perhaps the yew tree might have been placed in church-yards, as an emblem of that eternal youth and vigour the ſoul enjoys, when its "earthly tabernacle" is mouldered into duſt.§

Its frequency, however, in theſe ſcenes of mortal decay, has rendered it, at length, a neceſſary adjunct in the poetical ſketches of a church-yard. The yew is now become the funeral tree; and the ſame honours are paid to it by the poets of the preſent age, as the cypreſs enjoyed from the bards of antiquity.‖

Parnell, for inſtance, gives us

"The yew
"Bathing a charnel houſe with dew."

* Stat. 13th Edward I. 2 c. 6. 3d Hen. VIII. c. 3.

† Yew at length became ſo ſcarce (as I have hinted in a preceding note), that, to prevent a too great conſumption of it, bowyers were directed to make four bows of witch-hazle, aſh, or elm, to one of yew. And no perſon under ſeventeen, unleſs poſſeſſed of moveables worth forty marks, or the ſon of parents having an eſtate of ten pounds per annum, might ſhoot in a yew bow. Groſe's Mil. Antiq. vol. i. p. 142.

‡ For the reverence paid to trees by the Gauls, ſee Pliny, lib. xvi. c. 34. Alſo a learned diſquiſition on this ſubject in Keyſler's Ant. Select. Septen. Hanover, p. 70, et infra. The difficulty of extirpating this ill-directed veneration was very great. Diu etiam poſt Chriſti inductam religionem arborem, et lucultum adeo invaluiſſe, ac viguiſſe in Germania, Italia, Gallia, aliiſque provinciis conſtat, ut in eo evellendo multum inſudarint pontifices regeſque, &c. Du Freſne's Gloſſ. vol. i. p. 193. in Voc. Arbores Sacrivi.

§ The yew was a funeral tree, the companion of the grave, among the Celtic tribes. "Here," ſays the bard, ſpeaking of two departed lovers, "reſts their duſt, Cuthullin! Theſe lonely yews ſprang from their "tomb, and ſhade them from the ſtorm." Oſſian, vol. i. p. 240. 8vo. edit.

‖ It is doubtful whether the cypreſs was meant, by the ancients, to be an emblem of an immortal ſtate, or of annihilation after death, ſince the properties or the tree apply, happily enough, to each. The cypreſs was uſed on funeral occaſions, ſay the commentators, "vel quia cariam non ſentit, ad gloriæ immortalita-"tem ſignificandam; vel quia ſemel exciſa, non renaſcitur, ad mortem experimendam." Vido Servius in Æn iii. l. 64. and the Delphin edit. on the ſame paſſage.

Blair apoſtrophizes it thus,

" Truſty yew!
" Chearleſs, unſocial plant, that loves to dwell
" 'Midſt ſculls, and coffins, epitaphs and worms."

Nor could Grey complete his picture, without introducing the " yew tree's ſhade."

In the middle of the twelfth century, the manor of Brockenhurſt was poſſeſſed by the anceſtors of Sir Henry Spelman.* It was held by the following ſingular tenure, the terms of which ſtrongly mark the ſimplicity of thoſe early times.

" Peter Spileman † held of the King, *in capite*, one carucate of land, in Brocken-
" hurſt, in the county of Southampton, by the ſearjanty of finding an Eſquire, with a
" hambergell, or a coat of mail, for forty days in England; and of finding litter for
" the King's bed, and hay for the King's palfry, when the King ſhould lie at Broc-
" kenhurſt, in the county of Southampton."‡

By this entry, we find it was cuſtomary with the Anglo-Norman monarchs, to make occaſional excurſions into the New Foreſt, doubtleſs for the purpoſe of purſuing the ſport they were ſo much attached to. I have ſomewhere read an account of Edward III. remaining a few days at Lyndhurſt, on an expedition of the ſame nature. The ſubjects who held of the crown, and dwelt on the ſpots honoured with theſe royal viſits, were uſually bound to provide, by the terms of their tenure, conveniencies for the King on ſuch occaſions. Great preparations, we ſee, were not required; Edward II. being content with ſtraw for his own bed, and hay for his horſe. The litter was thrown upon a pallet, on which the monarch reclined, a ſheet, or rug, being caſt over him. Thus ſimple was the Anglo-Norman bed.§ Robuſt as ſevere and continual exerciſe rendered our anceſtors, their repoſe was not prevented by the hardneſs of the couch, or coarſeneſs of the covering. The little inconvenience, indeed, which they experienced from ſleeping in this rough manner, may account for the backwardneſs of improvement in the article of beds among the old Engliſh, which certainly did not keep pace with the gradual progreſs of refinement in other reſpects.

* See the pedigree in his Life, prefixed to his works.

† Over one of the ſouth windows of Brockenhurſt church, I remark an ancient coat of arms, which, I apprehend, is that of the Spelman family.

‡ Fines Hill. 1 Edward II. Wilts. Blount's Ancient Tenures, p. 92. et 123.

§ It muſt be obſerved here, however, the bed ſpoken of above was the one uſed by the middling ranks of people. Edward II. might have indulged in the comforts of a feather bed and mattreſs, had he choſen ſo to do; ſince they appear among the articles of domeſtic furniture belonging to his predeceſſor. Garderob. lib. introduct. p. 38. But in a temporary viſit, to a place ſo diſtant from the metropolis as New Foreſt, it is probable he would rather have endured the inconvenience of ſleeping hard, than load his retinue with the incumbering apparatus of a royal bed.

It

It was at the beginning of the ſixteenth century only, that a more comfortable mode of repoſing was introduced among the middling ranks. Hollingſhead ſays, " that in " the memory of men living in his days, was made a great amendment in lodging; " for our fathers, he obſerves, and we ourſelves, have lyen, full oft, upon ſtraw pal- " lettes, covered only with a ſheete, under coverlettes made of dogſwain, or hophar- " lots, I uſe the very wordes of the old men, from whom I received the accounts, and " a good round logge under their heades, inſteade of a boulſter. If it were ſo, that " our fathers, or the good man of the houſe, had a matteres, or flock bed, and there- " to a ſacke of chaſe, to reſt hys heade upon, he thought himſelf to be as well " lodged as the lorde of the town, ſo well were they contented. Pillowes, ſaide they, " were thought meete only for women in childe-bed. As for the ſervantes, if they " had any ſheete above them, it was well; for ſeldom had they any under their bodies " to keepe them from the pricking ſtrawes that ran oft thorow the canvas, and raced " their hardened hides.*"

Adjoining to the church, within a park, ſtands Brockenhurſt-houſe, the ſeat of John Morant, Eſq. a handſome, modern-built, ſubſtantial manſion. The views from it, which are numerous, owing to the undulations of the ſurrounding grounds, are all in the richeſt ſtyle of wood ſcenery; whilſt ſeveral huge oaks,

" Which long have ſtood the rage of conqu'ring years
" Inviolate,"

ſpread their venerable ſhade around, and give a grandeur and dignity to the ſpot, that art, with all its tricks, could never have produced.

BROOK (Iſle of Wight), in Weſt Medina.

BROOK.†

THIS ſmall pariſh is bounded by Shalfleet on the eaſt; by Thorley and a detached portion of St. Nicholas on the north; and by Freſhwater and the ſea on the ſouth-weſt. The manor of Brook was in the Conqueror's hands at the time of the general ſurvey, and had been part of the poſſeſſions of Earl Toſti; it had been rated at three hides, but then only at one: it contained ſix carucates of land, and was valued £7. per annum. It was ſoon after in the poſſeſſion of Sir Ralph de Maſcarell, who gave the tithes of his demeſnes at Brook, to the abbey of Lyra;‡ this grant is con-

* Deſcrip. Brit. vol. i. p. 856. Strutt's Angel. Horda Cynnan. vol. ii. p. 88.
† Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 262. ‡ Cartul. Cariſb. penes R. W. Bart. cart. 55.

firmed by William his grandſon, in as ample a manner as it was enjoyed under Robert his father, or under Ralph his grandfather. By ſurveys, taken in the reigns of the three Edwards, we find it occupied by the family of Glamorgan: Nicholas Glamorgan, the laſt male heir, who died in the thirty-ſixth year of Edward III. as appears by the eſcheat roll of the county of Somerſet, left ſix ſiſters his heirs; Iſabella, Margaret, Petronella, Eleanor, Anne, and Nicola. Iſabella, the eldeſt ſiſter, married Roucle or Rookley, and afterwards Hanſon; for ſhe appears in the regiſters of the dioceſe, to have preſented to the church of Brook, under both thoſe names: Margaret married —— Roſe; and Petronella —— Urry; who in her right had Eaſt Standen, in the pariſh of Arreton: Eleanor remained ſingle; Anne married ——Veer, and Nicola married Hacket. There was another ſiſter married to Windford, and had iſſue, but ſhe died before her brother Nicholas. Roucle enjoyed this manor through ſeveral deſcents, but the name became extinct in the two daughters. The one married Bowerman, and the other Gilbert; who held the manor in common, till the third year of Edward VI. when Nicholas Bowerman purchaſed Gilbert's moiety.*

There was, ſome years ſince, a diſpute reſpecting the patronage of the church of Brook; it being claimed by St. John's College, Cambridge, as a chapel belonging to Freſhwater; but was determined in favour of the Bowerman family, who continue to preſent to it. The church was repaired and beautified by the late William Bowerman, Eſq. who alſo rebuilt the manor-houſe, which is pleaſantly ſituated in a rich vale.

BROOK WOOD, the ſeat of that able and accompliſhed ſtateſman, James, the firſt lord Malmeſbury, is ſituated near Alresford, in this county.

BROUGHTON, a village near the Wallops, on the borders of Wiltſhire. Fair 1ſt Thurſday in July. The military way, by this place, from Wincheſter to Old Sarum, has been traced by Mr. Gale Brigæ. Mr. Gale, in a MS. 1719, ſaw very large banks, the remains of this town, in a wood near Broughton, in the way to Saliſbury. It is a mean but populous place.

BROWN-CANDOVER, between Chilton-Candover and Preſton-Candover.

BROXTON, four miles eaſt of Alton.

* King Henry VII. coming into the Iſle of Wight, in the fourteenth year of his reign, honoured Dame Joanna Bowerman, then lady of the manor of Brook, with a viſit; and in acknowledgment of his entertainment, not only left behind him a drinking-horn as a preſent, but gave her a warrant for a fat buck of the ſeaſon, to be yearly delivered out of his foreſt of Cariſbrook, during her life: this warrant is dated at Brook, in Auguſt, the fourteenth year of Henry VII. and is now in the poſſeſſion of the family of Bowerman.

BUCKLAND HOUSE,

IN the New Foreſt, formerly called Caſtle Field, has an encampment that has been thought by ſome to be an inſtance of Daniſh caſtrementation, and is the ſubject of a diſſertation to that purpoſe in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 475. We have endeavoured to aſcertain its real authors; and the reſult of theſe endeavours we will ſubmit to the reader; and perhaps it will induce him to be of our opinion, that it owes its formation to the Romans.

From the obſervations of Polybius, who has written on the tactics of this extraordinary people, we learn that caſtrementation was reduced to a ſyſtem amongſt them, built on certain ſettled principles, which the experience of ages had led them to adopt, and regulated by ſtated rules, from which they ſeldom deviated in the practice.

The form of the camp was either ſquare or oblong, with the corners rounded off; the ſituation, if poſſible, on an eminence. It was regularly placed near a ſtream, or copious fountain of water. A ſingle vallum of fire ſupplied them, except when the ſituation of the camp reequired a great number of vallations.

Its four ſides uſually faced the cardinal points; and a porta, or entrance, in each, permitted ingreſs or egreſs to the ſoldiers.

Theſe were the regulations obſerved by the Romans, in forming a camp. Buckland King's has them all.

The dimenſions of this encampment are as follows:—length of the area from eaſt to weſt, meaſuring it from the north ſide, 210 yards; the breadth of the area towards the weſt, 125 yards.

BULHAM (Iſle of Wight), near Cariſbrook Caſtle.

BULLINGHAM, four miles eaſt of Andover; in which pariſh, at a place called Titbury Hill, is a ſquare field, containing, by eſtimation, ten acres, ditched about, in ſome parts deeper than others, wherein have been found ſome ſigns of wells; and about it the huſbandmen have plowed up and dug ſquare ſtones and Roman coins, as is reported.

BURGH-CLERE,

A VILLAGE weſt of King's-Clere; ſtands at the foot of a hill, which has a military camp on the top, encompaſſed with a broad trench; and it having an extenſive proſpect of the adjacent country all round, a beacon uſed to be placed on it, in the

the time of the Saxons, to give notice, by ſignals, to the neighbourhood, on the approach of an enemy: from which could be ſeen, north, to Cuckhamſby Hill; eaſt, almoſt to Reading; and ſouth, over Hampſhire, as far as the Iſle of Wight.

BURICOURT, between Bentley and Dogmersfield.

BURTON, near Cowes, in the Iſle of Wight. There was formerly here a priory of canons, of the order of St. Auguſtine, dedicated to the holy Trinity, ſo early as Edward I. It conſiſted of ſeveral chaplains, under the government of an archi-preſbyter, who, in the 19th Henry VI. gave away the eſtate of the priory to St. Mary's College, Wincheſter. Dr. Warton has a copy of the ſtatutes of this foundation, which is long and curious; it is dated 1275.

BURWELL, near Hambledon.

BURY HILL,* formerly a Roman camp, double trenched, ſeeming to be admirably well fortified. It is ſituated about half a mile from Barkſbury, ſouth-weſt of Andover.

BUSHY-LEASE, in the pariſh of Fackham; has fairs in April and October.

BUSTLETON, twelve miles from Portſmouth; has a noted yard for building of ſhips, where ſeveral men of war have been built in the two late wars with France, in the reign of king William III. and queen Anne. The ſhore from hence, turning and winding in the iſland called Portſey, makes a creek.

BUTTS-ASH, in the New Foreſt.

CADLAND, in the New Foreſt.

CALBOURN.†

THE pariſh of Calbourn is bounded on the eaſt by Northwood, a detached parcel of Shalfleet, and by Cariſbrook; by Brixton and Motteſton on the ſouth; by Shalfleet on the weſt, by which it is ſeparated by the brook ‡ which runs into Newtown-bay; and by the channel on the north. In Domeſday-book, Calbourn is called a hundred, lying in Boucomb hundred: it was rated at ſeventeen hides; contained twenty-five carucates of land; wherein were ſeventeen villains, fifteen cottagers, eleven bondſmen, and two mills. The whole manor, in king Edward the Confeſſor's reign, had been worth £16. At that time the Biſhop's part was £30. The whole

* Gough's Cambden, vol. 1. p. 134. † Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 254.

‡ Calbourn is ſuppoſed to have received its name from the brook: and, of courſe, that the brook was anciently termed the Caul Bourn.

was

was farmed at £40.; but it is remarked that it could not produce that rent, becauſe £7. was held in fee, and the chureh had 30s.

By the contents and value of the land, this manor muſt, at the time of the Norman Conqueſt, have included Swainſton, and Brixton; neither of which names are found in Domeſday-book. Thus it extended croſs the iſland, from the channel on the north, to the ſouth ſhore at Brixton-bay. The pariſh ſtill retains the old name, but the manor has long been known by that of Swainſton; for in the 13th of Edward II. the King confirms the grant of Ademarus, Biſhop of Wincheſter, to the burgeſſes of Newtown, and ſeals his charter at Swainſton. This manor, with the advowſon of the church, remained in the ſee of Wincheſter, until Edward I. in the twelfth year of his reign, being diſguſted at the Pope, for intruding John de Ponteſſera into the biſhoprick contrary to his inclination, vexed the Biſhop many ways, and, among the reſt, deprived him of this manor. The Biſhop, to purchaſe the peaceable enjoyment of the other lands belonging to his ſee, relinquiſhed the manor of Swainſton, and paid a fine of £2000. to the King, for confirming to him the temporalities of his biſhoprick:* among theſe, the Biſhop was allowed to retain the advowſon of the churches of Calbourn, Brixton, and Binſtead, which had always belonged to that ſee.†

King Edward II. in the firſt year of his reign, beſtowed Swainſton on his ſiſter Mary, a nun at Ambreſbury, in exchange for the borough of Wilton, and other lands, ſettled on her by her father Edward I. The ſame King afterwards gave it to his ſon Edward,‡ then Earl of Cheſter, who, in the fourth year of his reign, granted it to William, Lord Montacute, afterwards Earl of Saliſbury. It was forfeited by the attainder of John, Earl of Saliſbury, in the firſt year of the reign of Henry I. but muſt have been reſtored to his ſon; for in the following year, Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Saliſbury, granted to his dear and beloved brother, Aleyn de Buxhall, for the entire affection, &c. £10. to be annually taken of the iſſues and profits of the manor of Swainſton.§ By the marriage of his daughter and heireſs, this manor went to Richard Nevill,‖ Earl of Saliſbury, from whom it deſcended to his ſon, the famous Richard,

* See Appendix, No. 18. to Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight.

† To this manor there formerly belonged half a knight's fee in Whippingham, and half a knight's fee in Lemerſton. Rot. pat. 12 Edw. I.

‡ This King's order to the Earl of Saliſbury. to put his lands in a ſtate of defence, is contained in the laſt number of the Appendix to Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight.

§ Madox's Form. Anglic.

‖ Richard Nevill was ſon of Ralph, Earl of Weſtmorland, by his ſecond wife, Joanna, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter. In conſequence of this alliance he became poſſeſſed of the manor of Swainſton, and was ſoon afterwards created Earl of Saliſbury; Richard Nevill, his ſon, married the daughter of Beauchamp,

Richard, Earl of Warwick, who was defeated and killed by Edward IV. at the battle of Barnet. Being again forfeited, Edward granted it to George, Duke of Clarence; and, by his attainder, it reverted again to the Crown. It was reſtored to his ſon Edward, Earl of Warwick, by whoſe attainder it came to Henry VII. and when Henry VIII. granted it to Margaret, Counteſs of Saliſbury, ſiſter to Edward, Earl of Warwick, beheaded in the Tower, ſhe married Sir Richard Pole, Knight of the Garter; ſhe was alſo attainted and beheaded. Thus this manor was forfeited to the Crown for the fifth time. Queen Mary, in the firſt year of her reign, reſtored Swainſton to Winifrid, daughter and coheir of Henry, Lord Montagu, ſon of the Counteſs of Saliſbury. Winifrid firſt married Sir Thomas Haſtings, brother of Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, who married Catharine the other ſiſter; and ſecondly Sir Thomas Barrington, Knt. of Barrington-hall, in the county of Eſſex, by whom ſhe had one ſon, Francis, created a Baronet by James I. in the year 1611; from whom the manor deſcended to Sir Fitz-Williams Barrington, Bart. the preſent repreſentative of that ancient family.* The houſe at Swainſton is pleaſantly ſituated, and commands a view of the channel between the iſland and the New Foreſt. The pleaſure grounds and walks through the woods are extenſive, and well laid out.

CALSHOT CASTLE, where is a garriſon at the entrance of Southampton bay, oppoſite to Cowes, in the Iſle of Wight. It was built by Henry VIII. to defend the entrance of Southampton harbour.

CAMS, ſouth-eaſt of Fareham, the elegant ſeat of the family of Delmè.

CANTERTON, in the New Foreſt.

CAPELLA, St. SPIRITUS, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina.

CARISBROOK,†

A VILLAGE a little to the ſouth of Newport, in the Iſle of Wight. It was formerly a conſiderable town, containing a convent of Black Monks, which was a cell, firſt to Lyre, afterwards to the Abbey of Montgrace, in Yorkſhire, and laſtly to the Ciſtercians of Sheen.

Beauchamp, the laſt Earl of Warwick of that family, ſiſter to Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, crowned King of the Iſle of Wight by Henry VI. He ſucceeded to the title of Warwick by this marriage, and to that of Saliſbury on his father's death. He left two daughters, coheireſſes, Anne and Iſabella: Anne firſt married Edward, Prince of Wales, ſon of Henry VI. and afterwards Richard III.—Iſabella married George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV.

* The reader is referred to the Baronetage of England, and the Hiſtory of Eſſex, for a more full account of this ancient family, in which county they had large poſſeſſions, and frequently repreſented it in Parliament. † Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 236.

This

This pariſh,* at the time of the general ſurvey, was called Boucombe,† and was the largeſt in the iſland, ſtretching from the northern extremity, where Weſt Cowes now ſtands, acroſs to the ſouthern point of the iſland at Chale bay, an extent of more than twelve miles: the pariſhes of Northwood, Newport, Kingſton, and Chale, have been ſince taken out of it.

In its preſent ſtate, the pariſh of Cariſbrook is bounded on the north by the borough of Newport, part of the pariſh of Northwood, the foreſt of Parkhurſt, and a detached part of the pariſh of Shalfleet. It has Calbourn on the weſt; Brixton, Shorwell, and Godſhill, form its limits on the ſouth-weſt; and it has Arreton and Godſhill on the eaſt.

The ſmall village of Cariſbrok ſtands at the bottom of the caſtle hill, about a mile to the ſouth-weſt from the town of Newport; but retains no marks of its former conſequence, excepting what may be diſcovered by examining the church. This appears to have been, formerly, a very large pile of building, but has ſhrunk in proportion with the town. Sir Francis Walſingham, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, having the leaſe of the priory by his marriage with the widow of Captain Richard Worſley, and being thereby bound to repair the chancel, perſuaded the pariſhioners that the body of the church would be large enough for them; and gave them an hundred marks to ſuffer it to be taken down, which was accordingly done: it alſo appears to have loſt one of the ſide aiſles. The building, however, ſtill remains ſufficiently large for the congregation; and the aged tower, which preſerves a venerable air of Gothic dignity, contains a peal of eight bells lately hung there. The only monument of any conſequence to be found in the church, is to the memory of Lady Wadham, wife of Sir Nicholas Wadham, Captain of the iſland in the reign of king Henry VII. There is, indeed, a ſmall wooden tablet hanging againſt one of the pillars, having an allegorical repreſentation and inſcription painted on it, which, however fanciful, has the merit of being ſuited to the profeſſion of the perſon it commemorates. At the top is the figure of a ſhip, with a man ſitting on the deck, and a crown of glory ſuſpended over his head; *fides* is written on the ſails, *verbum Dei* on the compaſs, and *ſpes* on the anchor, &c. Under this ſhip is the inſcription given in the note below.‡ The whole is ſtill freſh, and the letters ſo well painted and ſhaded, as to appear carved in relievo.

The

* Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 236.

† Or Beaucombe, a pleaſant valley. The town, which then conſiſted only of twenty cottages near the church, acquired its name from the Saxon word for a town, Caer, and its ſituation on a brook.

‡ " Here lyeth the body of the right worthy William Keeling, Eſq. Groom of the Chamber to our " Soveraigne Lord King James, General for the Hon. Eaſt India Adventurers, whither he was thrice by

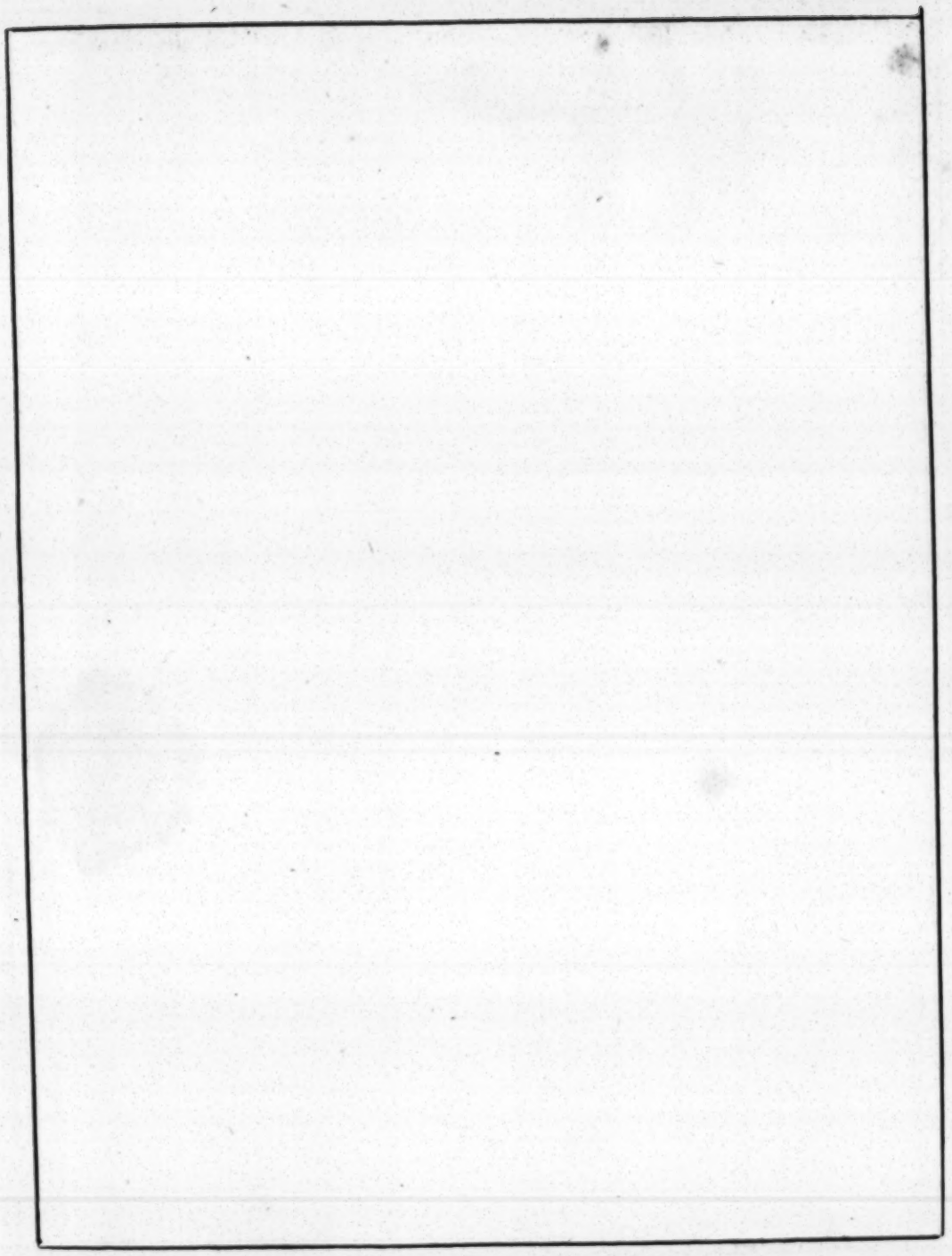
The impropriation of Cariſbrook is of much greater value than that of any other church in the iſland; as conſiſting not only of the great tithes of that pariſh, but alſo of all ſuch tithes in other pariſhes, as had been at ſeveral times obtained by the priory. Theſe having been collected by the Procurator or Proctor of the abbey of Lyra, are from thence termed procuracies or proxies.

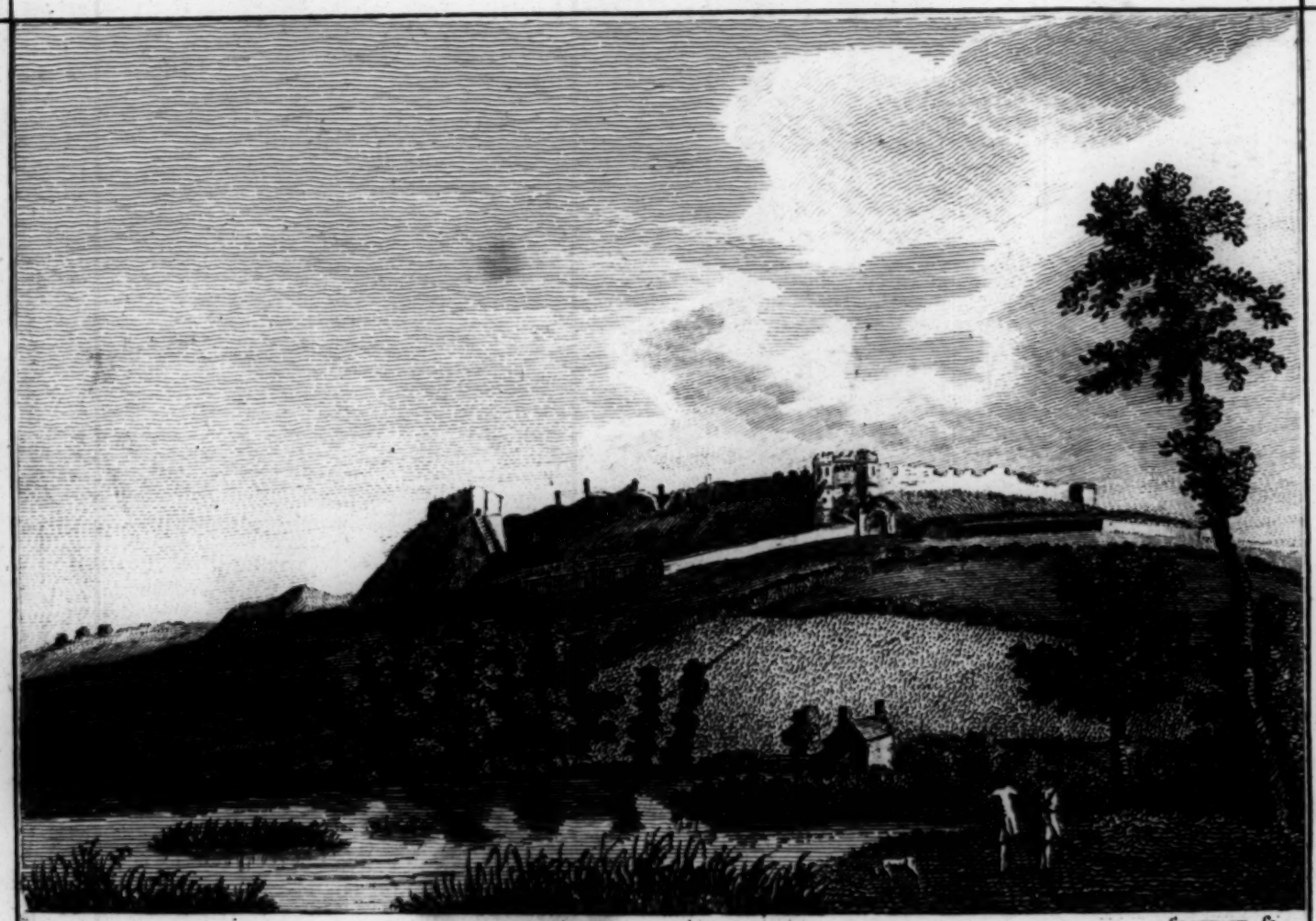
The priory farm, which conſiſts of the demeſne of lands of the old priory, came into the poſſeſſion of the Dummer family by purchaſe. When the manor of Avington was firſt granted from the Crown, does not appear; but in the roll of the landholders, in the 8th of Edward I., it is found in the poſſeſſion of William de St. Martin, who held alſo the manors of Shide, Northwood, and Fairlee, in the iſland; together with other lands in the county of Dorſet. Sir Laurence St. Martin, his grandſon, who died in the 8th of Richard II. leaving no iſſue, his eſtates devolved to Sybil, his ſiſter, married to Sir John Popham, of an ancient family, named from Popham in the county of Southampton. Stephen Popham, who died in the 6th of Henry VI. left his lands in the iſland to Elizabeth, one of his daughters and coheireſſes, the wife of John Wadham, Eſq. which were enjoyed by Sir Nicholas Wadham, his grandſon, Captain of the iſland. Sir Nicholas, dying without iſſue, left his lands to his widow, by whom Avington was ſold to a gentleman of the name of Harvey; in whoſe family it remained for more than two centuries. From Harvey, it went, by marriage, to Leigh, whoſe deſcendants ſold it to Sir John Miller, Bart. in whoſe family it ſtill continues; but the manſion-houſe, and the principal farm, were purchaſed by Mr. Pike, and, on his death, deſcended to Sir John Carter.

" them employed; and dying in this iſle, at the age of 42, an. 1619, Sept. 19, hath this remembrance
" here fixed by his loving and ſorrowful wife, Ann Keeling.

" Fortie and two years, in this veſſel fraile,
" On the rough ſeas of life, did Keeling ſaile;
" A merchaunt fortunate, a captaine boulde,
" A courtier gracious, yet (alaſs) not old.
" Such wealth, experience, honour, and high praiſe,
" Few winne in twice ſo manie years or daies.
" But what the world admired, he deemed but droſſe
" For Chriſt: without Chriſt, all his gains but loſſe:
" For him, and his dear love, with merrie cheere,
" To the Holy Land his laſt courſe he did ſteere.
" Faith ſerv'd for ſails, the ſacred word for card;
" Hope was his anchor, glorie his reward:
" And thus, with gales of grace, by happy venter,
" Through ſtraits of death, Heaven's harbour he did enter."

CARIS-





Carisbroke Castle Isle of Wight.

Sparrow, sc.

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Pub. 28 April [illegible] Harper.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, in the Iſle of Wight.

THIS caſtle is ſituated on an eminence, about a mile ſouth of the town of Newport, and overlooks the village of Cariſbrook. Here was, it is ſaid, a caſtle or fort, built by the Britons, and repaired by the Romans, when this iſland was ſubdued by Veſpaſian, A. D. 45, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius. This was afterwards rebuilt by Wightgar, the Saxon, who, according to Stowe, was King of the iſland about the year 519: he called it Wightgariſbourg, of which Cariſbrook is ſuppoſed to be a corrupted contraction. This building again falling to decay, either through length of time, or ſome other means, was a ſecond time re-edified, in the reign of king Henry I. by Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devonſhire; and Cambden ſays, it was once more magnificently rebuilt by the governor of the iſland. He makes uſe of the expreſſion "lately;" which is, by Biſhop Gibſon, altered to that of the laſt age. Some great repairs were done here by Queen Elizabeth. In a ſhield, over the outer gate, there is the date 159; the remaining figure is ſo overgrown with ivy, as to be rendered illegible. Beneath this are initials E. R. and under them the figures 40. Perhaps ſhe built this gate and the outer works, which have a more modern appearance than the other parts of the edifice.

The walls of the ancient part of the caſtle incloſe a ſpace whoſe area is about an acre and an half; its ſhape nearly that of a right-angled parallelogram, with the angles rounded off. The greateſt length is from eaſt to weſt. The entrance is on the weſt ſide, over a bridge, in a curtain between two baſtions; then through a ſmall gate, over which is the inſcription before cited; from this by a paſſage, having on each ſide an embattled wall. And under a very handſome machicolated gate, flanked with two round towers, the old door, with its wicket opening into the caſtle yard, is ſtill remaining; it is formed of ſtrong lettice work, having at each croſſing a piece of iron, kept down by a large nail.

On the right is a ſmall chapel, with a burial ground walled in. Over the door is carved Geo. II. 1738; and on the eaſt end is a ſtone tablet, ſhewing that it was repaired during the government of Lord Lymmington. At preſent there is no ſervice in it. It is ſaid there is a farm in the iſland, the tithes of which, amounting to £12. per annum, belong to this chapel; the caſtle itſelf conſtituting the pariſh of St. Nicholas.

Farther on the left hand, or north ſide, are ſeveral ruins of low buildings, ſaid to be thoſe where Charles I. was confined; and in one of them is ſhewn the window

through which he attempted to eſcape. Beyond theſe are the barracks, and governor's houſe, called the Keephouſe, in which are many very handſome rooms, with coved ceilings. Ever ſince the laſt war, this has been converted to an hoſpital for ſick ſoldiers; the names of the wards being wrote, in large letters, over the different rooms. Indeed, both the goodneſs of the air, and the ſalubrity of the ſituation, make it extremely well adapted for that purpoſe.

On the north-eaſt angle, on a mount raiſed conſiderably above the other buildings, ſtands the Keep; it is an irregular polygon: the way to it is by an aſcent of ſeventy-two ſteps, and in it are nine more. From this place is a moſt extenſive proſpect; the ſea being viſible to the north, eaſt, and ſouth, but hid on the weſt by a hill. Here was formerly a well, ſaid to be 300 feet deep, but it is now filled up with rubbiſh. In the ſouth-eaſt angle ſtand the remains of another tower, called Mountjoy's Tower; its walls are, in ſome places, eighteen feet thick. For the aſcending to the top of it, there are likewiſe ſeveral ſteps; but the view from hence is by no means ſo fine as that from the Keep. Theſe towers have the appearance of much greater antiquity than the other buildings of the caſtle. The ramparts between the towers are about twenty feet high, and eight thick. In both theſe dimenſions is included the parapet, which formerly ran all round the works; it is but two feet and a half thick.

Here is likewiſe another remarkably deep well, covered over by a houſe: its depth is 210 feet. A pin, thrown into it, is near 400 ſeconds of time falling; and when it ſtrikes the water, ſends up a ſurpriſing loud ſound. The water from this well is procured by means of a wheel, worked by an aſs.

Ths old caſtle is included within a more modern fortification, probably built by Queen Elizabeth: it is an irregular pentagon, faced with ſtone, and defended by five baſtions, on the outſide of which runs a deep ditch. The north curtain, perhaps on account of its length, has a break in the middle, to make a flank. Several guns are mounted on theſe works, which are ſaid to be a mile and a half in circumference.

This plate ſhews a general view of the caſtle, with the entrance and Keep.—The drawing was taken anno 1772.

CARISBROOK CASTLE.

PLATE II.

THIS plate gives us the inſide view of the caſtle, in which are ſhewn, the governor's houſe, the barracks, and ſurgery; towards the left is ſeen the chapel; oppoſite to it, are

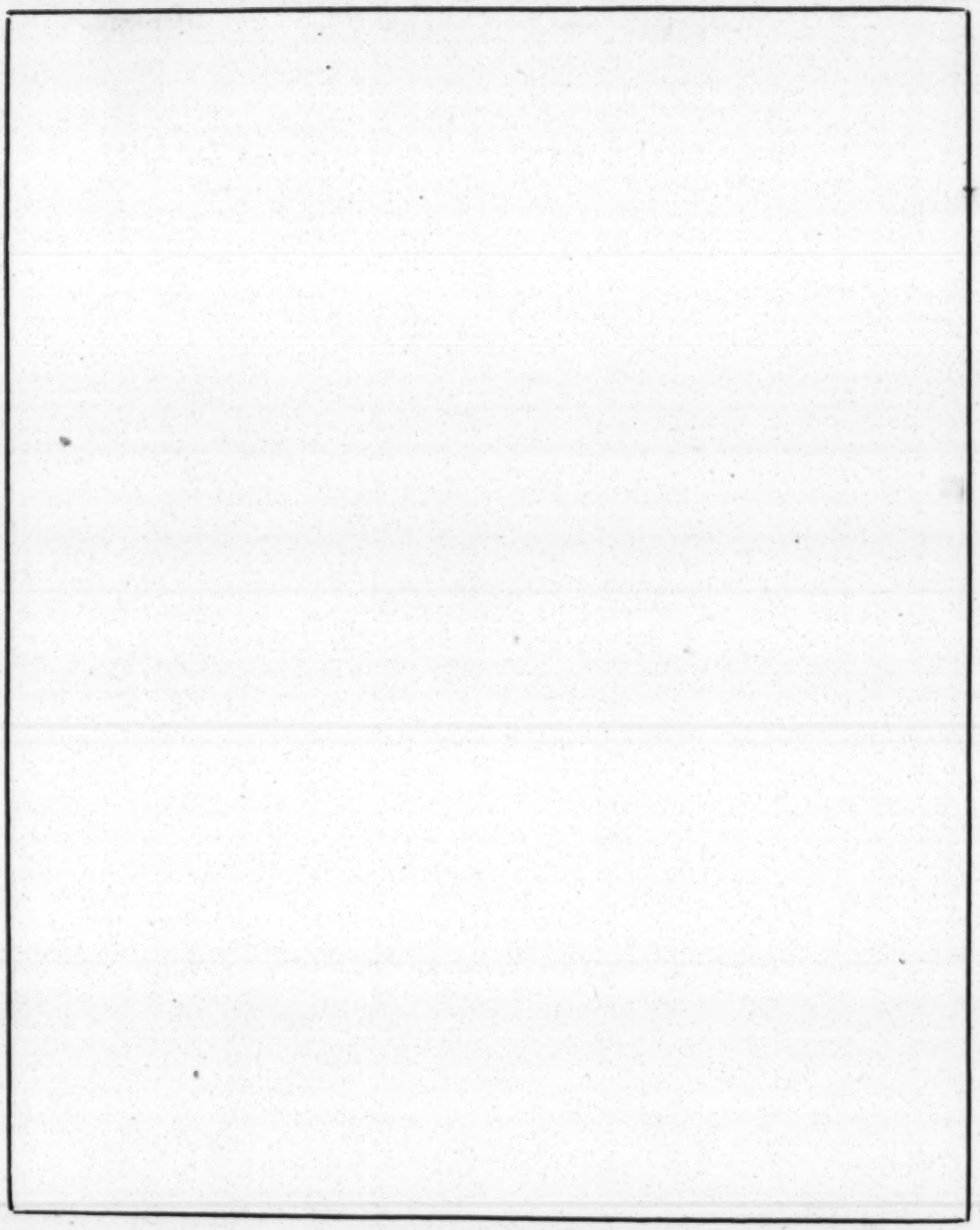


C. Bannor direxit.

CARESBROKE CASTLE, HANTS. Pl: 2d

Published the 19th of June 178[illegible] Hooper.

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are the ruins of thoſe apartments in which, it is ſaid, king Charles I. was confined; and on the right of all, over a ſmall building, appears the Keep.—This drawing was taken at the entrance of Mountjoy's Tower, in the year 1772.

Anno 1136, Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devonſhire, ſon of him who rebuilt the caſtle, declaring for the empreſs Maud, in oppoſition to king Stephen, ſeized Exeter; but not being able to hold it, fled to this iſland, of which he was Lord; and raiſing his vaſſals, ſtood here upon his defence. Stephen attacking the caſtle, took it at the firſt aſſault. Baldwin found means to eſcape, but died in exile.

In the reign of king Henry III. John de Inſula, or L'Iſle, was Governor thereof: and in the time of Richard II. anno 1377, the French landed here, plundered the inhabitants, and, after a fruitleſs attempt to take the caſtle, retired with their booty. It was defended by Sir Hugh Tyrril, a knight of Eſſex. On account of this, and other invaſions about the ſame time, orders were iſſued for arming the clergy.

On the breaking out of the troubles in this iſland, between king Charles I. and his Parliament, Colonel Brett, and the Counteſs of Portland, held this caſtle for the King. It was beſieged by Moſes Read, Mayor of Newport, at the head of the militia of that town, aſſiſted by four hundred ſailors: the garriſon then conſiſted of only twenty men; and for this ſmall number there were not three days proviſions. Nevertheleſs, the Counteſs, with the magnanimity of a Roman matron, went to the platform, with a match in her hand, vowing ſhe would fire the cannons herſelf, and defend the caſtle to the utmoſt extremity, unleſs honourable terms were allowed them; which, after divers meſſages, were granted.

In the year 1647, king Charles I. having eſcaped from Hampton Court, retired to this iſland, of which Colonel Hammond, nephew to his favourite Chaplain, was Governor: he was by him, on the 14th of November, brought to this caſtle. The Parliament, being much diſturbed at the King's abſence, and imagining he was ſecreted in London, iſſued orders to ſearch for and ſeize his perſon; but their uneaſineſs was ſoon relieved, by a letter from Hammond, acquainting them, that the King was in his cuſtody, and that he waited orders how to diſpoſe of him. At this news they were greatly rejoiced; directed that he ſhould remain at Cariſbrook, and ordered an allowance of £5000. per annum for defraying his houſehold expences.

Here a negociation commenced between that Prince and his Parliament; in which, perhaps, neither party acted with proper ſincerity. A little before this treaty, the King, as it is ſaid, being informed that he was in danger of aſſaſſination, concerted meaſures for an eſcape. Of this, it is probable, Hammond had notice. Whereupon he was confined cloſe priſoner; and, at the ſame time, all his faithful ſervants diſcharged and turned out of the garriſon.

The

The unſucceſsful inſurrection of Captain Burley, which happened a few days after (namely, on the 29th of December), furniſhed the Governor with a plauſible juſtification of this ſtep. Indeed, it has been thought that this riſing was preconcerted, and that Charles was appriſed thereof. This ſurmiſe ſeems to be ſtrengthened by Hammond's reply to the King, who, according to Whitlock, aſking him by what authority he did this; he anſwered, "By the authority of both Houſes; and that he ſup-"poſed his Majeſty was not ignorant of the cauſe of his doing thus." The King profeſſed the contrary; and the Governor replied, "He plainly ſaw his Majeſty was "actuated by other counſels than ſtood with the good of the kingdom."

Some time after this, he once more attempted to eſcape. The particulars are, in ſubſtance, thus related by Clarendon:—one Oſborne, a gentleman by birth, was recommended by Colonel Hammond, to be employed in ſome poſt about the King; and was accordingly appointed his Gentleman Uſher. The affability and gentle behaviour of this Monarch inſenſibly gained his eſteem: it at length increaſed to that pitch, that he put a ſmall billet into one of his Majeſty's gloves, which it was his office to hold, ſignifying his devotion to his Majeſty's ſervice. At firſt the King was fearful of treachery; but at length, convinced of his ſincerity, admitted him into his confidence.

This man was addreſſed by one Rolph, a Captain in the garriſon; a perſon of low extraction, and ordinary abilities, but of an enterpriſing temper. He propoſed enticing the King from the caſtle, under pretence of procuring his eſcape, in order to murder him, which, he ſaid, would be agreeable to the Parliament, and the means of gaining for themſelves comfortable eſtabliſhments. Of this, Oſborne acquainted his Majeſty, who deſired him to keep up the correſpondence, hoping to convert the wicked intentions of this man into the means of flight: Oſborne, therefore, ſeemed to fall in with Rolph's deſigns.

In the mean time, the King recommended it to him, to ſound one Dowcet, and another ſoldier, whom he had formerly known. Both of theſe, not only embraced his party, but likewiſe brought over ſome of their brethren, who were to be centinels near the place where the King intended to get out—this was a window ſecured by an iron bar, for the cutting off which, he was provided with both a ſaw and a file.

His Majeſty, with great labour, ſawed this bar aſunder; and on the appointed night, Oſborne waited to receive him. But, in the interim, one of the ſoldiers, not ſuſpecting Rolph's true intentions, mentioned to him ſome particulars, which made him ſuſpect he was likely to be the dupe of his own artifices: he therefore directed this ſoldier to remain on his poſt; and he, with ſome others on whom he could rely, ſtood by him armed with their piſtols.

At

At midnight the King came to the window; but in ſetting out, diſcerning more than the ordinary centinels, he ſuſpected his deſign was diſcovered, ſhut the window, and retired to his bed. Rolph immediately went and acquainted the Governor with this attempt; who, going into the King's chamber, found him in bed, the window bar cut in two, and taken out. Oſborne fled; but Dowcet was taken, and, being impriſoned, was viſited by Rolph, who ſcornfully aſked him, why the King came not forth; and ſaid, he was ready, with a good piſtol, charged, to receive him. Oſborne afterwards laid the true ſtate of the affair before the Houſe of Lords; when Rolph was ordered to be tried at the general aſſizes at Wincheſter, where matters were ſo managed, that the Grand Jury found an ignoramus on the bill.

That the Committee at Derby Houſe had intelligence of the King's intention of eſcaping, appears from the information ſent by them to Colonel Hammond, in a letter dated the 13th of March, 1647. This letter is printed in Harris's Life of Cromwell. And that the deſign was not laid aſide after this diſappointment, is ſhewn by the following letter, printed in the ſame collection.

" Sir, ſince our laſt, we have again received advertiſement from a good hand, that " the deſign holds for the King's eſcape; and to eſcape all ſuſpicion from you, he in- " tends to walk on foot a mile or two, as uſually, in the day time, and there horſes are " laid on the iſle to carry him to a boat. If he cannot do this, then either over the " houſe, in the night, or at ſome private window, in the night, he intends his paſſage; " which we thought fit again to give you notice of, that you may make ſuch uſe of it, " for the prevention, as you may ſee cauſe." This is likewiſe dated from Derby Houſe, 1648, the 18th of November, and ſigned by Saliſbury, in the name and by the warrant of the Lords and Commons there aſſembled. To it is this poſtſcript:—" We " deſire you to communicate this to the commiſſion there; and alſo, if you find the King " hath eſcaped, to give us notice with all poſſible ſpeed." On the 30th of the ſame month, the King was removed to Hurſt caſtle; from thence to Windſor; and ſhortly after to London, where he was tried, condemned, and beheaded.

Here, September 8th, 1650, died his daughter, the Princeſs Elizabeth, whom the levelling rulers of that time intended to apprentice to a button-maker. She was buried the 24th of the ſame month, at Newport.

CARIS-

CARISBROOK CASTLE.

PLATE III.

PRESENTS a near and particular view of the entrance into the caſtle. The ſmall gate, whoſe top is covered with ivy, is that over which, with a ſhield, are the date and initial letters mentioned in the general proſpect: the ſhield is viſible, but the ſmallneſs of the ſcale does not permit the letters and figures to be diſtinctly marked. Here likewiſe are ſeen the bridge; the flank of the baſtions; the handſome machicolated gate, and the window through which the unfortunate king Charles attempted his eſcape: this laſt appears juſt above the ground, near the breach in the ſhady ſide of the wall.

From Sir R. Worſley's curious Hiſtory of this iſland, we learn the following particulars:

This caſtle was probably repaired by Montacute, Earl of Saliſbury, who held the lordſhip of the iſland in the 9th of Richard II. the three lozenges, the arms of that family, being placed on a buttreſs at the corner of the governor's lodgings.

The great gate here repreſented, is ſaid to have been built by Lord Woodville, in the time of Edward IV. his arms being carved on a ſtone on its top, and the roſes of York on each ſide, from the paſſage quoted from Cambden, in plate I. It ſeems more probable that this gate was built by Sir Edward Woodville, who was appointed governor of the iſland, on the acceſſion of Henry VII. The roſes carved in ſtone, might as well repreſent the badge of the houſe of Lancaſter, as that of York.

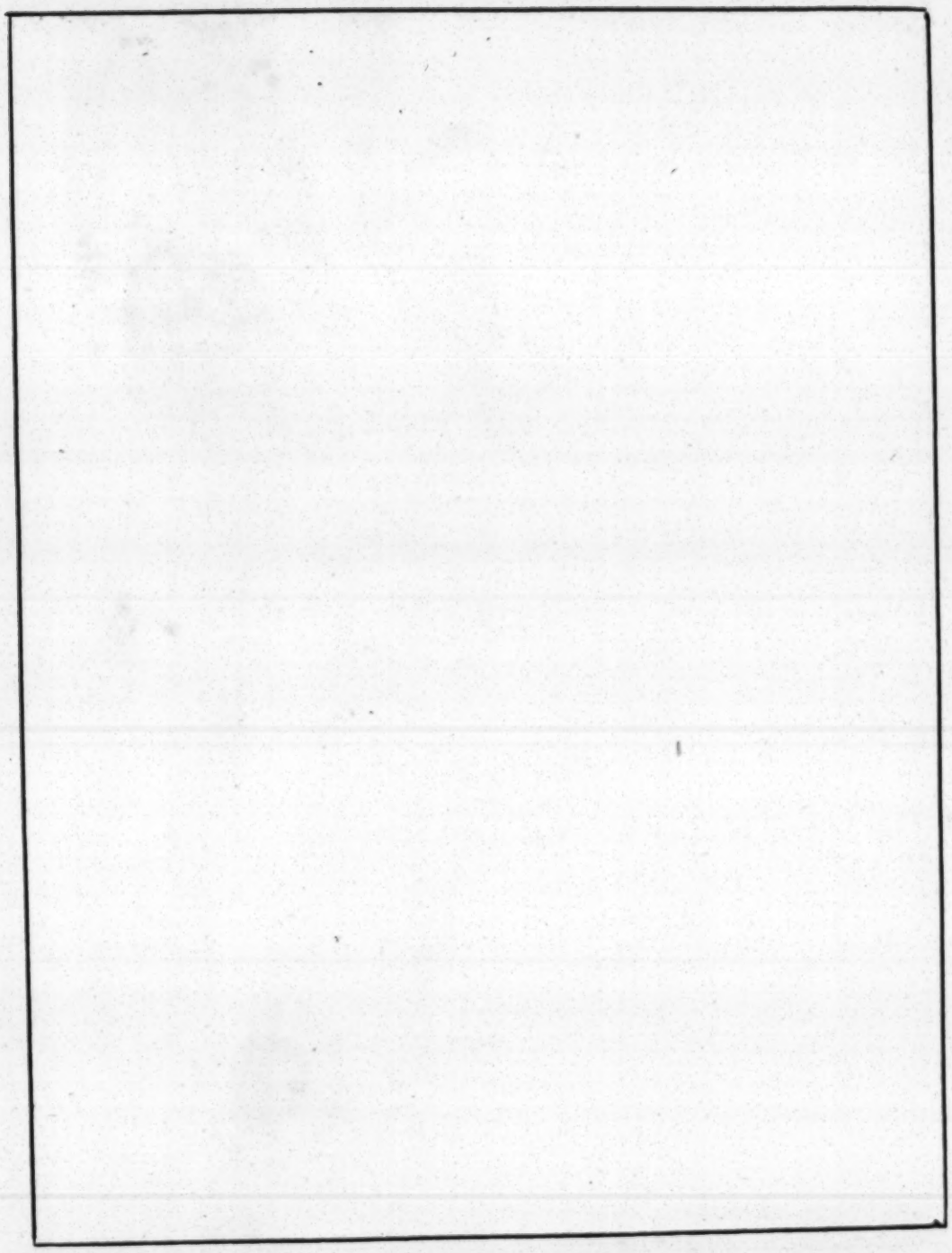
The governor's apartments, and much the greater part of the building now ſtanding, with the offices, and outworks, were built in the time of Queen Elizabeth; who, at the ſolicitation of Sir George Carey, when England was threatened with the Spaniſh Armada, gave £4000. towards the expences: Sir George alſo procured £400. from the gentlemen of the iſland; and the commonalty contributed their perſonal labour, by digging the outward ditch gratis. The governor was aſſiſted in the direction of theſe works by Thomas Worſley, Eſq. The circumſcribing fortifications, which contain about twenty acres, were deſigned by an Italian engineer, named Genebella, who had been employed on thoſe of Antwerp, to which theſe are ſaid to be ſimilar.



Carisbroke Castle, Isle of Wight.

Sparrow, sc.

Pub. May 1, 1784 by S. Hooper.



CONSTABLES *and* CAPTAINS *of the* CASTLE *of* CARISBROOK.

CONSTABLE, Humphry de Doneſterre, 22d Edward I. Anno 1294.
Captain, Sir John Liſle, of Wootton, ſtyled de Boſco, 30th Edward I. Anno 1302.
Captain, John de Langford, of Chale, 9th Edward III. Anno 1336.
Conſtable, Sir Hugh Tyrrill, 1ſt Richard II. Anno 1377.
Conſtable, Henry Trenchard, with a ſalary of 20l. per annum, and 10l. per annum, as Keeper of the Foreſt of Parkhurſt, and fourpence per day for the pay of the Porter of the Caſtle, 25th Hen. VI. Anno 1447.
Captain, Sir Geoffery Gate, for live, 1ſt Edward IV. Anno 1447.
Captain, Sir William Berkeley, Sir John Saville, 1ſt Richard III. Anno 1483.
Conſtable, Lord Cromwell, Richard Worſley, Eſq. 1ſt Henry VIII. Anno 1583.
Captain Girling, 1ſt Mary, Anno 1553.
Captain Richard Worſley, 1ſt Elizabeth, Anno 1558.
Sir Edward Horſey, 7th Elizabeth, Anno 1565.
Captain Sir George Carey, 1582.
Conſtable and Captain, Henry Earl of Southampton, 1ſt James I. Anno 1603.

Since that period, the caſtle has been ſometimes inhabited by the Governors of the iſland, who were by their commiſſions, Captains of the iſland, and all the caſtles, and forts therein. This drawing was made in 1770.

The nobleſt ornament of the iſland is Cariſbrook Caſtle, which in its preſent diſmantled ſtate, exhibits a ſcene of ruins ſcarcely to be ſurpaſſed, in extent, magnificence, and ſolemnity, by any in the kingdom. Though its priſtine uſes be now no more; though it have long ceaſed to diſplay the barbaric ſtate, or hoſtile power of baronial dignity: yet ſtill it may be converted to the moſt profitable purpoſes. Its dilapidations are replete with moral inſtruction; and ſhould convey to the mind, an awful conviction of the limited exiſtence, not only of ourſelves, but of all, even the moſt durable things around us, and teach us to value them accordingly. "Why "doſt thou build the hall, ſon of the winged days? Thou lookeſt from thy towers "to-day; yet a few years, and the blaſt of the deſart comes; it howls in thy empty "court, and whiſtles round thy half-worn ſhield."*

The ſituation of Cariſbrook Caſtle is wonderfully ſtriking; it ſtands proudly elevated on an eminence,

* Warner's Hampſhire, vol. ii. p. 9.

" Whoſe duſky brow
" Wears like a regal diadem, the round
" Of ancient battlements, and ramparts high,
" And frowns upon the vales—"

overlooking the ancient town of Cariſbrook, and commanding an almoſt unbounded proſpect. It brings to the recollection that period of diſorder, the early feudal ages, when the chieftain, begirt with his vaſſals, dealt out from his caſtellated manſion indiſcriminate oppreſſion; tearing from the defenceleſs ſubject his property, or breathing defiance againſt his ſovereign. It is ſcarcely credible, indeed, what miſchiefs aroſe, from the nobility being ſuffered to hold theſe fortreſſes, in an æra, when the weakneſs and relaxed ſtate of the government, permitted them to exerciſe rapacity at will. The following extract from Froiſſart, ſtrongly paints the evils occaſioned by this injudicious allowance: for though it refers to a native of France, it exhibits but too faithful a picture of the baronial robber of England, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

" What a joy it was (ſays Amergot Marcell) when we rode forthe at adventure,
" and ſometyme found by the way, a rych priour, or merchaunt, or a rout of mu-
" lettes of Montpellyer, of Narbone, of Lymons, of Fongans, of Tholus, or
" of Carcaſſone, laden with clothe of Bruſſeles, or Peltre ware comyng from the
" fayres, or laden with ſpycery from Bruges, from Damas, or from Alyſaunder!
" Whatſoever we met, all was ours, or els ranſomed at our pleaſure. Dayly we get
" newe money; and the villaynes of Auvergne, and of Lymoſyn, dayly provided
" and brought to our caſtell whete mele, breed, ready baken, otes for our horſes,
" and lytter, good wines, beffes, and fatte mottons, pullayne, and wylde foule.
" We were ever furniſhed as though we had been kynges. Whan we rode forthe,
" all the country trembled for feare. All was ours goyng and comynge. Howe
" toke we Carlaſte, I and the Bourge of Compayne! and I, and Perot of Burnoys
" toke Caluſet. How dyd we ſcale, with lytell ayde, the ſtrong caſtell of Marquell,
" pertayninge to the Erle Dolphyn! I kept it not paſt fyve dayes, but I receyved
" for it, on a fayre table, fyve thouſand frankes; and forgave one thouſand, for the
" love of the Erle Dolphyn's children. By my faithe, this was a fayre and goodlie
" life."*

As we approach the weſtern extremity of the iſland, that high cultivation which has gained this ſpot the appellation of the garden of England, begins to wear off; and a down ſucceeds to the ploughed incloſure, enriched and diverſified, here and there, with ſmall farms. Within two miles, however, of the Needles, cultivation ceaſes entirely, and the land preſerves one uniform appearance of unvaried barrenneſs.

* Froiſſart's Chron.. Lord Berners's Tranſlation. tom. ii. c. 170. f. 115. (a).

The

The knoll at this point, near which the light-houſe is erected, commands a wide and grand view.

On the eaſt, north, and weſt, the eye ranges over the larger part of the iſland; the ſtrait which ſeparates it from the main land; the ſouthern diviſion of Hampſhire from Portſmouth to Chriſtchurch, the New Foreſt, and part of Dorſetſhire; while, on the ſouth, an uninterrupted view of the ocean, bounded only by the horizon, terminates its gaze.

A curious, but awful part of the proſpect remains to be mentioned—the view of the Needle Rocks from St. Chriſtopher's cliff. It requires, indeed, a ſteady head to enjoy this ſcene, ſince the eye is caſt down a perpendicular deſcent of nearly four hundred feet. Shakeſpeare may be thought to have had St. Chriſtopher's cliff in idea, when he wrote the following lines; every circumſtance of the deſcription is ſo preciſely applicable to this terrifying precipice.

" How fearful
" And dizzy 'tis, to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
" The crows, and choughs, that wing the midway air,
" Shew ſcarce ſo groſs as beetles; half way down,
" Hangs one that gathers ſamphire—dreadful trade!
" Methinks he ſeems no bigger than his head:
" The fiſhermen that walk upon the beach,
" Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark,
" Diminiſhed to her cock; her cock, a buoy
" Almoſt too ſmall for ſight: the murmuring ſurge,
" That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
" Cannot be heard ſo high."

The " dreadful trade" of ſamphire gathering, is purſued by the inhabitants of the Iſle of Wight with the greateſt degree of coolneſs and unconcern. The ſame fearleſs plunderers alſo pick up a trifling gain by robbing the neſts of ſuch migrating birds as depoſit their eggs in different parts of this ſtupendous cliff. Their mode of practiſing theſe depredations, is as follows: Two or more men proceed to St. Chriſtopher's cliff, provided with a baſket, a ſtrong rope, and an iron crow bar. The latter is firmly fixed in the ground; the rope is ſecurely attached to it; and the baſket ſlung over the ſhoulder of the perſon who deſcends. This daring adventurer then takes the rope in his hands, and, dropping gently over the precipice, lowers himſelf to a ledge in the rock, where he is ſure to meet with the object of his ſearch. Here he fills his baſket with eggs; which is then drawn up, and an empty one returned to him in its room. This practice he continues to follow, till he has procured the wiſhed-for quantity, or is tired with the employment. He then avails himſelf of his agility; and by the aſſiſtance of the rope, is, in a few minutes, with his companions.

It is not, however, always that the hazardous expedition terminates ſo ſucceſsfully. An unfortunate adventurer, ſome few years ſince, finiſhed his raſh undertaking with the loſs of his life. He had already completed his quantity of booty, and was preparing to return; when the rope, on which he depended, giving way, he was precipitated down a ſteep of two hundred feet in height, and daſhed to atoms upon the ſhore.

Nature has ſufficiently guarded the ſouthern coaſt of the Iſle of Wight from the danger of hoſtile attacks, by a lofty chalk rock cliff, which preſents itſelf to the ocean, and forms a moſt ſecure bulwark. In this natural fortification, the waves have, by their unwearied agitation, formed a variety of hollow receſſes, or caverns. The moſt remarkable of them is Freſhwater-cave. It is of conſiderable depth, and, in ſome places, nearly twenty feet high. Three apertures, two inclining towards the eaſt, and another to the ſouth, afford an opportunity of entering it. The huge fragments of rock which are ſcattered around, and the ponderous maſſes which depend from above, threatening the beholder with irreſiſtible deſtruction, impreſs the mind with a certain awful ſenſation, better imagined than deſcribed; while a grand and boundleſs view of the ocean, ſeen through the noble rude arch which forms the larger aperture, aſſiſts in rendering it a ſcene ſublime and beautiful.

Tradition has preſerved the recollection of an unfortunate being, who periſhed miſerably in the gloomy receſſes of Freſhwater-cavern. The ſtory is a ſimple and affecting one.

At the end of the laſt century, a captive, who had been taken in a French privateer, and confined, with the reſt of the crew, to the caſtle of Cariſbrook, found means to elude the vigilance of the guard and eſcape. Aware of his inſulated ſituation, and the difficulty of remaining concealed in ſo limited a ſpot as the Iſle of Wight, he made towards the ſouthern ſhore, a place leſs expoſed to obſervation; flattering himſelf with the deluſive hope that he might eſpy from thence a cruiſer belonging to his own country, and, by making ſignals, be received on board her. After traverſing the ſolitary coaſt for a ſhort time, he arrived at Freſhwater-cavern, and, doubtleſs, entered its tremendous ſhades with alacrity, as they afforded him a temporary aſylum, ſecure from human ken. Here he continued ſome days, ſtruggling with the pangs of hunger, ſurrounded by ſolitude and horror. His macerated carcaſe, when found, evinced what his corporeal ſufferings muſt have been; and fancy will readily paint to us the complicated diſtreſſes which muſt have wrung his ſoul.

" Day after day,
" Sad, at the gloomy cavern's mouth he ſits,
" And views the main that ever toils beneath;

" Still

" Still fondly forming, in the fartheſt verge,
" Where the round ether mixes with the wave,
" Ships, dim-diſcovered, dropping from the clouds:
" At ev'ning, to the ſetting ſun he turns
" A mournful eye, and down his dying heart
" Sinks helpleſs."

This wretched exiſtence, however, was not long protracted. The fatal evening which terminated it, cloſed in unuſual darkneſs. The waves roll towards the ſhore in increaſing volumes, and thunder at the mouth of his retreat. The furious blaſt howls through the hollow cavern, and the frequent flaſh ſerves but to reveal the horror of his ſituation. In vain the wretched man retires to the inmoſt depths of the cave, to avoid impending fate. The relentleſs ſurge purſues him, and arreſts his flight. He utters the ſhriek of deſpair, and ſinks into everlaſting reſt.

The corpſe was found, and aſcertained, a few days after the ſtorm, by ſome fiſhermen, whom curioſity had led to the fatal ſpot.

CASTON, between Avington and Kingſworthy.

CAVEHURST, near Kingſclere.

CHALE,*

IN the Iſle of Wight, below Sandown Caſtle.

The pariſh of Chale has Niton, Whitwell, and Godſhill, on the eaſt; Godſhill and Kingſton on the north; Shorwell and Brixton on the north-weſt; and the ſea on the ſouth; which forms the dangerous bay, that takes its name from the pariſh. In Domeſday-book it is called Cela, and there claſſed among the large poſſeſſions of William Fitz-Stur: it was rated at one hide, but contained only one carucate of land. In the reign of Henry I. Chale belonged to Hugh Vernun, who built the church, upon which it became a pariſh diſtinct from Cariſbrook. This appears from the cartulary of Cariſbrook,† where William Gifford, Biſhop of Wincheſter, confirms an agreement made between the church of St. Mary, of Cariſbrook, the Miniſter of that church, and Hugh Vernun, founder of the church of St. Andrew, of Chale, on the day of the dedication of the ſaid church. The Prieſt of Cariſbrook claimed the church of Chale, as belonging to his pariſh: whereas Hugh Vernun alleged that his tenants did not belong to the church of Cariſbrook; but, by ancient uſage, could go

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 244.

† Cart. xiv.

to

to what church they pleaſed, when living, and bury their dead with equal liberty. In order, however, to terminate all animoſity, he aſſigned to the church of Cariſbrook a moiety of the glebe land and tithes of burials and oblations, excepting thoſe of his own houſe, which he reſerved entire, for maintaining the ſervice and repairs of the church of Chale. The parſon of Chale was bound to perform the whole ſervice of his church; and, on theſe conſiderations, the Prieſt of Cariſbrook teſtified his conſent to the new church having a cemetery; which agreement the Biſhop confirmed under his anathema.

In the 21ſt year of Edward I. Richard Barnevyle, with the aſſent of Adam Barnevyle, granted certain lands in Chale, with common paſture in Chale down, to Richard, the ſon of Sir Richard de Langford;* and, in the 2d year of Edward II. Barnevyle granted all his other lands in Chale, to John Langford, chief Lord of Chale. In the reign of Edward III. Sir John de Langford, then Lord of Chale, was appointed Conſtable of Cariſbrook caſtle; and was one of the three wardens of the iſland, elected by the inhabitants. The frequent alarms occaſioned by the French, who often threatened, and had ſeveral times actually made deſcents on the iſland, cauſed the family of Langford, with many others of good eſtimation, to ſeek more ſecure and quiet habitations: and Sir Thomas Langford is, after this removal, found at Bradfield, in Berkſhire, having leaſed out the manor of Chale.† Reſervation is made in this leaſe of wards, marriages, reliefs, eſcheats, wrecks of the ſea, &c. with the advowſon of the church of Chale. The tenant was to pay a rent of ſixteen marks, at his manor of Bradfield, and to furniſh a hobler, or horſeman, whenever the King's ſervice required. Chale continued in the Langford family, till the 1ſt year of Henry VIII. when Sir John Langford dying, left an only daughter, Anne, his heireſs, who married Thomas Pound, Eſq. of Southwick, in the county of Southampton. The manor was ſold by them to Captain Richard Worſley, and ſtill remains in the family of Worſley of Appuldurcombe.

The manor of Godyton, in this pariſh, gave name to its ancient poſſeſſors. Walter de Godyton, in the year 1323, built a chapel on Chale down, dedicated to St. Catharine, aſſigning certain rents for a chantry Prieſt to ſing maſs, and alſo to provide lights, for the ſafety of ſuch veſſels as chanced to come on that dangerous coaſt during the night.‡ At the diſſolution of chantries, it was, perhaps, found impracticable to divide the uſeful from the ſuperſtitious part of the inſtitution; ſo that the whole fell together, the chantry involving the light-houſe in its ruin.

By an entry in the regiſters of this dioceſe, it appears, that eleven years before the

* *Cart. penes Rd. W. Bart.* † *Alia cart. in ead. man.* ‡ Regiſt. Winton, 1323.

erection

erection of this chapel, there was an hermitage ſtanding on the ſame ſpot: the entry is as follows: *Walter de Langſtrell, admiſſus ad hermitorium ſupra montem de Chale, in inſula Vectis, Idil. Octobris, A. D.* 1312.

The ſituation pointed it out for a ſea mark; it being about 750 feet above high water level, half a mile from the ſhore, and commanding a moſt extenſive view. The tower of the chapel is yet ſtanding, and is known by the name of St. Catharine's Tower: it is thirty-five feet ſix inches high; octangular without, and quadrangular within, finiſhed with a pyramidical roof; each ſide, interior as well as exterior, being exactly four feet. From this conſtruction, the curious have found out ſome reſemblance to the temple of the eight winds at Athens—a building, it is more than probable the architect never ſaw, or ever heard of.*

St. Catharine's tower ſtill remains of moſt eſſential uſe, by day, to veſſels navigating the channel: but having become extremely ruinous, its fall was to be apprehended; and, as it ſudden diſappearance might have been attended with fatal conſequences, it was ſubſtantially repaired, and its angles ſtrengthened with buttreſſes, at the expence of the lord of the manor. The foundation of the whole chapel is alſo cleared and levelled; by which, not only its figure was diſcovered, but alſo the floor and ſtone hearth of the Prieſt's little cell, at the ſouth-weſt corner, cloſe to the tower.

Looking eaſtward, from the elevated ſpot where the tower ſtands, two other hills are to be ſeen; the neareſt, which is about three miles diſtant, is called Week down, over which, about a mile and a half farther, appears that called Shanklin down. Concerning theſe downs, a ſingular circumſtance is remarked, by the inhabitants of Chale, that may be mentioned, for the gratification of thoſe who are curious in natural enquiries, as the evidence of it ſeems unobjectionable. Shanklin down may now be gueſſed to ſtand about an hundred feet higher than the ſummit of Week down; yet old perſons, ſtill living, affirm, that within their remembrance, Shanklin down was barely viſible from St. Catharine's. They declare, moreover, that, in their youth, old men have told them, they knew the time when Shanklin down could not be ſeen from Chale down, but only from the top of the beacon; the old poſt of which ſtands near the chapel. This teſtimony, if allowed, argues either a ſinking of the intermediate down, or a riſing of one of the other hills; the cauſes of which are left for philoſophical inveſtigation.

* In an ancient ſurvey, belonging to Sir Richard Worſley, Bart. there is a ſmall rude drawing of this chapel; from which, it appears that it had only a body, without a tranſept. The tower ſtood at the weſt end. A deſcription of this tower, with four views of it, in its decayed ſtate, are ſeen in the Gent. Mag. vol. xxvii. p. 176.

Chale Bay, which opens from the moſt ſouthern point of the iſland, weſtward from the ſhore called Underway, is about three miles in extent, and has, at low water, a fine broad beach, ſeparated from the high country above, by a continued range of perpendicular cliffs, extremely dangerous to ſhips. The way down to the ſtrand, at Black Gang, is very awful; the deſcent being through an immenſe gully, amongſt vaſt maſſes of broken ground, and disjointed rocks, the ruins of the land above. In an arched excavation at the bottom, under the projecting rock, from whence water is continually dripping, there iſſues a ſpring, ſtrongly impregnated with copperas. The ſurrounding ſcene, from this depth, is truly majeſtic.

Some years ago it was diſcovered, that the ſand under the cliffs was mixed with gold duſt: this, for a while, engaged the country people to waſh it in bowls and pans, as is practiſed in Africa, and South America; but, from a number of dollars occaſionally found there, it appears likely that both were the contents of ſome Spaniſh ſhip, wrecked in this dangerous bay, and, in ſtormy weather, thrown up by the violence of the waves.

CHALLON, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina.

CHALTON, ſix miles eaſt of Buſh Waltham, on the borders of Suſſex.

CHARDFORD, or CERDICKFORD, near Fordingbridge.

THE Saxon annals call it Cepdicesfopd; ſo called from the valiant Saxon, Cerdick, the founder of the Weſt Saxon kingdom, who, after many battles with the Britains, under the command of Aurelius, Ambroſius, and Natanleod, which laſt he overcame at this place, gained this country, and ſettled his kingdom in it. Some are of opinion, that Natanleod was not the name of this Prince, but Nata, or Natan, only; and that Leod ſignifies a traitor country: and ſo Cerdick's victory over Natanleod, ſignifies his conqueſt of Prince Natan's country; which ſeems ſtill to be preſerved in the town of Netley, or Nutley; about which town it ſeems to have been; and this place, perhaps, was a principal town in it. The river Avon, which riſes in Wiltſhire, waſhes this town, at its entrance into this county from the weſt.

Mr. Warner obſerves, from many good authorities, that Ambroſius, the Britiſh King, after the battle fought by him with Cerdic, ſealed his ſervices with his blood, at Charford, in the year 508; where he extended his own frontiers, and left an eaſy war, to be conducted by his deſcendants.

Mr. Gough obſerves, the many towns in this and other parts of the county terminating

nating in field, which always implies a battle, ſhews with what difficulty Cerdic made his conqueſt of it.

CHAWTON, near Alton, in the road to Petersfield.

CHEUTON, ſouth of Alresford.

On the downs a battle was fought, on the 29th of March, 1644, Lord Hopton, who commanded for king Charles I. at the head of 8000 men. There fell, on the King's ſide, the Lord John Stewart, brother to the Duke of Richmond, and Sir John Smith, brother to Lord Carrington.

CHIDDEN, near Hambledon.

CHILBOLTON, north ſide of Stockbridge.

CHELCOMB near Wincheſter.

CHILLING, between Titchfield, and its bay.

CHILWORTH, eaſt of Rumſey.

CHINEHAM, one mile from Baſingſtoke.

CHRISTCHURCH, 103 Miles from London,

IS a large, populous borough, at the conflux of the Avon and Stour; which laſt comes out of Dorſetſhire, and was, therefore, anciently called Twynambourne, becauſe of its ſituation between thoſe rivers. Here was built a caſtle. There was alſo a collegiate church here, firſt built in the time of the Saxons; then called Trinity, and afterwards Chriſtchurch, from the dedication of the church to Chriſt. Over one of the gates is the ſtatue of Bevis, the famous Earl of Southampton, of whom much romantic and fabulous hiſtory is related. This borough is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Bailiffs, and Common Council: and here are officers employed to prevent ſmuggling. It is ſaid to have had its firſt grants and privileges in the reign of king Stephen, from Richard de Redvers, the firſt Earl of Devon, whoſe portraiture is the town ſeal; to whom Henry I. gave this town in fee. The manor was afterwards conveyed, by Avelina de Fortibus, Counteſs of Devonſhire, to Edward I. In the reign of Edward IV. Sir Thomas de Weſt, anceſtor of the Earls of Delawar, was governor of it. Its chief manufacture is ſilk ſtockings, and gloves.

The river Avon, which falls here into the ſea, was made navigable to it, from Saliſbury, about anno 1680.

The PRIORY of CHRISTCHURCH, Twynham.

PLATE I.

THIS priory was originally called the Church of Twynham, or Twynhamburne, according to Camden, from its ſituation at the conflux of the rivers of Avon and Stour.

The æra of its foundation is not aſcertained. Camden ſays only, in general, that it was built in the Saxon times. Dugdale, Tanner, and other authorities, mention it, as exiſting as early as the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor. According to a hiſtory of its foundation, printed in the Monaſticon, it is recorded in Domeſday-book, as a College of ſecular Canons. Their number, in the reign of William Rufus, was twenty-four, beſides one Godric, a man of great piety, whom they obeyed as their patron and ſenior; the name of Dean, ſays the hiſtory beforementioned, being, as it were, unknown among them.

Ranulph Flambard, Biſhop of Durham, the favourite of William Rufus, having obtained this church of that King, determined, on account of many miracles performed here, to pull down the old building, and to erect a more magnificent one in its ſtead. It is ſaid, he had formerly been Dean, or Superior of this community; and, therefore, retained a particular affection for it. For this purpoſe, he obtained from the Canons the whole of their income, except ſo much as was neceſſary for their immediate ſupport; in which he was ſtrenuouſly, but unſucceſsfully oppoſed by Godric, who, for a while, abſented himſelf from the fraternity, but was afterwards reinſtated.

Ranulph then proceeded to put his plan into execution; and pulled down, not only the old church, but nine houſes, which ſtood beyond the cemetery, with ſome others, belonging to the Canons, and erected the preſent church, together with all the neceſſary offices and conveniences for a monaſtery. The building being completed, he dedicated it to Chriſt, and propoſed to have introduced regular Canons; Godric, and ten Canons, being dead, he allotted their prebends, for life, to the remaining Canons, for their ſupport; but falling into diſgrace with king Henry I. he was impriſoned, and his new foundation ſtripped of all its wealth, and given to a clerk, named Gilbert de Douſgunels, who went to Rome, in order to procure leave to complete Flambard's intention of ſettling regular Canons there, but died in his return. At this time, there remained five Canons only.

Richard de Redvers, having obtained of king Henry I. this town, the adjacent lands,

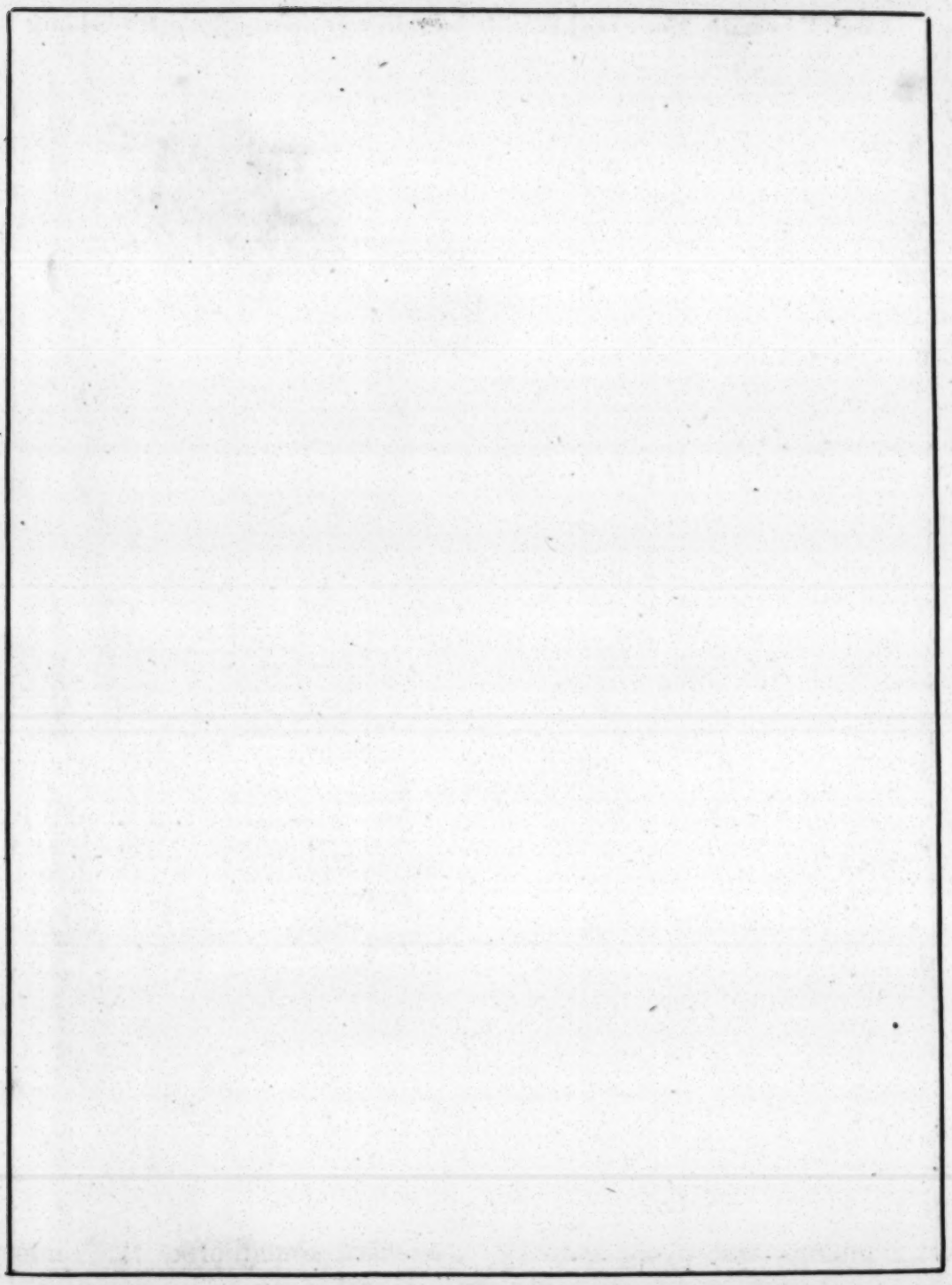


Christ Church Hants.

Pub.d Jan.y 28: 1784 by S. Hooper.

D. L.

130



lands, and alſo the church, placed, in the latter, one Peter de Oglander, a Prieſt, and confirmed to it all its former poſſeſſions and immunities; adding divers lands, particularly in the Iſle of Wight, and one of his baronies, called Abſam: the pariſhioners likewiſe endowed it with their tithes. The church, nevertheleſs, did not flouriſh under this Peter, who appears to have been a diſhoneſt and ſelfiſh man.

About the year 1150, Henry, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and Hilarius, the Dean, at the requeſt of the Earl Baldwin, ſon of Richard de Redvers, brought hither Canons regular, of the order of St. Auguſtine, and conſtituted a Prior; ordaining that the ſecular Canons ſhould hold their benefices during their lives, ſerving as before, but ſubject to the regulars, by whom, after their deaths, their places were to be filled up. Earl Baldwin confirmed to this houſe all the grants made by his father, and added benefactions of his own, which were ratified by his ſon Richard, who allowed them, likewiſe, the free election of their own Prior.

The yearly revenues of this priory were valued, the 26th Henry VIII. at £312. 7s. 9d. Dugdale. £544. 6s. Speed. And the ſite of it was granted, 32d Henry VIII. to the inhabitants of the town; and, 37th Henry VIII. to Stephen Kirton. At preſent, it belongs to Guſtavus Brander, Eſq. except the church, which is uſed for parochial ſervice.

Browne Willis, in his Hiſtory of Abbies, has the following particulars reſpecting this priory:

" John Draper, laſt Prior, ſuffragan Biſhop, by the title of Neapolitanus, ſurren-
" dered this convent 28th November, 1540, 31ſt Henry VIII. and had a penſion of
" £133. 6s. 8d. per annum aſſigned him. Anno 1553, here remained in charge
" £25. 6s. 8d. in fees; £21. 6s. 8d. in annuities; and theſe following penſions, viz.
" to Richard South £6. 13s. 4d.; William Clerke £6. 13s. 4d.; Robert Meriſelde
" £6. 13s. 4d.; Thomas Hancock £6. 13s. 4d.; Walter Church £6.; John Pepet
" £6.; William Marteyn £6.; Walter Nathewe £6.; John Stone £6.; Thomas
" Andrews £6.; John Tolfe £6.; John Dover £6.; Thomas Cook £6.; and, to
" Anthony Pitman £3. 6s. 8d."

And the ſame author gives the following liſt of names, from the regiſter of Worceſter.

Richard Mauri was admitted Prior 1ſt Maii, 1286: he died anno 1302, and was ſucceeded by William Quintin, admitted 3d Id. April, 1302. His ſucceſſor, as I gueſs, was Edmund; who dying anno 1337, Richard Buteſthorne was nominated to ſucceed him, and confirmed in this office March 28th following. He governed not long; for Ralph de Legh was admitted Prior 21ſt Auguſt, 1340. He died anno

1348; and was ſucceeded by Henry Eyre; on whoſe deceaſe, John Woodenham became Prior, 21ſt July, 1377. He died anno 1397; and had for his ſucceſſor,

John Borard, confirmed 8th November, 1397. After him, I meet with no more till John Dorcheſter; on whoſe death, which happened 1477, John Draper was ſubſtituted in his ſtead, December 16, 1477, who, as my accounts ſuggeſt, was laſt Prior; which, if ſo, he muſt have poſſeſſed this office about ſixty-two years.

On divers graveſtones in the church, there are ſtill legible the names of the undermentioned dignitaries of this priory, with ſome almoſt obliterated inſcriptions, wherein the word prior only is diſtinguiſhable.

Richard, the tenth Prior; John Boland, the nineteenth; William Eyre, the twenty-fifth; Thomas Trill, the twentieth; and Robert Say, Sub-prior.

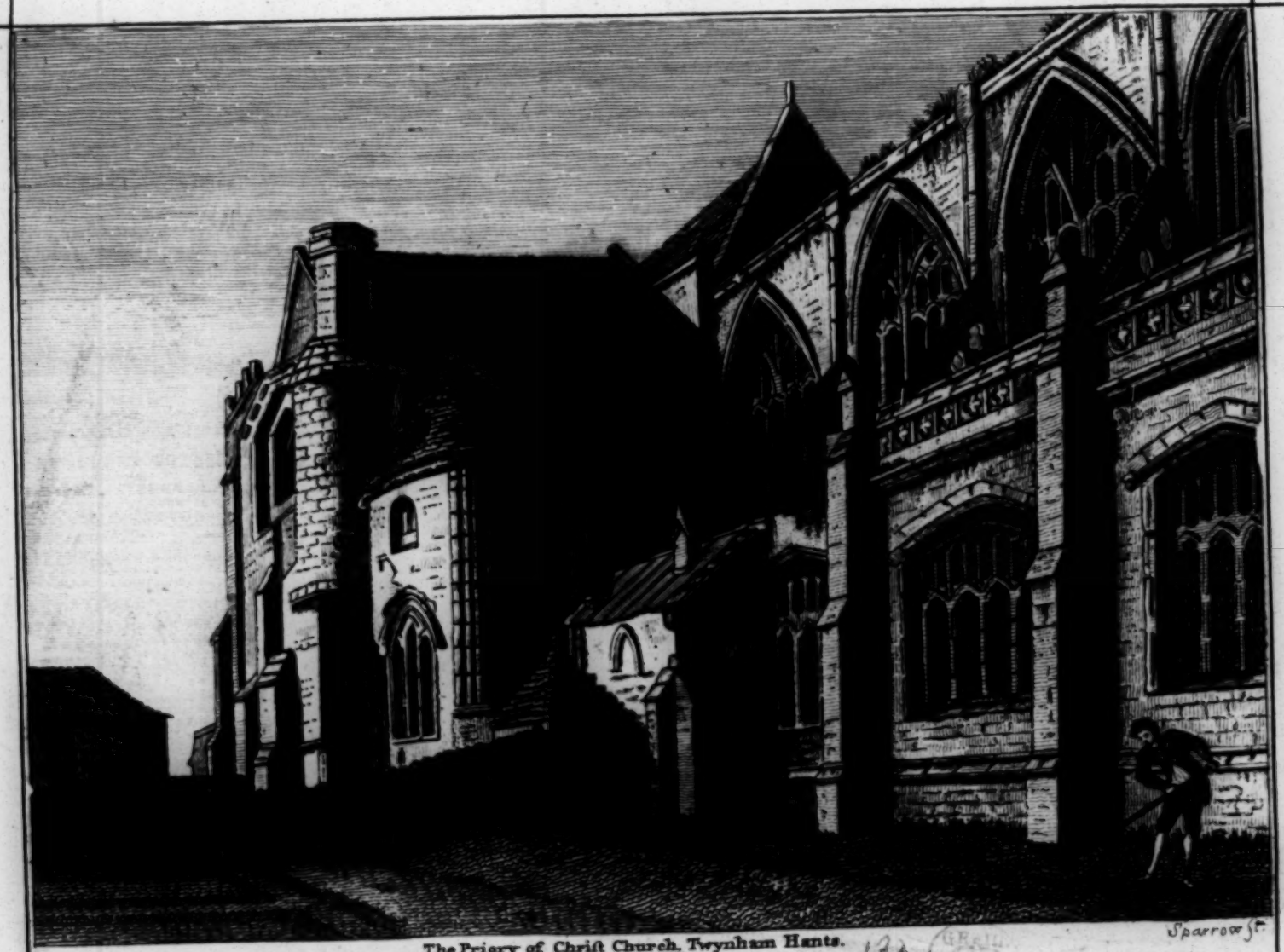
This view, which was drawn in 1776, ſhews the north view of the church, with the very ancient tranſept: undoubtedly, the original building, erected by Biſhop Flambard, the tower, and other parts of this ſtructure, are of much later date.

The PRIORY of CHRISTCHURCH, Twynham.

PLATE II.

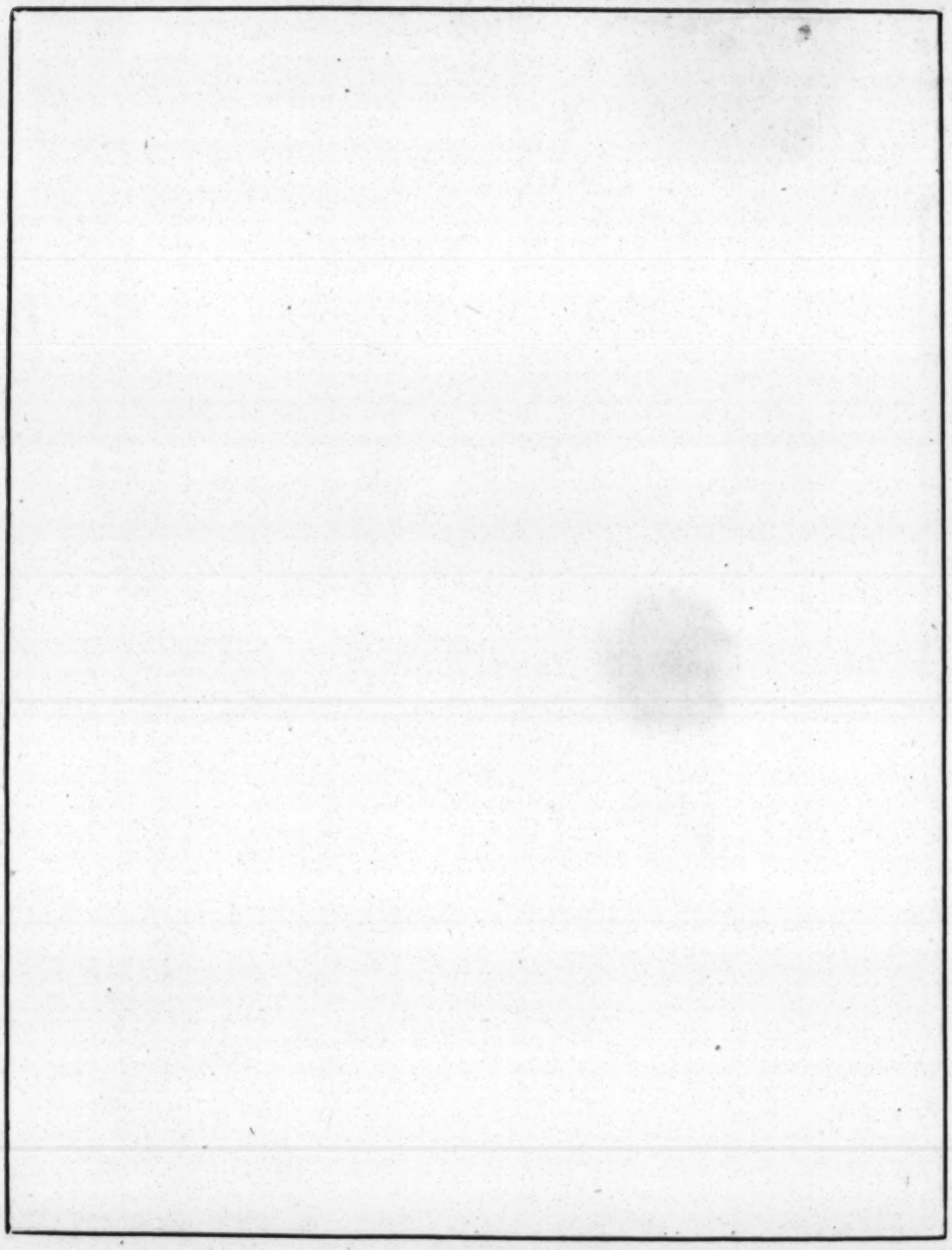
THIS view repreſents the ſouth ſide of the church, together with the tranſept, as ſeen from the garden of Guſtavus Brander, Eſq. Of the ruins of this once rich and magnificent monaſtery, little remain, but the church, a part of the refectory ſouth of it, and ſome ruinous walls to the weſt; a mill, and the miller's houſe, once, perhaps, the porter's lodge, or the dwelling of ſome inferior domeſtic. It was probably built, or repaired, by Draper, the laſt Prior, the initials of his name, neatly carved in ſtone, being placed on one of the window frames. Mr. Brander, well known for his proficiency in natural hiſtory, and other branches of polite literature, has built a handſome houſe on the ſouth ſide of the church, on a ſpot called the Place, or Palace Court. In digging the foundation, the workmen found ſome very ancient ſtone coffins, of different forms; the ſides of them compoſed of different pieces, but all without lids, or bottoms.

The refectory, now converted into a hot-houſe, afforded ſomething ſtill more extraordinary: for, in the year 1774, the workmen diſcovered a ſtone cramped down with lead; it meaſured two feet, by twenty inches: under it, in a cavity, incloſed with ſtones on each ſide, having a bottom like a veſſel, or cheſt, was found near half a buſhel



The Priory of Christ Church, Twynham Hants.
Pub. 5 May 1784 by S. Hooper.

Sparrow Sc.



buſhel of fowls' bones, the greateſt part of them cocks' legs, with long ſpurs: there were alſo many of them belonging to the hern, or bittern.

A branch of the river, which runs cloſe under the eaſt end of the church, to the mill, ſeems to have been walled round, with here and there ſome ſmall turrets. In the meadow, called the Convent Garden, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the river, are the traces of ſeveral ponds, and ſtews, for keeping fiſh.

The church is built in the ſhape of a croſs, having a handſome and lofty tower at the weſt end; which, with the eaſt end, ſeems more modern than the reſt of the building.

The tower is built with Purbeck ſtone; the reſt with cane and quarry ſtone. Some maſons, from Purbeck, who lately viewed this tower, pointed out, and named the different veins from whence it was digged.

High up, on the weſt ſide of the tower, in a niche under a Gothic canopy, is the figure of Chriſt, crowned with thorns, holding, in his left hand, a croſs, his right raiſed in the act of benediction. Under his right breaſt, is a triangular mark, ſeemingly intended for the wound made by the ſpear. On each ſide of the weſt door, are eſcutcheons, with the arms of the Montagues.

The inſide of this church is very handſome, but the body is much disfigured by the high pews. The whole meaſures, in length, 302 feet; and from wall to wall, including the aiſles, in breadth, 60.

The tranſepts are each 23 feet, from north to ſouth, by 24.

The area is divided into a body, and two aiſles; each aiſle being about 13 feet wide, and only about 18 high, having a handſome fretted ceiling, formed by the interſections of the ribs of the arches. They are ſeparated from the body by a double row of ſolid ſquare piers, ornamented with columns, ſupporting three ſtories of arches; the firſt and ſecond circular; the third, in which are windows, pointed: round theſe, in a body only, is a triforium, or paſſage.

The aiſles now terminate ſome yards ſhort of the eaſt end of the body; though it is probable, they were once continued to the end, from the circumſtance of a tomb, of no very ancient form, part of which appears on the outſide of the north wall, beyond their termination; which tomb ſeems as if it had been originally placed in the interval between the body of the church and the aiſle, having a front open to both: it was only plaiſtered up with mortar, the ſtone being broken on the outſide. No bones were found. Theſe aiſles were, however, evidently built ſince the body of the church, as ſeveral windows are blocked up by the ſtaircaſes leading to the leads over them.

Between the uppermoſt windows, are columns, from which ſpring ribs of arches, now broken off; whence it ſeems that the roof was once vaulted; and the remains

of

of ſome beams, adorned with painted leaf-work, forming pointed arches cloſe to the tiles, ſhew it was once wainſcotted. On examining the outſide, it is evident here have been two roofs; the chaſing of one, higher than that which at preſent covers it, being ſtill remaining.

The following letter from the commiſſioners appointed to take the ſurrender of religious houſes, is preſerved in the Cotton library, marked Cleopatra 4. It is ſuppoſed to have been written to the Lord Cromwell.

" Our humble dewties obſerved unto your gudde Lordſhippe.—It may like the " ſame to be advertiſed, that we have taken the ſurrender of the late priory of Chriſt- " church, Twineham; where we found the Prior a very honeſt, conformable perſon, " and the houſe well furnyſhede with juellys and plate; whereof ſome be mete for " the King's Majeſtie's uſe—as a litele chalys of golde; a gudly lardge croſſe, doble " gylt, with the foote garnyſhed with ſtone and perle; two gudly baſons, doble gylt, " having the King's armys, well inamyled; a gudly great pyxe, for the ſacrament, " doble gylt. And ther be alſo other things, of ſylvr, right honeſt, and of good " valew, as well for the churche uſe, as for the table reſervyd and kept to the King's " uſe. In the church, we found a chaple, and monument, curiouſly made of Cane " ſtone, preperyed by the late mother of Reynold Pole, for herre buriall; which we " have cauſyd to be defacyd, and all the armys and badgis clerely to be delete. The " ſurveying of the demaynes of this houſe, will be lardge and varyed; and ſome part " thereof, twenty miles from the monaſtery, which we alſo do ſurvey and meaſure, " hathe cauſyd uſſe to make longer abode at thys place then we intendyd. And now " we be in journey towards Amyſbury, wher we ſhall uſe like diligens for the accom- " plyſhing of the King's Highneſs's commiſſion; and, as ſone as we have done, then " we ſhall farther certifie your Lordſhippes of our doings. And thus we beſeche " Almightie I.H.S. long preſerve your gudde Lordſhippe with increaſe of moche " honour.

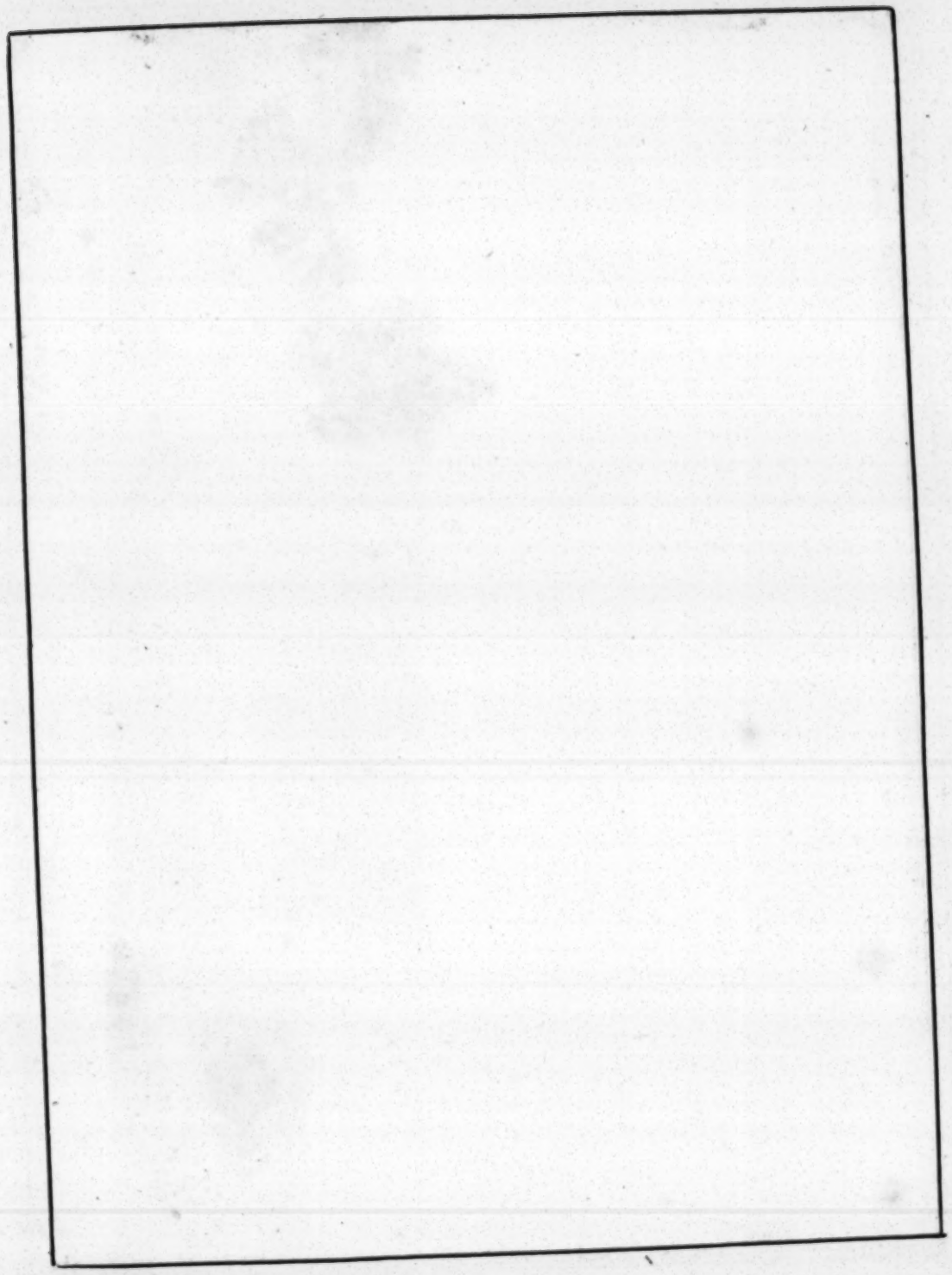
" At Chriſtchurch, y Decembris.

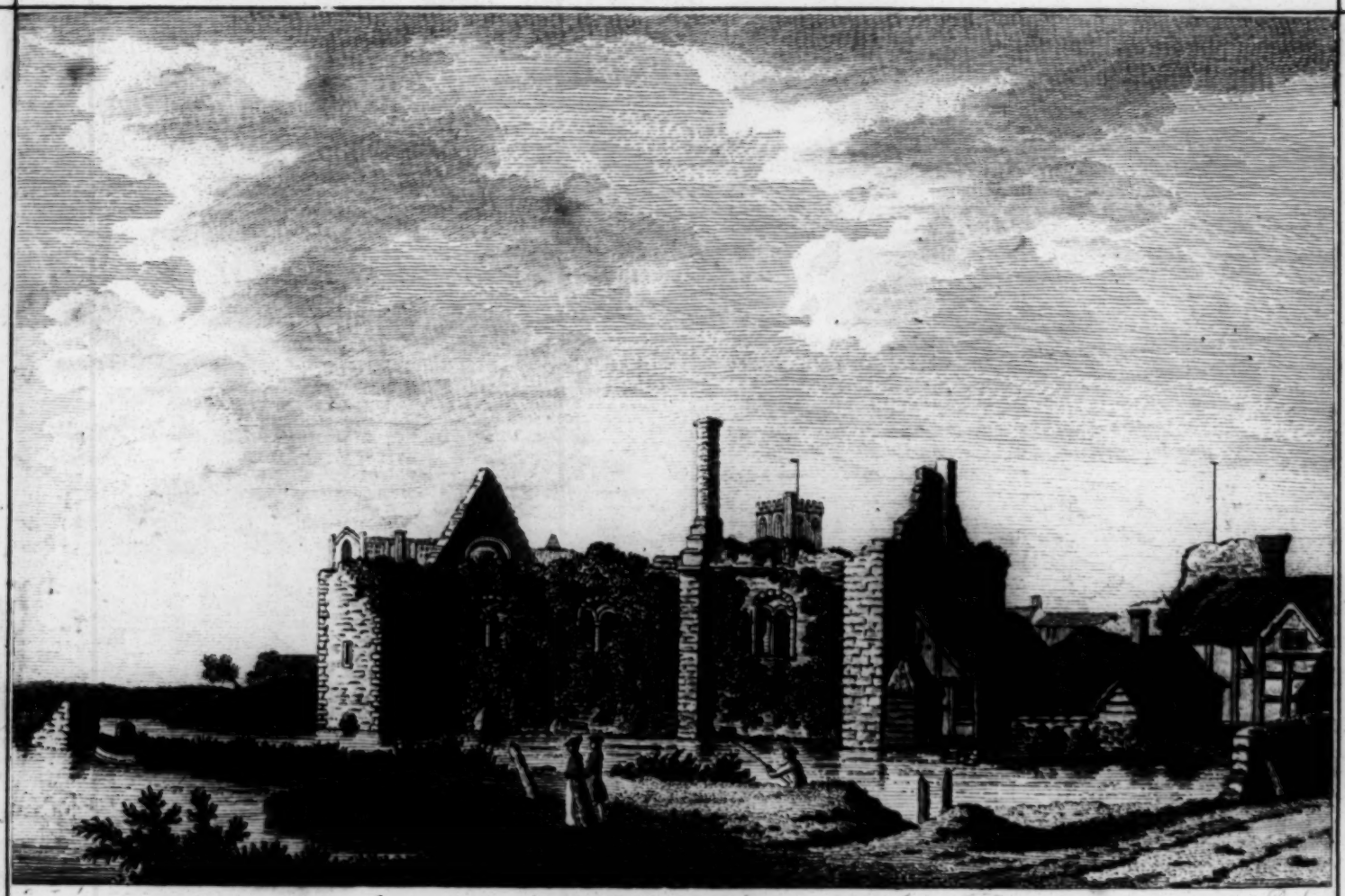
" Your Lordſhipps humble to command,

" Rob. ———,
" Edward Carne,
" John London,
" Rychard Cowlit,
" William Berners."

This view was drawn anno 1776.

CHRIST-





Christ's Church Castle, Hants.
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CHRISTCHURCH CASTLE.

THIS caſtle is ſituated at a ſmall diſtance north of the once famous monaſtery of Chriſtchurch, Twynham; and ſeems never to have been of great extent, if one may judge from the keep, and the ruined walls of its eaſt and weſt ſides, ſtill ſtanding, which incloſe an area of only twenty-eight, by twenty-four feet. Theſe walls are ten feet thick, and about twenty-ſix feet high, and ſtand on an artificial mount raiſed about twenty feet. About an hundred yards eaſt of this keep, and cloſe to the weſt ſide of a ſmall creek, ſerving for a millſtream, which appears to have been once walled in, ſtands a building, that, from ſeveral circumſtances, ſeems to have belonged to the caſtle, and, probably, to have been the ſtate apartments of the conſtable, or governor.

Its figure is a right-angled parallelogram; the length, from north to ſouth, meaſuring nearly twenty-four yards; its breadth, eight, at the ſouth end of the eaſt ſide, but ſeparated by a wall. There is a ſmall projecting tower, calculated for a flank, under which the water runs; it has loopholes both on the north and eaſt fronts. Theſe walls are extremely thick.

On the ground floor are a number of loopholes; which plainly ſhow it was a place deſigned for defence, and not part of the monaſtery, as is by ſome pretended. Theſe loopholes are formed by a large ſemi-circular arch within, leſſening by degrees, and terminating in a chink. Of theſe, there are two on the eaſt ſide, one at the north end, beſides thoſe in the tower, already mentioned. There were likewiſe three doors, one to the weſt, one to the ſouth end, and another opening to the water: the laſt has a flat arch, ſemingly very handſomely ornamented; but it being cloſe over the water, a near approach is impracticable, unleſs in a boat. The eaſt ſide is almoſt covered with ivy.

From the ground floor, there was an aſcent to the upper apartments, by a ſtone ſtaircaſe in the north-eaſt angle; part of the ſtairs are ſtill remaining.

The place for receiving the floor of the firſt ſtory, is very viſible; it ſeems to have been one room only, lighted by three large windows on the eaſt, and as many on the weſt ſide: they were all included in ſemi-circular arches, formed of ſtones very neatly cut, and divided in two by a ſmall pillar in the center.

In the eaſt ſide, and ſomewhat north of the center, was a very large fire-place, work-

ed,

ed, circularly, into the main wall; having alſo a high cylindrical ſtone chimney, ſeemingly the only one in the building.

At the north end there appears to have been a large arched window; the columns and part of the internal arch are ſtill remaining, and anſwer to an handſome ſemi-circular arch on the outſide, decorated with zigzag ornaments. This has been ſtopped up, and two brick fire places, one over the other, with a chimney of the ſame materials, built up in it, ſeemingly of no antiquity; from whence it is evident, that this building has been converted to a dwelling. Whether there were, originally, rooms over this ſtory, is doubtful. Over the ſouth end, near the top, there is a circular window, which ſeems to be made for lighting ſome upper apartment.

From what remains of the ornamental part of this building, it appears to have been elegantly finiſhed, and caſed with ſquared ſtones, moſt of which are, however, now taken away, by the ruins of ſeveral walls. There were ſome ancient buildings to the right angles of this hall, ſtretching away towards the keep.

Little occurs in hiſtory reſpecting this caſtle, although ſeemingly a royal one, excepting the names of its conſtables, governors, or wardens. By the rolls of Parliament, it appears John Randolph had the wardſhip of it in the reign of Henry I. From Dugdale's Baronage, we learn that Thomas Weſt, Knight of the Bath, was appointed governor the 4th of Edward III. A MS. in the Harleian Collection, marked N° 433, records that John Heton, 'Squire of the King's body, in the 1ſt of Richard III. had a grant for life of the office of conſtable of this caſtle, with the wardſhip of the lordſhip of Chriſtchurch and Ringwood; and Peck, who, in his *Deſiderata Curioſa*, ſlightly mentions it, among the reſt of the caſtles and houſes belonging to the Crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, ſtates the ſalary of the conſtable at £8. 0*s*. 9*d*.

The following particulars occur, in a ſurvey, made October, 1656, relating to the caſtle of Chriſtchurch; to the which, Sir Henry Wallope, in his time, was high conſtable, and had fee of the ſame aforeſaid. *Mem.* The conſtable of the caſtle, or his deputy, upon the apprehenſion of any felon within the liberty of Weſt Stowering, to receive the ſaid felon, and convey him to the Juſtice, and to the ſaid gaol, at his own proper coſts and charges; and, otherwiſe, the tithing-man to bring the ſaid felon, and chain him to the caſtle gate, and there leave him. Cattle impounded in the caſtle, having hay and water for 20 hours, to pay fourpence per foot.

The caſtle and manor of the hundred of Chriſtchurch, is the property of George Tapps, Eſq. This view ſhews the eaſt and north ſides of the building; on the right, over the houſes, part of the keep of the caſtle. It was drawn 1776.

Eight miles to the weſtward of Hordle, in a fertile valley, or flat, which ſtretches from the ſea to the hills of Wiltſhire and Dorſetſhire, and is watered by the rivers

Avon

Avon and Stour, ſtands the ancient borough of Chriſtchurch, Twyneham.*—Immediately below the town, the confluence of theſe two rivers takes place, and rolling their united waters towards the ocean, they enter it, after a winding and intricate courſe of about two miles.†

We may form ſome idea of the ancient magnificence of this place, when it flouriſhed under the protection of eccleſiaſtical power, and baronial dignity, from the venerable ruins which ornament it at this day. Its large conventual fane, long ſince applied to the purpoſes of parochial worſhip, diſplays numberleſs beautiful examples of antique maſonry. Many whimſical anomalies of Saxon architecture mark the antiquity of its earlier parts; while the elegant proportions of its Gothic members teſtify the original coſtlineſs and beauty of the more recent ones. The mouldering keep, alſo, of its ancient caſtle, preſents a pleaſing object of contemplation to the mind; the effect of which is greatly aſſiſted by the ivy-mantled remains of an adjoining manſion, where the conſtable, or governor of the caſtle, is ſuppoſed, anciently, to have reſided.

The origin of Chriſtchurch is buried in profound antiquity: though perhaps the ſame local reaſons which inclined us to give exiſtence to a village at Lymington, in the Britiſh times, may lead us to a ſimilar concluſion with reſpect to Chriſtchurch. Be that as it may, the Romans certainly occupied this ſpot, ſo well calculated for their purpoſes, and ſettled here. Thus much may be collected, both from evident traces of that people, now to be diſcerned in certain earth-works near the town, and from a ſingular diſcovery, made a few years ſince, by Guſtavus Brander, Eſq. the late proprietor of the ſite of the ancient priory of Chriſtchurch. The circumſtances of the fact are thus detailed, in a letter written by that worthy gentleman to the Preſident of the Antiquarian Society.

" Dear Sir,

" Having lately made a purchaſe of the ſite of the priory of Chriſtchurch " Twyneham, in Hampſhire, I was deſirous of obtaining the ichnography of that " venerable ruin; and in order thereto, had the rubbiſh carefully removed from the

* " Chriſtchurch, called Chriſtchurch Twyneham, or Twynhambourne, of the ſituation between two " rivers, the Avon, and the Stoure." Vide John Norden's Survey, dedicated to queen Elizabeth, 1595.

† The Avon, is a name common to many rivers in England. It is, indeed, a Britiſh appellative, applied, by that people, to rivers in general. The Stour is a corruption of Durus, by which name it was anciently known; and this it received from the circumſtance of its having its origin in Dorſetſhire, formerly called Duria.

" foundations. Theſe being laid open, I have been enabled very clearly to trace out " the plan and arrangement of the whole building, and to aſcertain, in a great meaſure, " the appropriation of the ſeveral principal parts; how they were diſpoſed, and what were " their reſpective form and ſize; and, among theſe, in particular, that of the refectory. It " is a room thirty-ſix feet long, by twenty wide. On the eaſt ſide was a doorway, leading " into an interior apartment, which meaſured twenty feet by eighteen, with two Gothic " windows in it to the ſouth. The walls here were at leaſt five feet thick; and in " the eaſternmoſt of the two windows, was fixed a large ſtone, of a pentagonal figure, " excavated, and perforated in the center. Its uſe, I ſuppoſe, was to hold water for " ſacred or other purpoſes, and the hole, to draw it off, and diſcharge it occaſionally. " This room, I ſhould imagine, was the prior's oratory. At the diſtance of two feet " from the doorway, within the room, I obſerved a ſquare flat ſtone, two feet nine " inches long, by two feet wide, carefully cemented, with lead, into the adjoining " pavement, having all the appearance of a graveſtone. Curioſity alone tempted " me to examine the contents, to ſee what might be the reaſon of ſuch ſingular cau- " tion in ſecuring them. You muſt conceive what was my ſurpriſe, when, on the " opening, I found it to be only a repoſitory of birds' bones, to the amount, at leaſt, " of half a buſhel; and theſe of herons, bitterns, cocks, and hens, many of which have " long ſpurs, and moſtly well preſerved. The cavity was about two feet deep, and " lined, at the bottom, and round the ſides, with ſquare ſtones, &c."*

Extraordinary as ſuch a phenomenon may ſeem, at firſt ſight, to be, yet there is no difficulty in accounting for it, if we advert to the ſuperſtitions of the ancient Romans, and the practices of the early Chriſtians. We well know, that among the former, many different ſpecies of birds were held in high veneration, and carefully preſerved for the purpoſes of ſacrifice, and augurial divination. Adopting the numerous abſurdities of Egyptian and Grecian worſhip, theſe tolerating conquerors had fixed a ſacredneſs to the cock,† the hawk, the hern, the chicken, and other birds; the bones of which

* Archæologia, vol. iv. p. 118.

† The cock was ſacred to Mars, Apollo, and Æſculapius. Ω Κριτων, ſays the expiring Socrates to his friend, τω Ασκληπιω οφειλομεν αλεκτρυονα, αλλα αποδοτε κ᾽ μη αμελησητε. Plat. Phæd. c. 49. The hawkw as adopted from the Epyptians, who had built a city in honour of this bird. Ιερακων πολις τον ιρηκα τιμωσα. Strabo, 17. p. 817. and whoever killed one of them, by accident, or deſign, was unavoidably put to death. Ος δ᾽ αν ϐιον η ιρηκα αποκτεινη, ην τε εκων ην τε ακων, τεθ ναναι αναγκη. Herodot. Euterpe, c. 65. The reverence paid, by the Romans, to the hern, was borrowed from the Grecians, among whom it was an augurial bird.

Τοισι δε δεξιον ηκεν ερωδιον ειγυς οδοιο
Παλλας Αθηναιη. Hom. Il. x.

The

which, after their deceaſe, were not unfrequently depoſited within the walls of the temple of the deity to which they were conſidered as peculiarly appropriated. It ſeems, then, probable, that the ſpot on which the priory of Chriſtchurch was erected, had originally been occupied by ſome heathen temple; perhaps a fane, dedicated to Mars, ſince the cock (the bones and ſpurs of which bird were in great abundance in this repoſitory,) was eſteemed to be ſingularly agreeable to this warlike deity.*

That a Chriſtian place of worſhip ſhould be erected on the ſite of a Pagan temple at Chriſtchurch, is not at all an incredible circumſtance, ſince ſimilar inſtances occur, not only in our own kingdom, but throughout the whole continent of Europe. The church of St. Germain was built on the ſpot where the temple of Iſis had formerly ſtood.† Olaus Wormius alſo tells us of a Daniſh church, which he ſuſpected had a like ſituation.‡ And we learn from Keyſler, that it was a common practice with thoſe who undertook the converſion of the heathens, to fix on ſuch ſpots for their new places of worſhip, as had been hallowed, in the opinion of the converts, by ancient conſecration.§

The reaſon of this cuſtom was founded in a knowledge of the human mind. The ignorant worſhipper of Jupiter, of Iſis, or of Mars, had long beheld, with profound veneration, the ſpot, or building conſecrated by the immediate preſence of his favourite divinity. It was endeared to him by the faſcinating pomp of heathen ceremonial; the prejudices of his education; and the example of his anceſtors. To attempt rooting out an opinion like this, which had been imbibed in earlieſt infancy, and ſtrengthened by habitual indulgence, had been uſeleſs, if not dangerous. The firſt preachers of the goſpel in England, therefore, inſtead of raſhly oppoſing their prejudices, endeavoured to convert them into a means of forwarding the purpoſes of their miſſion. They indulged the heathens in certain harmleſs practices, which did not militate againſt the doctrine they propounded; and permitted them to aſſemble for

The Romans had alſo another ſort of ορνιθομαντεια, or bird augury, called *Tripudium*, which they gathered from the various motions and geſticulations of chicken, or fowls kept in coops. Vide Alexand. ab Alex. lib. i. c. 29.

* Cocks are called Αρεως πετηλοι, "the birds of Mars," by Ariſtophanes.

† Le lieu qui parut le plus propre ſut celui ou ſelon l'opinion commune reſtoient encore les anciens veſtiges du temple d'Iſis. Brouillart Hiſt. de l'Abbé de St. Germain, p. 4.

‡ Suſpicor Fanum fuiſſe idolatricum in Chriſtianos uſus tandem converſum. Mon. Dan. p. 490.

§ "Solebant enim primi gentium converſores illud imprimis curare ut deſtructis idolis, eodem loco "Chriſtiana templa conſtruerent;" for which practice, he gives the following reaſon: "quo facilius po- "pulus ad loca conſueta confluens, ad puriorem doctrinam traduceretur." Keyſleri Select. Antiq. Septen. p. 68.

the worſhip of the true God, in the ſame fanes which had before been dedicated to the numerous deities of Pagan mythology.*

Sometimes, however, the condition of the old edifices might be ſo ruinous, as to preclude their further uſe. In theſe caſes, they would, of courſe, be taken down: but, even here, ſome regard was paid the prejudices of the heathens. New churches aroſe on the ſituation of the ancient dilapidated temples; and ſuch relics of the old ſuperſtition (bones, and aſhes, for inſtance, of ſacred birds, or animals), as had been interred within the walls of the latter, would be permitted to continue in the ſame ſpots, to which miſtaken piety had originally conſigned them.†

By what name Chriſtchurch was known to the Romans, or Romanizing Britons, does not appear. The earlieſt account that occurs of it, is to be found in the Saxon Chronicle; by which we are informed, its Saxon appellation was Tweonea,‡ or Tweoxnea. This it received from its ſituation between two rivers; for, it was before obſerved, that from circumſtances of this ſort, the ancient inhabitants of Britain applied names to their different villages.

Its recorded hiſtory does not commence very auſpiciouſly.

Alfred, having lived to ſubdue his foes, ſettle his kingdom, and firmly eſtabliſh the regal authority, died, and left his ſceptre to Edward, ſurnamed the Elder, his ſecond ſon. Ethelwold, however, the couſin german of the young Prince, laid claim to the throne; and backed his pretenſions by aſſembling his followers. With theſe, he marched towards Winbourne, and, taking poſſeſſion of that place, continued his progreſs to Tweonea, or Chriſtchurch, which he alſo ſubdued.§ Edward, hearing of his proceedings, collected a body of forces, and haſtened to meet his rebellious kinſman, who, on his approach, threw himſelf into Winbourne, giving out, that he was determined to conquer, or die. This, however, only proved an empty gaſconade; for,

* Jeffery, of Monmouth, tells us, "the holy doctors (Faganus, and Duvanus), after they had almoſt extinguiſhed Paganiſm over the whole iſland (of Britain), dedicated the temples, that had been founded in honour of many gods, to the one only God, and his ſaints, and filled them with congregations of Chriſtians." Jeff. Mon. 4. c. 19. v. c. 1. Archæolog. vol. iv. p. 415.

† Archæolog. vol. iv. p. 418.

‡ Tpeonea. Sax. Chron. edit. Gibſon, p. 100. In a Saxon charter of King Athelſtan, printed in the Monaſticon Anglicanum, vol. i. p. 195. an enumeration of certain lands occurs, which were given to pious purpoſes; and, among the reſt, mention is made of a "were on the Avon, at Twynham (Tpynham) within the ſhore"—a proof of the antiquity of this name.

§ And pa zepad Æpelpald æþeling. "hiſ fædpan ſunu. Þone ham æt Kinbupnan. ⁊ æt Tpeoneam." Sax. Chron. Sub. Ann. 901.

being

being ſeized with a ſudden panic, he departed privately, in the night, from his poſt, and eſcaped into Northumberland, leaving his new conqueſts a prey to the Engliſh king. I am inclined to think, that traces of this ſeries of events are ſtill exiſting; ſince, in the neighbourhood of Chriſtchurch, ſeveral barrows are to be ſeen, in that line which a partizan would purſue in marching from Winbourne to Chriſtchurch. Theſe, I take it, were raiſed over ſuch of the adherents of the two different parties, as periſhed in the ſlight ſkirmiſhes, which might probably take place ere Ethelwold could reach the town of Chriſtchurch; for, it is to be obſerved, that interment under barrows was in frequent uſe at the period of which I am now ſpeaking.

Thuinam, which is nothing more than a Norman corruption of the ancient Saxon name of Chriſtchurch, occurs as a royal burgh in the Domeſday Survey.—The entry is as follows:

" The King holds Thuinam in demeſne; which was a royal manor in the time of " Edward the Confeſſor; and was then aſſeſſed at one yardland. It is now aſſeſſed at " the ſame quantity. Here are thirteen plough lands. Two plough lands are in " demeſne; and twenty-one villagers, and five borderers, employ three ploughs. " Here are ſervant, three freedmen, and four Radcheniſtri, who occupy two plough " lands and an half; and a mill, which pays five ſhillings; and ſixty-one acres of " meadow. The woods, which comprehend three plough lands, occupied by five " villagers, are now in the King's foreſt.

" Thirty-one meſſuages, in the borough of Thuinam, pay ſixteen-pence yearly " tax.

" It was worth, in the time of the Confeſſor, and afterwards, £19. by tale. It is " now worth £10. reckoning 20*d.* to the ora; but it pays £12. 10*s.*"*

It will be worth while here, to enquire, in a brief manner, into the nature of the Saxon boroughs.

We may reaſonably ſuppoſe ſome conſiderable time elapſed, after the conqueſt of Britain by the Saxons, ere that people (a warlike and active race, averſe to the purſuit of tillage and commerce) began to improve the poſſeſſions they had acquired.

* " Rex tenet in dominio Thuinam. De firma Regis Edwardi fuit. Tunc, et modo, una virgata ter- " ræ. Terra eſt 13 carucatæ. In dominio ſunt 2 carucatæ; et 21 villani, et 5 bordarii, cum 12 carucis. " Ibi unus ſervus, et 3 coliberti, et 4 Radcheniſtri, cum 2 carucatis et dimidia; et unus molinus de 5 ſoli- " dis, et 61 acræ prati. Sylva eſt in Foreſta Regis, ubi erant 5 villani cum 3 carucatis.

" In burgo de Thuinam, 31 maſuræ reddunt, 16 denarios de Gablo.

" T. R. E. et poſtea, valuit 19 libras, ad numerum. Modo 10 libras, de 20 in ora; et tamen reddit " 12 libras et 10 ſolidos. Quod eſt in foreſta, appreciatur 12 libris et 10 ſolidis." Vide Hampſhire, extracted from Domeſday book, p. 20. 4to. Faulder, 1789.

Opinions,

Opinions, imbibed in early youth, and confirmed by habit, are not ſoon rooted out; nor would our anceſtors ſpeedily get over the prejudice, which taught them to deſpiſe the obvious comforts and ſecurity of towns and villages.* Abundant leiſure, however, and increaſing population, obliged them, in proceſs of time, to turn their attention to tillage and agriculture, which were ſpeedily followed by the practice of the arts of commerce. But as theſe purſuits could not be carried on by individuals, ſcattered about in divers places, and dwelling at a diſtance from each other, it became neceſſary to fix on certain ſpots, where little comunitities might aſſociate and eſtabliſh themſelves; and, under the protection of the ſovereign, or lord of the demeſne, traffic with eaſe and ſecurity.†

For theſe purpoſes, the Saxons began to look out for places commodiouſly ſituated. Many of the towns and cities, which Roman induſtry had raiſed, during the ſettlement of that people in England, were repaired, or rebuilt; and where they did not occur in convenient maritime ſituations, new ones were erected. Theſe were diſtinguiſhed by the name of burghs; the inhabitants of which were encouraged to exertion, by particular privileges, immunities, and laws.‡ Here markets were eſtabliſhed; imports and exports of various merchandize carried on, under the cognizance of the *prepoſitus burghi*, or bailiff of the borough, appointed by the prince, or lord of the

* The Germans had no cities, or towns. Their houſes are all apart from each other; and even in their ſmall villages, the habitation of every one was ſeparated by a ſpot of land, which entirely ſurrounded it. Tacitus de Mor. Germ. c. 16. p. 553. edit. Amſterdam. They alleged, as a reaſon for this diſlike of walled towns, that the idea of protection, which they afforded, had a tendency to relax vigilance, and repreſs martial ardour. "The moſt ſavage animals," ſay they, "loſing their ferocity when once confined." "Etiam fera animalia, ſi clauſa teneas, virtutis obliviſcuntur." Tacit. Hiſtoriar. l. iv. c. 64.

† It is difficult to aſcertain, preciſely, the origin of burghs in this kingdom; though we find them mentioned in the laws of Ina, King of the Weſt Saxons, which gives them an antiquity of nearly 1100 years. Among the municipal conſtitutions of this wiſe Monarch, for the internal peace and government of his kingdom, we find the following ordinance: Be burhbryce ⁊ Burhbryce mon ſceal betan mid hund tpelftigum ſcill̇ Cyninger ⁊ biſcoper. pæt hiſ riice bi̇ Ealdormanner. mid eahtatig ſtillingeẛ, &c. The meaning of which is, "whoſoever ſhall be "guilty of a violation of the peace, in a burgh under the protection of the King, or Biſhop, he ſhall pay "120ſ. If it be an Alderman's burgh, the fine ſhall be 80ſ." Vide Leges Inæ apud Lambard. Archaionom. p. 9. c. 46. A ſimilar law occurs in Alfred's code. Idem. p. 31. c. 39.

‡ A burgh is defined to be, "The placing, or ſituation of many houſes together." Cluverius Germania Antiqua. f. 89, 90. The encouragement which was given by the Saxons to enterpriſing merchants, appears from a ſingular law of Æthelſtan, by which, any one who had made three long ſea voyages on his own account, was raiſed to the dignity of a Thane. Wilkin's Con. p. 71. Hume's Hiſt. Eng. vol. i. p. 224.

fee,

fee, to reſide in the place, and to gather the tolls, duties, and impoſitions, ariſing from the trade of it.*

Notwithſtanding, however, the various regulations which were made, in favour of thoſe who inhabited boroughs, their ſtate, for the moſt part, in the Saxon times, ſeems to have been nothing more than a certain qualified ſlavery. Repeated notices occur, in Domeſday book, of towns whoſe burgeſſes were confined to a reſidence on the ſpot where they traded; who were ſo completely under the dominion of their lord, that they could not do homage to, nor receive protection from, any other ſuperior.† Some, indeed, were rather farther removed from ſervitude, and paid a ſettled acknowledgment for the liberties they enjoyed; but theſe were few, and can only be conſidered as exceptions to a general rule.

In this ſtate, it is probable, the boroughs remained, till the Anglo Norman Kings took poſſeſſion the Engliſh crown; who, finding that commerce was cramped, by the reſtrictions under which the burgeſſes laboured, relaxed, by degrees, the ſervile ties, and remitted the numerous impoſts that had ariſen in the Saxon times, granting them liberty of perſon, and accepting, in lieu of the duties formerly received, a fixed redditus, called a fee-farm rent, which was proportioned to the amount of the original impoſitions.‡ At the ſame time, alſo, that this exchange took place, we may look for the origin of chartered corporations. Perhaps, indeed, the former might be the neceſſary conſequence of the latter; for, when the Norman Monarchs had determined to put the ancient Saxon boroughs upon a more liberal footing than before, the very firſt ſtep towards it would be, to reduce the former uncertain and arbitrary cuſtoms levied on their burgeſſes, to a ſtated, invariable, and ſtanding rent.

We find, by the above extract from Domeſday-book, that Thuinam, or Chriſt-

* The Saxon burgeſſes ſeem to have enjoyed the few rights and liberties they poſſeſſed, not in conſequence of any particular grants, or charters, made to them by the Lords, or Monarchs, as a body corporate; but from their inhabiting thoſe houſes which conſtituted the boroughs, and to which alone the priviieges above mentioned were annexed.

† This will ſufficiently appear, from the following minutes in Domeſday book. "In burgo (de Thetford) erant, &c. de iſtis nomiuibus erant 36 ita Dominici Regis Edwardi, ut non poſſent eſſe homines cujuſlibet, ſine licencia Regis." In Romenel ſunt quater 20 et 5 burgenſes qui pertinent ad Aldingtone maner: Archiepiſcopi, et valuerunt et modo valent Dominio 6 lib. In Romeney there are 85 burgeſſes, which belong to Aldingtone, the manor of the Archbiſhop; and they were worth, and now are worth, to the lord, £6. Vide Brady on Boroughs, p. 16. et infra.

‡ Fee-farm rent. When any lands, tenements, duties, &c. were let to tenants for only a part of their intrinſic value, an half, third, or fourth, the rent paid was called a fee-farm rent; the tenants eſteeming what theſe eſtates were above the rent, or, in reſpect of the tenure, to be to them, ut, or, *tanquam de feodo*, as if they were holden in fee. Brady on Boroughs, p. 83.

church,

church,* was numbered among the royal demeſnes in the reign of the Confeſſor. It had probably been in the Crown from the earlieſt times. Here it remained veſted till the reign of Henry I. who beſtowed it on Richard de Redvers, a Norman nobleman, deſcended, in a direct line, from Richard, the firſt Duke of Normandy, great-grandfather to the Conqueror.† This powerful Baron had acquired the favour of Henry, by a ſteady attachment to his cauſe, in the conteſt between that King, and his injured brother, Robert, for the crown of England. His fidelity was rewarded with the earldom of Devon; the third penny of the yearly revenue of that county; the town of Tiverton; the barony of Plimpton; the lordſhip of the Iſle of Wight; the lordſhip and hundred of Chriſtchurch; the conventual church of Chriſtchurch; the churches of Boldre, Hordle, and Milford; the chapels of Sopley, Holdenhurſt, and Brockenhurſt; together with a large tract of land, ſtretching from Chriſtchurch, along the ſea ſhore, to the eaſtward, as far as Beaulieu.

It was immediately after the æra of this royal grant, by which Chriſtchurch came into the hands of a ſubject, that the town, as I apprehend, was firſt ſtrengthened by walls, and a caſtle. That rage for building manſions of defence, which, in the enſuing reigns, occaſioned ſo much trouble to the Monarch, and miſchief to the ſubject, began to unfold itſelf in the reign of Henry; and it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, Richard de Redvers would be influenced by the ſpirit of the times, and adopt a practice which was pretty univerſally purſued. The ſtyle of architecture, obſervable in the ruins remaining to this day, agrees very well with the beginning of the 12th century, when thoſe arches, mouldings, and ornaments, which are uſually conſidered as characteriſtic of Saxon building, were, as yet, in general uſe. We cannot aſſign it a later date than this; ſince, in a charter, granted by the immediate ſucceſſor, and ſon of Richard de Redvers, the ditch of the caſtle is expreſsly mentioned as a boundary of certain lands beſtowed on the monaſtery of Chriſtchurch.

This privilege of fortifying their poſſeſſions, which the nobility aſſumed in the feudal ages, had an obvious tendency to increaſe their independance and inſolence. The

* It received the name of Chriſtchurch in the reign of Rufus, from its conventual church, which was then rebuilt, and dedicated to Chriſt. The borough alone appears originally to have had the names of Twynham and Chriſtchurch. The ſuburbs of the town were denominated Eggheite, a word formed from the Saxon Eaȝe, a low, wet place, or little iſland; and its derivative and ſynonym Eyte. It is obſervable, that the manor of Eggheite was of ſufficient conſequence, in the reign of the Conqueror, to give name to a very large diſtrict of land, which is called, in the Domeſday Survey, Eggheite hundred.

† See his pedigree in the appendix to Sir Richard Worſley's Hiſtory of the Iſle of Wight. See alſo Appendix, No. 26. This Baron died in the year 1137, the 2d of Stephen's reign. He was buried, firſt at Brightley Abbey, and afterwards removed to Ford Abbey.

Engliſh annals give numerous inſtances of the haughty Baron renouncing his allegiance, retiring to his caſtle, muſtering his dependants, and bidding defiance to his King. An example of this kind occurs in Baldwin de Redvers, ſon of the firſt lord of Chriſtchurch; who, abetting the cauſe of the Empreſs Maud, againſt Stephen, Count of Blois, fortified his caſtles, and, for a conſiderable time, reſiſted the attacks of the uſurper. Driven, at length, from Exeter, he retired to his poſſeſſions in Hampſhire, and probably made ſome ſtand at Chriſtchurch, ſince that town lay immediately in his way to Cariſbrook caſtle, the laſt place of his retreat. This, too, he was finally obliged to relinquiſh; and eſcaping, with difficulty, into Normandy, was declared an outlaw by Stephen, who ſeized on all the large eſtates which he enjoyed. Chriſtchurch came into his hands with the reſt; but, as a compromiſe ſhortly afterwards took place between the two contending parties, an act of amneſty was agreed on, and the adherents of each were pardoned, and reſtored to their honours and poſſeſſions.*

The anarchy produced by civil war; the unſettled ſtate of the kingdom; the prodigious power of the nobility, and their own weakneſs, prevented the Monarchs of the earlier part of the 12th century, from adopting the ſyſtem of demoliſhing the baronial caſtles, when they fell into their hands: a precaution againſt future trouble, which the wiſdom of the firſt and third Edwards taught them to obſerve. The fortreſs of Chriſtchurch was, therefore, again delivered, with the lordſhip of the town, to Baldwin de Redvers, who tranſmitted it to his ſon, Richard de Redvers, at his death, which happened at Quarr Abbey, in the year 1155.†

William de Vernon (ſo named from the place of his birth, in Normandy), the ſecond ſon of Baldwin de Redvers, became poſſeſſed of Chriſtchurch on the deceaſe of his nephew (the third Richard de Redvers), without iſſue. He was one of the four nobles, who were choſen to ſupport the ſilken canopy over Richard I. at his ſecond coronation, held at Wincheſter, after his impriſonment on the continent.‡ We have ſeen, above, that the intolerable extortions of John induced this Baron to league himſelf with thoſe who had confederated againſt the King. He lived to behold the effects of their exertions for liberty, in the glorious ſcene which Runnymede diſplayed; tyranny crouching beneath the arm of popular indignation; the dawnings of freedom burſting from the cloud of general and unqualified deſpotiſm.

This noblemen had three children by his lady, Mabilia, daughter of Robert, Earl

* Simeon. Dunelm. Hiſt. contin. per Johan. Prior. Hagulſt. apud Decem Scrip. vol. i. p. 259. 6. Radulf. de Diceto, apud Twiſdeni. Scrip. vol. i. p. 506. 15. Matt. Par. p. 63. l. x.

† Sir R. Worſley's Hiſt. Iſle of Wight. Appendix, No. 19. ‡ Ibid. p. 53.

of Mellent: Baldwin (who married Margaret, daughter of Warine Fitz-Gerald, Chamberlain to King John, and had a ſon, Baldwin, which died before his father), Mary, and Joanna. The latter married twice. Her firſt huſband was William Bruer the younger, Lord of Torbay; and the ſecond, the famous Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, who made ſo conſpicuous a figure in the reigns of John, and his immediate ſucceſſor. Chriſtchurch was included in the large portion which this nobleman received with his lady.*

This marriage producing no iſſue, the dower of Joanna reverted, after her death, to her nephew, Baldwin, who lived but few years to enjoy his honours and eſtates,† leaving his ſon, Baldwin, the fourth of that name, to ſucceed him. This nobleman, being a minor at the deceaſe of his father, his wardſhip was granted to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, by Henry II. who, as the liege lord of his tenants in capite, had a right, according to the feudal inſtitutions, of aſſuming the wardſhip of minors of this deſcription, or of granting it to whomſoever he pleaſed.

Among the many ſerious grievances, which the corruption of this extraordinary ſyſtem brought upon the ſubject, we may reckon thoſe of wardſhip, and marriage. By the former, the lord exerciſed the privilege of receiving the lands and perſon of the minor, and retaining them, till the male ward arrived at the age of 21 years, and the female of 14 years; during which interval, the rents and profits of the eſtates belonged entirely to the guardian. The right of marriage was ſtill more oppoſite to reaſon and juſtice; ſince by this, the guardian, in chivalry, might diſpoſe of his charge in wedlock, to any one he choſe; or, what is more, might ſell the diſpoſition of him to another, without troubling himſelf at all about the inclination or affections of the unfortunate ward.‡ This appears to have been a privilege of a very lucrative nature; for, when the minor was affluent, numbers might always be found ready to fee the guardian, provided he would beſtow the ward in marriage according to their wiſhes.

* The following record aſcertains this fact. "Sciant præſentes et futuri quod ita conven. inter Willmum de Vernon Comitem Devon et Hubertum de Burgo domini Regis camerarium ſuper meritagio Johannæ filiæ ipſius comitis junioris, quam idem comes dedit in uxorem prædicto Huberto, ad petitionem, et voluntatem, et aſſenſum domini Regis; quod idem comes aſſignavit filiæ ſuæ priori natu, caput honoris ſui in Devon. cum caſtello de Plimpton cum eſneſcya et cum rationabili parte quam eum Contingit de hæreditate ſua, Johannæ vero filiæ ſuæ juniori aſſignavit totam inſulam de Wicht. et Chriſtchirche cum rationabili parte, &c. &c." Cart. 1 Johis. pt. 2. No. 41. Sir R. Worſley's Hiſt. Iſle of Wight, p. 55. note.

† This Baron was buried in Chriſtchurch, where a ſtone, at the foot of the altar, with an inſcription (which may be found in an enſuing chapter), hands down his memory to poſterity.

‡ Blackſtone's Commentaries, vol. ii. and iv.

Such

Such was the caſe with young Baldwin de Redvers, who, holding his honours and poſſeſſions immediately of the Crown, became the ward of the King at the deceaſe of his father. This Prince, availing himſelf of the advantage which feudal abſurdities allowed, ſold the right of diſpoſing Baldwin in marriage to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Glouceſter, for 2000 marks, who immediately married him to his eldeſt daughter, Amicia.* This match, Baldwin ſurvived only five years, leaving a ſon of the ſame name, and a daughter, called Iſabella. The former died without any offspring, except a ſon, which lived only till he was ten years of age; ſo that Chriſtchurch, with the other large poſſeſſions of the De Redvers' family, became veſted in Iſabella, in the 12th year of Edward I.†

We have ſeen, in a former part of our work, that this lady was prevailed upon, juſt before her deceaſe, to alienate her honours and eſtates to Edward: the borough of Chriſtchurch, being part of them, came, by theſe means, into the Crown, from which it was not ſevered till the 9th of Edward III. when it was granted to Sir William de Montacute, and Catharine, his wife.‡

During the time that the burgh of Chriſtchurch continued in the hands of the De Redvers' family, we do not find that any of them adopted the plan generally obſerved by the Norman Lords, of emancipating their boroughs, and reducing the multifarious impoſts and cuſtoms levied on burgeſſes in the Anglo Saxon times, to a certain fee-farm rent. The lords of Chriſtchurch continued to have their prepoſitus, or bailiff, reſident on the ſpot, who received the tolls produced by the trade of the place, and the intercourſe of the neighbouring county with its inhabitants. This officer ſeems to have been endowed with large diſcretionary powers. He regulated the markets and fairs; determining what particular goods or articles ſhould be expoſed to ſale, and the quantum of duty to be paid on each. He levied all fines on the men within the demeſne, increaſing or diminiſhing the amerciament at pleaſure. The firſt choice of all merchandize brought to the place, was ſubmitted to the prepoſitus; and, in the abſence of his lord, he preſided and gave judgment in the courts of the tenants, held, at certain ſeaſons, within the borough.

To the inconvenience of theſe local regulations, Chriſtchurch continued ſubject, till the abovementioned purchaſe by the Crown; after which, Edward ſeems to have relieved its burgeſſes from all uncertain or arbitrary exactions, and to have eſtabliſhed a fee-farm rent in their ſtead.

It appears that Chriſtchurch, ſoon after it came into the hands of Edward I. received a precept to ſend two members to the national council: which was repeated in the 1ſt and 2d of Edward II. But, to theſe, no returns were made, on account of the

* Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 56. † Idem. ‡ Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 154.

poverty of its burgeſſes, which was ſuch as to prevent them from defraying the expences of a parliamentary attendance.*

The 27th year of Elizabeth's reign, is generally conſidered as the epocha when the Britiſh Houſe of Commons began to aſſume any great degree of weight or conſequence in the ſcale of the conſtitution. At this period Chriſtchurch, which, for 273 years, had ceaſed to receive parliamentary ſummonſes, was called upon, as a preſcriptive borough, to return two members to the national council; which precept it complied with, and has continued, ever ſince, to be regularly repreſented in parliament by the ſame number.

The property which the Hyde family poſſeſſed, from a very early period, in the neighbourhood of Chriſtchurch, always threw a conſiderable ſhare of intereſt into their hands, that enabled them to manage the borough, for the moſt part, as they thought proper. The great Earl of Clarendon uſually pointed out the perſons to be returned to the ſenate, and his choice had implicit deference paid to it. This nobleman, indeed, fully deſerved the confidence of the town; ſince the increaſe of its population, and encouragement of its commerce, were objects to which he paid conſiderable attention. He adopted many ſchemes for the promotion of both. Amongſt the reſt, he had conceived the idea of forming a harbour at Chriſtchurch, and rendering the river Avon navigable as far as Saliſbury: a plan which, had it not been for the baniſhment and diſgrace of this exalted character, would have ſpeedily raiſed Chriſtchurch into a town of firſt-rate importance. That the ſcheme was by no means viſionary, or difficult to be executed, will appear from the following account of Captain Yarranton, an hydrographer, of the laſt century, who accompanied Lord Clarendon to the ſpot, for the purpoſe of pronouncing upon the feaſibility of the undertaking.

" About 18 months ſince," ſays he, " I was taken down, by the Lord Clarendon, " to Saliſbury, to ſurvey the river of Avon, to find whether the river might be made " navigable: as alſo whether a ſafe harbour could be made at Chriſtchurch, for ſhips " to come in and out, and lye ſafe. After I had ſurveyed the river, I found it might, " with eaſe, be made navigable. I then, with ſeveral others, went to ſea ſeveral " times, to ſound and find the depths, and to diſcover what the anchorage was. At " laſt I found in the ſea great quantities of iron ſtones lie in a ridge: for, in the ſea, " pointing directly upon the Iſle of Wight, obſerving it at low water, I found that " ridge of iron ſtones was the cauſe that forced the ground tide about the point, which " had carried and lodged the ſands ſo, as it had choaked up the harbour; but the " ſtones near the ſhore lay ſo great and thick, that they were the occaſion of

* Prynne's Brevia Parliament, p. 295. Willis's Notitia Parliament, vol. i. pref. p. 24. This appears to have been a plea very commonly urged, in former times, by the ſmaller and leſs affluent boroughs. Vide Brady's Treatiſe on Eng. Bur. p. 121.

" lodging

" lodging the ſands by them near the weſtern ſhore, and ſo of preſerving a place which " is very deep, and good anchorage, and within 100 yards of the ſhore; which gives " unto that river the advantage of making there as good an harbour, as to the depth of " water it will draw, as any in England; where a boy, and a cord two inches diame- " ter, will be ſufficient to hold a ſhip: the harbour being a great inland lake, or " pool, and well defended from all winds. When myſelf, and ſome, were well ſatis- " fied of the conveniency of the place for a harbour, I waited upon the Lord Claren- " don, and ſome other gentlemen, to ſea, and there did diſcover to them the reaſons " at large; having convinc't them, upon the place, of the fitneſs and conveniency in " making harbour there. They then proceeded to do ſomething in treating about " the river. At which time, I obſerved two great things that place was capable " of. The firſt is—at that very place where the harbour may be made, there may, at " any time, ſafely come in, and quietly ride, at leaſt 50 or 60 fifth and ſixth rate " frigates; and that which is more ſtrange—within 300 yards of the place, there is a " hill, or promontory, which was an old camp of the Romans, or Saxons, as it is " ſaid, which will lodge 100,000 men, and, in three days, may be made ſo defenſible, " that no army (be it ever ſo great) will be able to annoy them; all parts of the ſaid " camp being defended by ſea, except about 300 yards, and that is entrenched by a " very vaſt ditch, yet very uſeful: and relief, by ſea, may be brought to this place " every tide, and no party, by land, as it now is, can give any oppoſition. And, to " me, it is very ſtrange, that notice, long ſince, had not been taken of it, and ſome " forts built there.—The ſecond thing I there took notice of, was, the great advan- " tage his Majeſty might make of that place, when the harbour was opened, for the " building of fifth and ſixth rate frigates.—A place, none can be better, with theſe " advantages:—firſt, within the harbour is a convenient place to build ſhips. " Secondly, the timber will be carried down the Avon, to the place for building, for " 4s. the tun, or load; the timber coming out of New Foreſt; the river running by " the foreſt ſide; and, at preſent, his Majeſty ſends the timber out of the foreſt to " Portſmouth, to build, and pays, for a load, to Redbridge, 14s. and from Redbridge " to Portſmouth, by water, 8s. the load. Thirdly, this place is, and may be made, " by art, with the laying out of £2000. upon a fort, a full defence againſt any " enemy landing, and ſecure all his Majeſty's ſhips that ſhall be laid in there, from " the attempts of any enemy whatſoever; and will there be fit and ready, almoſt with " any wind, to ſail out. It lies over-againſt the very heart of France; and ſuch ſhips " may there go to ſea, and be about their work, when others cannot come about for " contrary winds, &c."*

* Yarranton's England's Improvement by Sea and Land, &c. 1677, p. 41.

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The intereſt of the Hyde family in the borough of Chriſtchurch, received a conſiderable check, in the cloſe of Charles II.'s reign, and in the commencement of his ſucceſſor's. The politics of Henry, Earl of Clarendon, were extremely diſagreeable to many of its burgeſſes, and he by no means found that ready compliance with his wiſhes, which his anceſtors had, for ſo long a ſeries of years, invariably experienced. It is evident Chriſtchurch joined in the popular diſcontents, which diſturbed the laſt years of Charles II. The excluſion of the Duke of York from the ſucceſſion, had been vigorouſly puſhed in the parliament of 1679; and Sir Thomas Clarges, a repreſentative of Chriſtchurch at that period, oppoſed this bill, to the diſpleaſure of ſeveral of his conſtituents. This diſpleaſure had been teſtified, at the election for a new Parliament, in 1680; when Lord Shaftſbury, the great leader of the Whigs, exerted his influence to procure the return of Members to the Senate, whoſe ſentiments were congenial with his own. Several of the burgeſſes, and the whole commonalty of the place, favoured Lord Shaftſbury's principles, and had given him, on this occaſion, their warm ſupport. It was to counteract this ſpirit of oppoſition, and to procure the return of Members favourable to the court intereſt, that the Earl of Clarendon wrote a letter to the miniſter of Chriſtchurch, who was a gentleman of conſiderable influence in the place. Whether or not this had the deſired effect, and the popular party were prevented from chuſing repreſentatives leſs ſervile and complying than the Lord Keeper ſeems to have wiſhed, I know not; but theſe little local ſtruggles well deſerve to be mentioned, as they prove that the ſpirit of civil liberty diſplayed itſelf at Chricſtchurch, at a time when its exertion proved the ſalvation of our religion, laws, and conſtitution.

The borough, hundred, and manor of Chriſtchurch, after the purchaſe made by Edward I. of Iſabella's poſſeſſions, remained in the Crown till the 9th year of Edward III.* when that Prince granted them (among many other honours and eſtates), in tail, to Sir William de Montacute, afterwards created Earl of Saliſbury; who had recommended himſelf, in a particular manner, to Edward, by aſſiſting in the apprehenſion of the haughty and licentious Mortimer, and rendering ſeveral other eſſential ſervices.† He died the 30th of January, 1343-4, and tranſmitted his poſſeſſions to William, the ſecond Earl of Saliſbury; who died at Chriſtchurch, in the 20th year of Richard II. The will of this nobleman, which was executed at that place on the 29th of April, 1397, gives the following ſingular directions reſpecting the ceremonial of his obſequies:—Twenty-four poor people, cloathed in black gowns, and red hoods, are ordered to attend the funeral, each carrying a lighted torch of eight pounds

* From the Records in the Tower, No. 45. p. 1. m. 27. † Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 156.

weight.

weight. Every pillar of the church, alſo, in which his body ſhould be depoſited, was to be adorned with a banner, bearing his arms. He further directs, that 25*s.* ſhould be daily diſtributed among 300 poor people, from the time of his death, to the arrival of his body at the conventual church at Buſtleſham, in which it was to be depoſited.*

Sir John de Montacute, great nephew of the Lord William, had livery granted to him of all the poſſeſſions of his uncle, the 2d of June, 1397, to which was added the title of the Earl of Saliſbury; but, in the beginning of Henry IV.'s reign, being concerned in a conſpiracy to reſtore Richard to the throne, he was taken at Cirenceſter, and beheaded by the Mayor of that place, without form of trial, on the 5th of January, 1400.† In conſequence of this breach of allegiance, his poſſeſſionsescheated to the Crown.

Though Henry, compaſſionating the diſtreſſed ſituation of Maude, the widow of the deceaſed Earl, and her children, granted ſeveral manors and honours to them, for their ſupport; yet the borough and manor of Chriſtchurch were not among the number. Theſe continued in the Crown till the 32d of Henry VI. when they were leaſed to Richard Neville (who, in right of his lady, Alice, the daughter of Thomas Montagu, received the title of Earl of Saliſbury), and Alice, his wife, for the term of 12 years, at the annual rent of a red roſe. Whether this leaſe were renewed, or not, or by what means Chriſtchurch was numbered among the poſſeſſions of Richard's grand-daughter, Margaret, Counteſs of Saliſbury, I am ignorant; but certain it is, this noble lady, at the time of her execution, which happened on May 27th, 1541, held the hundred, borough, and manor of Chriſtchurch, by ſome mode ot tenure or other.

As the unfortunate Margaret was attainted of high treaſon, all her poſſeſſions were confiſcated; and Chriſtchurch, among the reſt, came into the hands of Henry VIII. Its manor, I believe, continued in the Crown till the reign of James I. who granted it, among many others, for the term of four ſcore and nineteen years, to Sir Francis Bacon, Knt. Sir John Daccombe, Knt. Thomas Murray, Eſq. Sir James Fullerton, Knt. Sir John Walter, Knt. and Thomas Trevor, Eſq. to the uſe of Charles I. when Prince of Wales, by indenture, bearing date the 10th of January, in the 18th year of his reign:‡ the reſidue of which term was aſſigned, by Sir J. Walter, Sir James Fullerton, and Sir Thomas Trevor, the ſurviving leſſees, by indenture, dated the 20th of June, in the 4th year of Charles II. to William Williams, Robert

* Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 177.

† Smollet's Hiſt. Eng. vol. iv. p. 234.

‡ Fee-farm Roll Com. South. fol. 50.

Michael,

Michael, Walter Marks, and Robert Marſh, citizens of London, at the annual rent of £30. 14s. 1d.* In the ſame year, however, the King, at the requeſt of the aſſignees, granted to Edward Ditchfield, citizen and falter, John Highlord, tanner, Humphrey Clarke, painter, and Francis Moſſe, ſcrivener, the whole manor of Chriſtchurch Twyneham, with its appurtenances; to hold the ſame by ſealty only, in free and common ſoccage, and not as tenants in capite, or by knight's ſervice, in fee-farm for ever, at the annual rent of £32. 14s. 1d.†

By the claims on the New Foreſt, which were made and adjuſted in the 22d year of King Charles II. it appears, that Edward, Earl of Clarendon, poſſeſſed, at that time, the manor of Chriſtchurch. In this family it continued till the cloſe of the laſt century, when it became the property of Sir Peter Mew. By his deſcendants, it was tranſmitted to the late J. Clarke, Eſq. who bequeathed it at his death, which happened a few years ſince, to the preſent Sir George Tapps, Bart. George Roſe, Eſq. became poſſeſſed of it, by purchaſe, in the year 1790.

The wiſdom of Edward III. taught him to check, as much as poſſible, that haughty independance in the nobility, which the feudal inſtitutions had ſuch a tendency to encourage. To this end, he diſcountenanced the building of caſtles, and manſions of defence—a practice which had been pretty general among the Barons in earlier times; and ſeldom granted again, to a ſubject, any edifices of this deſcription, when once they had fallen into his hands. The ſtrong caſtle of Chriſtchurch, was of two much importance to be conferred on SirWilliam Montacute, when he gave him the borough and manor of that place. The wary Monarch retained it himſelf, and, in the 4th year of his reign, appointed Sir Thomas de Weſt, Knt. anceſtor of the preſent Earl Delewar, to be governor of it.‡ Who were ſucceſſors of Sir Thomas, in this poſt, I am not able to diſcover; though it is probable the caſtle continued in the Crown from this period, ſince, among the annual civil and military expences of Queen Elizabeth, the following item occurs: "Chriſtchurch, Hantſhire. Conſtable of the caſtle, fee, "£8. 0s. 9d." a proof that in the 16th century it was a royal caſtle.§ Towards the cloſe of Elizabeth's, or the beginning of her ſucceſſor's reign, Sir Henry Wallop, anceſtor of the Earl of Portſmouth, was govornor, or high conſtable of Chriſtchurch caſtle. One particular relative to the duty of this officer, occurs in a ſurvey, dated

* Fee-farm Roll Com. South. fol. 90.

† Vide Triceſima quarta pars patent. de Anno Reg. Regis Car. quarto.

‡ Rot. fin. An. 4. Ed. 3. m. 11.

§ Vide "a collection of ordinances and regulations for the government of the royal houſehold, &c. "printed for the Antiquarian Society, 1790, p. 266."

October, 1656, which is the only information extant reſpecting the fortreſs in queſtion. " *Mem.* The conſtable of the caſtle, or his deputy, upon the apprehenſion " of any felon within the liberty of Weſtowing, to receive the ſaid felon, and convey " him to the juſtice, and to the ſaid gaol, at his own proper coſts and charges; other- " wiſe, the tithing-man to bring the ſaid felon, and chain him to the caſtle gate, and " there to leave him."*

The local tranſactions of a ſmall town, not being objects of general hiſtory, are ſoon forgotten. Little is to be met with, on record, that regards Chriſtchurch. Situated at a diſtance from the metropolis, the uſual ſcene of buſineſs and action, and enjoying the protection of powerful Lords, and opulent eccleſiaſtics, it was ſeldom diſturbed by external violence, or internal commotion; and is, conſequently, little noticed by the pen of the annaliſt. All the illuſtration, therefore, that can be thrown on its topical hiſtory, is to be gleaned rather from caſual hints, than connected detail.

Henry VII. pleaſed, probably, with the cool and agreeable ſituation of this town, viſited it ſeveral times. There was a vicar at Ringwood, by name Hodgkins, who, being a profound mathematician, was much eſteemed by Henry, himſelf a ſtudious man, and addicted to theſe abſtruſe purſuits. To this divine, the King frequently repaired, and ſeldom left Hampſhire, without firſt paying a viſit to the town of Chriſtchurch.† Nor is Henry the only royal viſitor it can boaſt; ſince Edward VI. remained here for ſeveral days, in the year 1552.‡ Having been attacked, in the ſpring of this year, by the meaſles, and ſhortly after his recovery from them, by the ſmall pox, a progreſs through part of his kingdom was recommended to him, to re-eſtabliſh his health, which had been ſeverely impaired by theſe diſorders.

In the ſummer, therefore, of 1552, he ſet out on his expedition, royally attended, having a band of 320 ſolders. His whole train amounted to 4000 horſe. The greater part of this numerous retinue, however, he had diſmiſſed before he reached Chriſtchurch, as he found it a difficult matter to procure them accommodation at the different villages through which they paſſed.§ The following letter, written by himſelf, from this town, will deſcribe the route he purſued, and the mode in which he paſſed his time during the journey; it was addreſſed to a favourite of the King's, called Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, and is preſerved in Fuller's Church Hiſtory.

* Vide Groſe's Antiq. vol. ii. laſt edit. under the head " Chriſtchurch Caſtle."

† Hatcher, MS. Catal. Præpoſ. et Soc. Coll. Reg. Cant. cited in Mr. Warton's Hiſt. Eng. Poetry, vol. ii. p.

‡ Strype's Memorials, vol. ii. p. 358.

§ Sir John Hayward's Life and Reign of Edward VI. among Kennet's Engliſh hiſtorians, vol ii. p. 323.

" Edward.

" The cauſe why we have not hitherto written unto you, have partly been " the lack of a convenient meſſenger; partly becauſe we meant to have ſomething " worthy writing, ere we would write any thing. And therefore, being now almoſt " in the midſt of our journey, which we have undertaken this ſommer, we have " thought good to advertiſe now, ſince our laſt letters dated at Greenwich:—we de- " parted from thence towards a thing farre contrary to that wherein, as we perceive " by your diligent advertiſement, you, and all the contrey you are in, are occupied; " for whereas you all have been occupied in killing of your enemies, in long march- " ings, in painful journeys, in extreme heat, in ſore ſkirmiſhings, and divers aſſaults; " we have been occupied in killing of wilde beaſts, in pleaſant journeys, in good " fare, in viewing of faire countreys, and rather have ſought howe to fortifie our own, " than to ſpoil another mans. And, being this determined, came to Gilford, from " thence to Petworth, and ſo to Coudray (a goodly houſe of Sir Anthony Brownes), " where we were marvellouſly, yea, rather exceſſively banquetted. From thence, we " went to Halvenakar (a pretty houſe, beſides Chicheſter). From thence, we went " to Warblington (a faire houſe of Sir Richard Cottons); and ſo to Whaltan (a faire " great old houſe, in times paſt the Biſhop of Wincheſters, and now my Lord Trea- " ſurers houſe). In all theſe places, we had both good hunting, and good cheer. From " thence, we went to Portſmouth town, and there viewed, not only the town itſelfe, " and the haven, but alſo divers bulwarks, as Chattertons, Waſelford, with other: in " viewing of which, we finde the bulwarkes chargeable, maſſey, well rampared, but " ill-faſhioned, ill-flanked, and ſet in unmeet places; the town weak, in compariſon " of that it ought to be; too huge great (for, within the walls are faire and large cloſes, " and much vacant room), the haven notable great, and ſtanding, by nature, eaſy to " be fortified. And, for the more ſtrength thereof, we have deviſed two ſtrong caſtles " on either ſide of the haven, at the mouth thereof: for, at the mouth, the haven is " not paſt ten ſcore over, but, in the middle, almoſt a mile over; and, in length, for " a mile and a halfe, able to beare the greateſt ſhip in Chriſtendome. From thence, " we went to Titchfield (the Earl of Southampton's houſe), and ſo to Southampton " town. The citizens had beſtowed, for our coming, great coſt in painting, repairing, " and rampairing their walls. The towne is handſome, and, for the bigneſſe of it, as " faire houſes as be at London. The citizens made great cheer, and many of them " kept coſtly tables. From Southe Hampton, we came to Bewley, a little village in " the middle of the New Foreſt; and ſo to Chriſtchurch (another little town in the " ſame foreſt), where we now be. And, having advertiſed you of all this, we thinke it " not good to trouble you any further with news of this countrey, but onely that, at

" this

" this time, the moſt part of England (thanks be to God), is clear of any dangerous,
" or infectious ſickneſſe. We have received all your letters, of the 26th of May, of
" the 19th of June, and the 1ſt of Auguſt. Thus, fare you well.

" From Chriſtchurch, the 22 Auguſt."*

The young King, who was only 16 years of age at the time of writing this letter, did not receive the hoped-for advantage from his journey; but gradually declined in health till the 6th of July in the enſuing year, when he expired at Greenwich, after a ſhort reign of ſix years, five months, and nine days.†

It is obſervable there are few country places without their local miracles; which, having been forged in ages of ſuperſtition, and handed down by tradition, are ſtill attended to, with the moſt implicit confidence, by the ignorant and credulous part of their inhabitants.—Chriſtchurch teems with them. Some eccleſiaſtical ones will be noticed in their proper place; but the following, which has no connection with the monaſtery, may be introduced here. The common people ſtill preſerve an oral account of the circumſtance, nearly to the ſame effect as the following recital, which is very gravely given, by an old chronicler.

" Upon Saturday, the 26th of June, this yere (1613), alſo in the pariſh of Chriſt-
" church, in Hamſhire, John Hichel, a carpenter, a man of honeſt report, being in
" bed with his wife, having a yong child lying with them, about midnight, there hap-
" pened a great and ſodaine lightning, which came ſo fierce, that an old woman, mo-
" ther to this Hichel's wife, having, by undiſcernable means, received a terrible blow
" upon her cheke, was therewithal awakened and amazed, and cried out to her daugh-
" ter and ſon in law, to come to help her; but thei not anſwering her, ſhe ſtart up,
" and went unto their bed, and woke her daughter, who was, upon the ſodain, very
" grievouſly burned, all the one ſide of her, and her huſband and child lay dead cloſe by
" her; which, when ſhe beheld, being ſore hurt, and extremely amazed, yet, never-
" theleſs, ſhe did her utmoſt to have comforted, or to help her huſband, and her child:
" as alſo being wounded, yet ſhe drew her huſband out of the bed; and, perceiving
" that he ſtill burned inwardly, ſhe brought him into the open ſtreet, where, through
" the vehemence of the fire, ſhe was conſtrained to forſake him, and there he lay
" burning upon the earth for the ſpace of three days: you ſhall underſtand that there
" was no outward appearance of fire about him, but only a kind of ſmoke, and glow-

* Fuller's Church Hiſt. 7th book, p. 413. † Sir John Hayward, ut ſupra, p. 327.

" ing heat aſcending from his body, until it was quite conſumed to aſhes, except only " ſome ſmall pieces of his bones, which ſome of the ſad beholders caſt into a pit, " made near the place."*

An ACCOUNT *of the* PRIORY *of* CHRISTCHURCH; VICARS *of* CHRISTCHURCH; EXTRACTS *from its* REGISTER, *&c.*

GREAT and manifold as were the bleſſings that followed the reformation of religion in this conntry, which, by releaſing us from the bondage of papal ſuperſtition, led us to a pure and rational ſyſtem of worſhip; yet we cannot but lament that a furious and misjudging zeal clouded, in ſome degree, the luſtre of that important event. The avarice and caprice of Henry VIII. and the violence and bigotry of his miniſters, not contented with deſtroying the pernicious tenets, and falſe miracles of the Romiſh church, waged implacable war with every thing, either directly, or collaterally connected with it; and the beautiful edifices, which were raiſed for the celebration of its rites; the rich and coſtly ſhrines; the magnificent paintings and altar-pieces; and the maſſive ornaments of gold and ſilver, with which theſe edifices were enriched, by miſtaken piety, were all involved in one general and undiſtinguiſhing ruin. Beſides the loſs, which ſucceeding ages thus experienced, in the wanton deſtruction of theſe numerous ſpecimens of ancient art, our national antiquities ſuffered an incurable wound at the ſame period. The greater proportion of the learning which this kingdom could boaſt, was, till the cloſe of the 15th century, poſſeſſed by eccleſiaſtics, and the moſt valuable repoſitories of it were the libraries of monaſteries. But the zeal of the reformers was too impetuous to ſpare theſe precious treaſures. Judiciouſly confounding *things* with *doctrines*, they extended their averſion and rage to the contents of the conventual *ſcriptorium*; and conſigned to deſtruction, without mercy, manuſcripts, miſſals, chronicles, annals, chartularies, leiger books, and regiſters, as inſtruments of ſuperſtition, and tools of the devil. Hence it happens, that, with much general information, we have loſt an invaluable fund of local hiſtory;† and the origin, and early ſtate

* Howe's Chronicle, p.

† In moſt convents the Monks had regular Scribes, who were continually employed in tranſcribing books, compiling hiſtories, and forming annals of the events which daily occurred. Statutum eſt convenienter in pleriſque regionibus et ut audivi in Anglia, quod unumquodque monaſterium a Regibus fundatum haberet de ipſo loco ſuum certum Scribam qui omnia notabilia tempore Regis, ſaltem in Regno vel e vicinis

ſtate of moſt of our religious foundations, are, by theſe means, wrapt in a cloud of darkneſs, that we can never hope to ſee diſpelled. The Hiſtory of Chriſtchurch, among many others, is extremely imperfect; and, to aſcertain the æra of its origin, baffles all their labour of inveſtigation.

We may conjecture, however, and with ſome plauſibility, that the monaſtery of Chriſtchurch was founded nearly as early as the arrival of the order which inhabited it, in this kingdom. The ſecular Canons of St. Auguſtine, for ſuch was the original rule of the priory, were firſt known here about the year 636:* and when we conſider that Ralph Flambard, at the latter end of the 11th century, found the conventual buildings of Chriſtchurch, and its church, ſo extremely out of repair, as to require complete re-erection, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe two or three centuries muſt have elapſed, before ſuch dilapidations could have been produced.†

The authentic Hiſtory of Chriſtchurch Priory, commences with Domeſday book. This record informs us, that in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, the Canons of the Holy Trinity of Thuinam poſſeſſed five hydes, and one virgate of land in that village and one hyde in the Iſle of Wight; beſides the whole tithes of Thuinam, and the third part of the tithes of Holdenhurſt.‡ Their ſociety, at this time, conſiſted of a Dean and 24 Canons.§

In the early part of Rufus's reign, the Dean, who preſided in Chriſtchurch priory, was named Godric, a man of exemplary manners, and great piety. Under his auſpices, the ſociety ſeems to have been both flouriſhing and happy; and, free from jealouſies, diſſatisfaction, and bickerings, formed rather a ſingular exception to the general appearance of occaſional diſſention, which preſented itſelf among the inhabitants of other conventual ſocieties.‖

Their quiet, however, was of no very long duration. Rufus having beſtowed the

vicinis contingentia, &c. ac in cænobiticis archivis librariorum pro authenticis chronicis quibus fides daretur, Scripta reponent, ne temporis labilitate memoriæ geſtorum in regno deperirent. Contin. Johan. de Fordun Scotichron. p. 1348. edit. Hearne. See alſo Warton's Hiſt. Eng. Poet. v. ii. p. 444.

* Canonici quando primum in Ang. venerint, Balæus Centuaria, 1. Scriptorum Canonicorum a Berino circum annum Dni. 636 in Angliam primum eſſe propagatam. Rod. Hoſp. de Orig. et Propag. Monochatus. Tigur. 1588. p. 78.

† Flambard, it ſeems, found it neceſſary "ecclefiam de Twinham *funditus eruere*." Camden, in ſome meaſure, corroborated the conjecture offered above, when he tells us, the priory was founded early in the Saxon times.

‡ Hampſhire, extracted from Domeſday book, p. 112.

§ Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica in Cap. Chriſtchurch Twynham.

‖ Vide Hiſt. Fundationis Cænob. de Twynham. Appendix, No. 26.

church,

church, and convent, together with the town itſelf, on Ralph Flambard,* Biſhop of Durham, who had, in an early period of his life, been Dean here; the new proprietor, a man of a ſplendid turn, diſdaining the homely appearance of the conventual buildings, and finding both them and the church extremely out of repair, determined to re-edify the whole, on a more extenſive and coſtly ſcale than before. To this end, he took into his own hands the prebends, which had been ſet apart for the ſupport of the Canons, allowing to each of them what was ſufficient for the purpoſes of ſubſiſtence. Godric, who conſidered this ſtep as an unprecedented attack on the rights and property of his ſociety, ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the meaſure, but with that ill ſucceſs, which weakneſs, when contending with power and intereſt, generally experiences. The conteſt terminated in the Dean's degradation from his office, and flight into the continent: from whence, however, he afterwards returned, and was reinſtated in his former ſituation, which he enjoyed till his death.†

When Flambard had thus overcome the only obſtacle of his deſigns, he began to carry them into execution. The old church, and ſeveral dilapidated edifices in which the Canons had hitherto been lodged, were levelled with the ground; and, from their ruins, aroſe a new and magnificent place of worſhip, with a convenient building to receive the members of the ſociety. The work being, at length, completed, the church was ſolemnly dedicated to Chriſt; and Flambard began to take ſteps for the introduction of regular Canons, in the room of the ſecular ones which had hitherto occupied the monaſtery. His operations, however, were ſuddenly checked, by the vengeance of Henry I. which, falling upon the Biſhop, ſtripped him, in a moment, of his wealth and honours, and threw him into captivity.‡ The life of this ſingular Prelate, the architect of Chriſtchurch priory and church, was chequered with ſuch extraordinary viciſſitudes, that a ſketch of it may not be improductive of amuſement to the reader.

The ignoble origin § of Ralph Flambard, ſpeaks ſtrongly in favour of thoſe abilities, which could raiſe him from the obſcurity of indigence, to the honours of epiſcopacy. He ſeems, indeed, to have poſſeſſed, in a very ample degree, the talents

* The Saxon Chronicler, and other ſubſequent annaliſts, call him Paſſe Flambard. Bircop Randulf Paſſeflambard, p. 233. l. 5.

† Vide Cænobii de Twyneham in Agro Hantonienſis Hiſtoria Fundationis, Appen. No. 16.

‡ Godwin de Præſul. in Vit. Ranulfi, p. 734.

§ I know not of what trade, or calling, his parents were: but, according to Malmſbury, the deſcent of Flambard was of the baſeſt ſort. Ranulfus Clericus ex infimo genere hominum, &c. Will. Malm. de Will. Sec. lib. iv. fol. 69. l. 55.

which,

which, in corrupt ages, and under degenerate Princes, are the ſureſt guides to riches and promotion. An inſituating addreſs; a ready wit; a flexibility of manners, that accommodates itſelf to all perſons; a ſeducing eloquence; a genius quick, bold, and enterpriſing; and, above all, a ductile conſcience, which could readily aſſume any form the occaſion called for. By a proper application of theſe powers to pleaſe, Ralph ſoon emerged from his original low ſituation, and, when a very young man, became Dean of the ſecular Canons, at Thuinam. Being recommended to Maurice, Biſhop of London, he was removed from Chriſtchurch, and ſeated in the deanery of St. Paul's, which he enjoyed for ſome time; but a diſpute, at length, happening, between Maurice and himſelf, his bold ambition diſdained any longer dependance on the caprice of a ſubject, and ſought the patronage of royalty. The court of Rufus was a theatre on which the talents of Flambard were ſure to make a diſtinguiſhed figure. The profuſion of the tyrant, far exceeding the amount of his revenues, multiplied modes of extortion were adopted, to provide for the deficiencies occaſioned by his extravagance; and he ſoon found the head and heart of his new dependant were equal to the invention and execution of means of ſupply. The ſatisfaction which Flambard gave to Rufus, in the office of collector of the royal revenues throughout England, would be ſufficient to ſtamp his name with eternal infamy, had we not leſs dubious proofs of the ſhameful cruelty and exaction which he exerciſed in his office, handed down by the pens of various annaliſts. His activity was rewarded by the title of King's Chaplain; the more ſubſtantial remuneration of the Biſhopric of Durham; and the excluſive honour of Rufus's confidence and affection. But the ſad truth, that a favourite has no friend, was ſoon experienced by the hitheto fortunate Prelate; nor could the protection and eſteem of royalty, ſhield him from the revenge of the injured, and the arts of the envious. Their firſt attempts to ſhake his rank and power, were diſplayed in various accuſations againſt him, with which the King was aſſailed on all ſides. But, when theſe were found to be ineffectual, a conſpiracy againſt his life was entered into; which the talents and boldneſs of the Biſhop alone could have prevented from being crowned with ſucceſs. I give the ſtory in the words of an old chronicler, who tells it, with a quaintneſs and circumſtantiality extremely amuſing.*

" One Gerald," ſays he, " armed with audacitie, and deceit of other, taking a boat, " with a few perſons, met with the Chaplaine, Ranulph, at London, humbly requeſting " him, that he would make ſpeed unto his maſter, Mauritius, lying very ſicke, at his

* Howe's Chronicle: he has tranſlated it, nearly verbatim, from Simeon Dunelmenſis. Vide Decem Scriptores, vol. i. p. 59, 60, 61. Alſo Anglia Sac. tom. i. p. 706, 707. Godwin de Præſul. fol. edit. P. 733.

" houſe,

" houſe, upon the river of Thames, who, being almoſt ready to depart the world, " greatly deſired to ſpeake with him. In affirming the truth wereof, he had brought " a boat for him, from his maſter, wherein hee might bee more ſpeedily carried.

" Ranulph, ſuſpecting nothing, entered the boat, with a few of his campanye; which " boat, Gerald, with ſtraight courſe, directed, in the middle of the ſtreame, unto the " ſea; and, when the Chaplain demanded why they rowed ſo long, and did not turne " to the ſhore, they fained that the port was farther off, where they ſhould have con- " venient place to land.

" In the mean time, the Chaplaine, perceiving a great ſhip to lie at anchor, in the " midſt of the floud, which, as it ſeemed awaiting for his coming, did preſently ſuſpect " the deviſe of their deceit. And, being tranſported into the ſuſpected ſhip, in the " which was harboured a great number of armed men, perceiving no hope to eſcape, " he caſt the ring, which he ware on his finger, into the ſea, and his ſecretary did throw " his ſeale into the midſt of the floud, leaſt, thro' thoſe ſeales, the ſtate of things might " be diſturbed, by counterfeit proceſſes, and writs ſet forth by the deceiving enemy. " After this, his men are ſet over, being firſt bound with an oath, not to diſcloſe any " thing of the ſtealing away of their maſter.

" Now, the ſhip, leaving the river with hoiſted ſailes, entered a deep ſea, directing " their courſe toward the ſouth; and Ranulph ſitting in the fore part of the ſhip, there " aroſe a contention, among the ſhip-men, for the manner of his death; and two are " choſen forth, either to heave him into the ſea, or to knocke out his braines, who " ſhould, for reward, obtaine thoſe garments wherewith he was cloathed: of which " perſons, when the one would have his robe, or uppermoſt garment, and the other " would alſo poſſeſſe the ſame, this contention protracted the time of his death. At " length, their ſodainly aroſe a fierce wind, from the ſouth, which troubled the ſea, " from the very bottome, and the heavens were covered with darkneſſe. Which " tempeſt ſo toſſed the boat, hither and thither, that they could neither goe forward, " nor returne backe againe to land. And, when the maſt and cables were broken, " the ſhip was not onely carried on the water, but ſhe alſo carried in her the water, " nothing being more certaine than death to them all, which they looked for; but " ſuch was the courſe of the ſea, that the ſhip was returning to the place whence ſhe " came, and yet the waves beating her back, the murderers anew determine the " death of the Chaplaine, leſt he, eſcaping, ſhould revenge ſuch injurie.

" But one, which was next to Gerald in the ſhip, abhorring this wickedneſſe, and " being neere to the Chaplaine, with ſorrowful repetition, ſaid, " Out, alas! Ranulf, " thou ſhalt now be murdered; but if thou wilt pardon me this wicked conſpiracie, I " will ſtand by thee, to thy defence, as a companion to thy life, or death." Where-

" unto

" unto he (as he was always bold-ſpirited), with great noiſe, calling upon him, ſaid, " What doſt thou thinke, Gerald?—What doſt thou requeſt of us?—Thou art my " man—thou oweſt faith to me—Call backe thy mind from the wicked deede thou in- " tendeſt.—Demande what thou wilt; for I am he that can give more than thou " canſt demand." Then Gerald, not ſo much allured by words, as feared with the " authoritie of the man, did conſent, and, bringing him out of the ſhip, now beaten to " the ſhore, did procure him honourable furniture at his owne houſe. But, not truſt- " ing the former promiſes, he procured his owne ſafety, by baniſhment into perpetuall " exile. Ranulf, therefore, calling knights together, is brought to London, with " many armed men, and a great noyſe of people, to the aſtoniſhment of all men, ſup- " poſing him to have been ſlaine, &c."

Though Flambard thus ſingularly eſcaped the ſnare laid for his deſtruction, yet another evil awaited him, which he could neither foreſee, nor prevent. He had enjoyed the honours and profits of his biſhoprick ſcarcely more than a year, when his royal patron was ſuddenly killed, in the New Foreſt. The adverſaries of Flambard knew how to avail themſelves of this event; the complaints of his extortion, cruelty, and oppreſſion, were made to the new King, a Monarch well prepared to receive them. The Biſhop was ſtripped of his preferment; loaded with chains; and confined in the tower, under the care of William de Magnaville. But the active genius of Flambard, ſoon diſcovered the means of extrication from the place of his confinement. The bounty of the King allowed him, for his ſubſiſtence, the daily ſum of 2*s*. which, in the beginning of the 12th century, was ſufficient to procure a conſiderable quantity both of food and wine. This enabled the impriſoned Biſhop to entertain his keepers in a ſumptuous manner every day; and, as he exerted all his convivial powers on theſe occaſions, his gueſts became delighted with their new acquaintance, and gradually relaxed their vigilance and rigour. A friend of Flambard's, in the mean time, contrived to ſecrete a rope in a caſk of wine, and convey it into the tower. The accuſtomed feaſt was prepared; the jokes and converſation of the Biſhop enlivened the entertainment; the liquor was copiouſly quaffed; and, in a ſhort time, Magnaville, and the keepers, ſunk into a ſtate of intoxication. Flambard ſeized the auſpicious moment; faſtened the rope to the window; took his paſtoral ſtaff; and deſcended from the apartment in which he was confined. The ſucceſs of this ſcheme, amply recompenſed him for the ſevere excoriation of his hands, undefended by gloves, which he had forgotten to put on in the hurry of his departure.*

* Malmſbury is rather ill-natured on the accident. Si læſit brachia, ſi manus excoriavit, ſays he, parum curat populus.

A band of faithful friends awaited him, at the foot of the tower, with ſeveral ſwift horſes: on one of theſe he was mounted, and, making to the ſea ſhore with all expedition, he threw himſelf in a bark, and arrived ſafe in Normandy.* Here Flambard's uſual good fortune attended him; his inſinuating addreſs ſoon won the confidence of the open and unſuſpecting Robert, who beſtowed upon him a Norman biſhoprick. But the Prelate's high ſpirit was not ſatisfied with this honourable exile; he panted for revenge: and, having excited the Norman Prince to attempt the recovery of the Britiſh crown, by force, he accompanied him to England on the expedition. An accommodation, however, between the brothers, taking place, it was agreed, amongſt other articles, that fugitives from either country, ſhould be at liberty to return home, and be reinſtated in their former honours and poſſeſſions. In conſequence of this treaty, Flambard once more took poſſeſſion of the biſhoprick of Durham, which he enjoyed till his death; though all his art and addreſs were inſufficient to gain him the good opinion and eſteem of the King.

The immorality of Flambard's private life kept pace with the infamy of his public character. Careleſs of the opinion of the world, which he affected to deſpiſe, and unreſtrained by the admonitions of conſcience, which he endeavoured to ſilence, his conduct was in a ſtate of continual warfare with virtue and decorum. Repeated acts of inebriety and incontinence ſtained the epiſcopal palace of Durham,† and at length attracted the notice of the Pope's legate, who ſummoned Flambard to appear at a general council, and anſwer the numerous charges of immorality brought againſt him. To this ſummons, often repeated, the Biſhop returned excuſes; till, at length, John de Crema, determined to inveſtigate the truth of the accuſations, took a journey to Durham for the purpoſe. A fertile invention ſupplied Flambard with the means of preventing a public ſcrutiny of his impurities. The Legate, who ſeems to have poſſeſſed as ſtrong paſſions, to the full, as the accuſed, was ſumptuouſly entertained, and plentifully plied with the epiſcopal wine. In the moment of intoxication, when reaſon, virtue, and reflection, ceaſe to operate, the niece of the Prelate, a beautiful virgin, was introduced to the gueſt. Crema ſoon acknowledged the force of her charms; and, after a ſhort conference, prevailed upon her (for ſhe had been directed by her uncle to feign a compliance with his wiſhes), to grant him a meeting, in his chamber, at midnight. True to her aſſignation, the damſel viſited the couch of the legate, at the appointed hour; and, the ſame moment, Flambard, attended by a troop of chaplains,

* Vide Order. Vital. Hiſt. Ecc. p. 787.

† Incontinentiâ et multis aliis quæ non decent ſanctos accuſatus eſt. Annal. Ecc. Winton. Ang. Sac. vol. i. p. 298.

and

and domeſtics, bearing lighted torches, burſt into the chamber of the aſtoniſhed lover. Having delighted themſelves with the ſituation and ſurprize of the legate, for ſome time, Flambard withdrew, perfectly aſſured he had nothing further to fear from Crema's inquiſitorial powers, who retired haſtily from Durham, at break of day, overwhelmed with ſhame and chagrin.*

There is a time, however, in the lives even of the moſt abandoned, provided they be not dead to the feelings of human nature, when reflection muſt arrive. The hour of ſickneſs and diſtreſs; the period of age and infirmity; and, above all, the certain approach of that laſt enemy, whoſe ſtroke no art can evade, or power oppoſe, will excite remorſe for the paſt, and apprehenſion for the future, in the moſt depraved minds. It is, in theſe awful moments, when vice loſes its accuſtomed reliſh, that ſinking nature ſtruggles to find ſome other hold on which to repoſe, ſome refuge from the horrors of deſpair. Papal ſuperſtition held out to the expiring ſinner this ſtaff of hope, and promiſed remiſſion of ſins, and eternal happineſs to the penitent who, with his dying hand, tranſmitted to the church the rich profits of his crimes. To this traffic, for ſalvation, Flambard had recourſe, when he perceived his diſſolution to be inevitable, and, on the high altar of the cathedral, ſigned and ſealed a deed of gift, which veſted in the church a large part of his ample property;† vainly flattering himſelf that the appropriation of poſſeſſions, which he could no longer enjoy, to the idle purpoſes of ineffectual prayer, would reconcile him to an offended Creator, whom he had inſulted and deſpiſed, in a long life of uniform impiety. In September, 1128, he expired, at Durham, and was there interred.‡

When Flambard was ſtripped of his poſſeſſions, by Henry I. and thrown into priſon, his new religious foundation, with all its wealth, came into the hands of the King. By him, it was ſhortly afterwards given to a cleric, named Gilbert de Douſgunels, who, on his return from Rome, whither he had been, to ſolicit the Pope's permiſſion to ſettle regular Canons at Chriſtchurch, expired, leaving only five Canons in the ſociety. The diſpoſal of this religious houſe reverting, by theſe means, once more to Henry, he beſtowed it on Richard de Redvers, together with other large demeſnes, as we have ſeen in a former part of this work. Peter de Oglander was ſhortly after gratified with it; the Baron having firſt enriched the church with a manor in the Iſle of Wight, called Ningewood: a dependant of his endowing it, at the ſame time, with the manor of Abſam, ſituated alſo in the Iſle of Wight; and the pariſhioners of the borough con-

* Vide Annales Eccleſiæ Winton. Ang. Sac. vol. i. p. 298, 299.

† Vide Sim. Dunelm. Hiſt. de Dunelm. Ecc. contin. apud Decem Scriptores, p. 61, 62.

‡ Vide Sax. Chron. p. 233.

tributing the whole of their tithes. But the new Dean ſeems to have been extremely unworthy of this munificence. Seizing on the prebends and oblations, which were intended for the perfecting of the church, and the benefit of the ſociety at large, he withheld them from the Canons already belonging to the monaſtery; and applied them to the uſe of himſelf, and certain of his dependants, whom he had brought with him, on his ſucceeding to the deanery.

The irregularities introduced by this eccleſiaſtic, continued for ſome time after his deceaſe; and were not rectified until Baldwin de Redvers, the ſon of Richard, conſtituted Hillarius Dean of the convent.

The anceſtor of Baldwin ſeems to have been deeply tinctured with that belief in the efficacy of favours beſtowed on the church, ſo prevalent in his time, as we may judge from the charter of confirmation of his ſon, given to the convent of Chriſtchurch, on the appointment of Hillarius; in which there are various privileges mentioned, of an important and ſingular nature. By this deed, he confirms to the ſociety their poſſeſſions, rights, and privileges, before conferred on them; of all which the following is an abſtract.

He confirms to them the ſchool of the village, with a power of holding a court; with the privileges and Sac, and Soc, Tol, and Tem, and Infangenethef, as fully and effectually as they were confirmed on his father Richard, by Henry I. when he preſented to him the fief of Chriſtchurch. He alſo confirms to them all the land which they poſſeſſed in two ſtreets of the village, ſtretching to the river Stour; with the meſſuages, cottages, villeins, and their chattels, thereto belonging; the land which they poſſeſſed near the church-yard, given by Aluric de Brockley; the whole of the land from thence to the river Avon, ſituated between the church-yard and the caſtle ditch; the meſſuage above the caſtle ditch, given them by Gamelinus; and the meſſuage, with it appurtenances, which was oppoſite La Borra:

The church of Boldre, with its chapels of Lymington, and Brockenhurſt; the churches of Hordle, and Milford, with their appurtenances; the church of Sopley, with its appurtenances, and one virgate of land in the ſame village; the chapel of Holdenhurſt, and church of Piddleton (in Dorſetſhire), and a prebend in the ſame village; the tenements which Alſy, the prieſt, held in Baiſhly, and Alnod, in Bortel; all the land of Hurne; the land called La Grave, with Bortel, Bradfield, and Richdon; Hedeneſbury, Stanpit, Hubberne, and Preſton, with their appurtenances:

The manor of Ningewood, with Hamſted, and Preſton, in the Iſle of Wight, together with certain land in Southampton; the land called Apſa; a tithe of the demeſne belonging to Aluric de Brochle, in Arnwood; a tithe of the profits ariſing from the fair

fair at Chriſtchurch; a tithe of all wreck, except royal fiſh;* the firſt ſalmon caught every year, as well as a tithe of all ſalmons, and other fiſh, taken at Chriſtchurch; alſo a tithe of all ſuch of his lands, as ſhould be brought into cultivation annually;† two cart loads of underwood, or bruſhwood, from his eſtate, daily; 100 loads of turves, for their kitchen, annually; an exemption from paying toll, whether they bought, or ſold; a privilege of having the firſt refuſal of all things to be diſpoſed of in Chriſtchurch, provided he and his heirs were abſent; but, if preſent, then the ſecond refuſal; and, finally, a permiſſion to their ſervants to fiſh for ſalmons, whereſoever they pleaſed below the town of Chriſtchurch.

It was not long after the æra of this confirmation, that a great change took place in the œconomy of the convent.

The liberties which the ſecular Canons, from the laxity of their rules, occaſionally indulged in, and the freedom with which they mingled in the chearful ſcenes of ſocial life, had, for ſome time, occaſioned great diſguſt to the miſtaken piety of an ignorant age, which placed all religion in outward appearances, and the obſervance of ſuperſtitious ceremonials. And, accordingly, about this time, it became cuſtomary with the patrons of theſe conventual ſocieties, to change the eaſy rule of ſecular Canons, for the more rigid diſcipline of regular ones:‡ a practice entirely agreeable to, and much encouraged by papal power, which foreſaw the acquiſition of firmer, and more devoted adherents, in the cloiſtered Monks, than in thoſe who, having conſtant intercourſe with the world, would neceſſarily form ties and connections in it. Baldwin de Redvers adopted the general practice; and, in the middle of the 12th century, introduced into

* Greſpeis is the word in the charter, i. e. Craſſus Piſcis, a large, or groſs fiſh; e. g. ſturgeon, or whale. Vide Du Freſne in Voc. by the way, Spelman fell into an error reſpecting the word Geaſpecia, which is another corruption of Craſſus Piſcis. Vide Spel. in Verb.

† The words in the charter are, "omnium novalium meorum:" the term Novale, according to Du Freſne, has two meanings; viz. either ploughed land, which lies fallow for a year; or land which is brought into cultivation de novo. I have adopted the latter ſignification, as a tithe of fallow lands could be no very deſirable preſent to churchmen.

‡ Hiſt. Roſſi Warwic. p. 110. Ducarol's Ang. Norman Antiq. p. 4. Rod. Hoſpin. de orig. et prog. monachatus. Tigur. 1588, et Mon. Ang. in Præf. tom. Sec. The Canons were either regular, or ſecular; the ſecular Canons were clergymen—called ſecular, becauſe they were converſant in the world; performed ſpiritual offices to the laity; and took upon them the care of ſouls, which the regular Canons could not do without diſpenſation. Regular Canons were ſuch as lived under ſome rule: they were a leſs ſtrict ſort of religioniſts than the Monks, but lived together under one roof; had a common dormitory, and refectory; and were obliged to obſerve the ſtatutes of their order. Tanner's Not. Mon. in Præf. The following were the daily avocations of the Canons of St. Auguſtine. "Operenter a mane uſque Sextam; et a ſexta uſque "ad nonam vacent lectioni; et ad nonam reddant codices. Et poſtquam refecerint, ſive ubicunque fue-"rint, faciant opus uſque ad horam lucernarii." Mon. Ang. tom. 1mus in Intro.

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the monaſtery of Chriſtchurch, a certain number of Canons regular, of the order of St. Auguſtine, and placed them under the government of a Prior; permitting, at the ſame time, the ſecular Canons to continue in the ſociety, till their reſpective deaths, though in a ſtate of ſubordination to the new-comers.

This change of the order was immediately followed by a joint grant of confirmation, from Baldwin, and his ſon, Richard de Redvers; and by a grant of freſh privileges by the latter, in a deed, dated A. D. 1161.

The additional rights conferred at this period, were—that the Canons ſhould have the free election of their own Prior; that the ſervants, and dependants of the ſociety, ſhould be exempt from attending the hundred courts, or other pleas, except in caſes of murder, and manſlaughter; that in caſe any perſon, belonging to the convent, ſhould offend againſt the lord, or his heirs, in any matter, the trial and judgment of the offender ſhould reſt with the lord, but his chattels ſhould go to the Prior and convent; that if any perſon, belonging to the monaſtery, ſhould be guilty of homicide, or theft, the ſociety might hold their own court, free of all other juriſdiction, under the preſident-ſhip of the lord's bailiffs, for the trial of the criminal. In addition to theſe privileges, he added the gift of two ſalmons annually—one on the anniverſary of his father's death, the other of his own death; that they might be enabled (as he expreſſes it), by this recreation, to perform, more readily, and devoutly, the ſacred rites of the repoſe of their ſouls.

Such were the great privileges with which the Canons of Chriſtchurch were gratified, by the piety of the de Redvers' family. The Courtneys, Weſts, and Earls of Saliſbury alſo, under whoſe patronage the monaſtery afterwards came, added to the liſt, and conferred numerous poſſeſſions, in Hampſhire, Dorſetſhire, and Devonſhire, on this religious foundation.* It is to be feared, however, this accumulation of property ſerved but to increaſe the indolence and ignorance which a conventual life is, at beſt, ſo apt to encourage; ſince, in the long ſeries of years which Chriſtchurch priory exiſted, and among the numerous members ſo large a ſociety muſt have produced, not a ſingle name of any perſon has been handed down to us, who rendered himſelf at all con-

* In a letter, written and ſigned by five commiſſioners; Rob. ———, Edward Carne, John London, Rychard Corolit, and William Berners, who were appointed by Lord Cromwell, in the time of Henry VIII. to take an account of the poſſeſſions of the religious houſes in the weſtern parts of the kingdom, the following general mention is made of the demeſnes belonging to Chriſtchurch priory, from whence, we may infer they were very extenſive. "The ſurveying of the demaynes of this houſe, will be lardge, and varyed; "and ſome part thereof, 20 myles from the monaſtery, which we alſo do ſurvey, and meaſure, hathe cauſyd "uſſe to make larger abode at thys place, than we intendyd." Ex MS. Brit. Muſ. in Bib. Cotton. Cleopatra, 4.

ſpicuous

ſpicuous in any one branch of literature, or ſcience. Their ſtock of literary knowledge muſt, indeed, have been but low, if we are to judge of it from the contents of their library, which ſeems to have compriſed only a Saxon verſion of a few laws.* Tradition, too, ſtrengthens our opinion, of this ſociety being both a lazy and illiterate one; inaſmuch as it informs us, that the Canons were continually called, by the town people, their cotemporaries, "the Abbey Lubbers," in alluſion to their ignorance and ſupineneſs.

The reſignation of this monaſtery, by the Priors and Canons, into the hands of the King's commiſſioners, took place ſome time in the year 1539; and, on the 7th of February, 1540, penſions were granted to the members of the ſociety, in return to their thus voluntarily ſurrendering their poſſeſſions. The names of theſe penſioners follow; together with the annual ſums which they were reſpectively allowed.†

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Robert Beverie, Canon	10	0	0	John Stone, Canon	6	0	0
Reginald Bennet, Canon	6	13	4	Thomas Andrews, Canon	6	0	0
Richard South, Canon	6	13	4	John Tulſe, Canon	6	0	0
William Clark, Canon	6	13	4	Thomas Hancoke, Canon	6	13	4
John Pope, Canon	6	13	4	Thomas Cooke, Canon	6	0	0
Walter Church, Canon	6	0	0	Anthony Pikeman, Canon	2	6	8
John Pepit, Canon	6	0	0	John Drover -	6	0	0
William Martyn, Canon	6	0	0	John Draper, by divine per-			
Robert Merryfield, Canon	6	13	4	miſſion, Biſhop of Naples,			
Walter Mathell, Canon	6	0	0	Commendator of the Ab-			
William Skeyte, Canon	6	0	0	bey - - -	133	6	8‡

Draper

* Leges aliquot regum Saxonice. Lelandi Collect. tom. iii. p. 149.

† The commiſſioners, at this time, returned the ſpiritual and temporal poſſeſſions of this priory, to be worth, annually, £312. 7s. 9d. Rawlin. MSS. Bib. Bod. Oxford. No. 3263. Cantari valores in temp. Hen. VIII.

‡ From the Book of Penſions, preſerved in the Augmentation Office, Draper was, probably, indebted for this handſome allowance, to the good report made of him to the King, by the commiſſioners who received his ſurrender. In a letter, now extant, from them, ſuppoſed to be written to Lord Cromwell, the following reſpectable mention is made of the Prior of Chriſtchurch. "Our humble dewties obſerved unto your "gudde Lordſhipe: it may like the ſame to be advertiſed, that we have taken the ſurrender of the late "priory of Chriſtchurch Twineham; where we found the Prior a very honeſt, conformable perſon, and "the houſe welle furnyſhede with juellys, and plate, whereof ſome be meete for the King's Majeſtie's uſe." (They then enumerate the pieces of plate). "A litell chaleys, of golde; a gudly lardge croſſe, doble "gelte,

Draper was alſo permitted to occupy, during life, the houſe at Summerford, near Chriſtchurch, called the Prior's lodgings,* a part of the manor of Summerford, which had, till then, ſerved as a grange to the monaſtery of Chriſtchurch.

The ſite of the priory was granted, by Henry VIII. the 14th of September, in the 31ſt year of his reign, among other things, to Stephen Kirton, and Margaret, his wife, their heirs and aſſigns, to hold of the aforeſaid lord the King, his heirs and ſucceſſors, in capite, by the ſervice of the 40th part of a knight's fee, and the rent of 31*s.* 6¼*d.*† And, on the enſuing year, the ſame Monarch, by his letters patent, dated the 23d of October, granted to the churchwardens and inhabitants of the town of Twyneham, the ſite of the church, and church-yard, together with the church, and every thing thereto appertaining; to hold of them, and their ſucceſſors, for ever: which letters patent were confirmed by James I. in the ninth year of his reign, and inrolled in the Court of Chancery.

The following liſt of the Deans and Priors of Chriſtchurch monaſtery, to the diſſolution; and of the Vicars of the ſame church, ſince that period, is as complete a one, as the ſcantineſs of my materials will allow it to be.

DEANS *of* CHRISTCHURCH CONVENT, *before the Introduction of* CANONS REGULAR.

Godricus.
Radulphus Flambard.
Gilbertus de Doſgunels.
Petrus de Oglandes.
Hillarius.

PRIORS *of* CHRISTCHURCH MONASTERY, *after the Introduction of* CANONS REGULAR.

Reginaldus - - - Anno Dni. 1150.‡
Radulfus.

" gelte, with the foote garnyſhed with ſtone and perle; two gudly baſons, doble gylt, having the King's " armys well inamyled; a gudly great pyxe, for the ſacrament, doble gylt. And there be alſo other things, " of ſylver, right honeſt, and of good valew, as well for the churche, as for the table, reſervyed and kept " to the King's uſe, &c." Cotton. Bib. Brit. Muſ. Cleopatra, 4.

* Idem.

† Fee-farm Roll Com. Southton. fol. 90.

‡ Vide Liſt of Priors, in the Appendix to Mr. Warner's Hampſhire.

Julian

Julian - - - -	An. Dni. 1162.*
Petrus - - - -	An. Dni. 1225.
Ricardus - - - -	Tempore Reg. Hen. 3tii.
Nicholaus de Warham.	
Nicholaus Sturmiſter.	
Johannes Abingdon - -	An. Dni. 1272.
Willielmus Netheravene -	An. Dni. 1272.
Ricardus Maury - -	An. Dni. 1286, admitted Id. Maii.†
John Comb - - -	An. Dni. 1297.‡
William Quintin - - -	An. Dom. 1302, admitted 3d April.§
Walterus Tuerolneſhide - -	An. Dom. 1317.‖
Edmund - - -	An. Dom. 1323.¶
Edwardus Remmyſbury -	Temp. Edw. 2di.**
Richardus Buſthorn - - -	An. Dom. 1337, admitted 27th of March.
Ralph de Leigh - -	An. Dom. 1340, admitted 21ſt of Auguſt.
Henry Eyre - - -	An. Dom. 1347, March.
Willielmus Tyrwachus - -	An. Dom. 1349, inſtal. 18th March.
John Wodenham - -	An. Dom. 1377, ditto 21ſt July.††
John Boraad - -	An. Dom. 1397, ditto 8th Novr.‡‡
Thomas Talbot - - -	Temp. Hen. IVti.
John Morton, L.B.B.§§	
John Winbourne - - -	Temp. Hen. Vti.
William Norton - - -	Temp. Hen. VIti.
John Dorcheſter - -	Ditto.
John Draper - -	An. Dom. 1477, inſtal. 16th Decr.
William Eyre - - -	An. Dom. 1502.
John Draper, the ſecond of that name - - -	An. Dom. 1420.‖‖

* Madox's Form. Ang. p. 2.
† Willis's Mitred Abbies.
‡ Wilis ad Calc. Tanner's Not. Mon. vet. edit.
§ Willis ut ſupra.
‖ Ditto et Appendix.
¶ Madox's Form. Ang. p. 164.
** Appendix.
†† Willis.
‡‡ Ditto.
§§ Hutchins's Hiſt. Dorſet. vol. i. p. 83.
‖‖ Willis ad Calc. Tanner.

VICARS *of* CHRISTCHURCH, *ſince the Reformation.*

* Syr William Whit - -	An. Dom. 1577.
John Marſton	
John Imber - -	An. Dom. 1640.
† John Warner - -	An. Dom. 1647.
John Imber, reſtored - -	An. Dom. 1660.
The laſt time John Imber ſubſcribes his name, as Vicar, is	An. Dom. 1671.
Henry Goldwyer - -	An. Dom. 1673.
Edward Bowen - -	An. Dom. 1689.

This gentleman continued to be Vicar till 1748, and was then ſucceeded by

—— Batt, one of the minor Canons of Wincheſter Cathedral.

Charles Moody - -	An. Dom. 1753.

* The title of Sir was formerly given to Prieſts in holy orders, who had not taken their degrees; whilſt that of Maſter was given to thoſe who had commenced in the arts. Fuller's Church Hiſt. book vi. p. 352. Hence our author quaintly ſays, in a marginal note to his Hiſtory, "More Sirs than Knights." In Shakeſpear's "Merry Wives of Windſor," we have a Welſh Parſon, called Sir Hugh Evans. This title ſeems to have been applied to the clergy, nearly as late as the reign of William and Mary; for, in a depoſition in the Exchequer, in a caſe of tithes, the witneſs, ſpeaking of the Curate who he remembered ſtyles himſelf Sir Giles. Sir John Hawkins's Note, in Johnſon and Stevens's edit. Shakeſpear, vol. i. p. 241. Note (3).

† Warner probably ſucceeded Imber, on his ſuſpenſion, in conſequence of refuſing to officiate according to the directory, which, about this time, was, by the authority of the Parliament, ordered to be adopted, in lieu of the liturgy, in our churches. Such divines as would not conform to this new ordinance, were, without ceremony, ſtripped of their preferment, and more tractable clergy appointed in their room. Fuller, in his Church Hiſtory ſub Ann. 1645, gives us the following account of the directory: "The Parliament, intending to aboliſh the liturgie, and loath to leave the land altogether at a loſs, or deformity in "public ſervice, employed the aſſembly in drawing up a model of divine worſhip. Herein no direct form "of prayer, *verbis conceptis*, was preſcribed; no outward or bodily worſhip enjoyned; nor people requyred "in the reſponſals (more than in Amen), to bear a part in the ſervice, but all was left to the diſcretion "of the Miniſter; not enjoyned what, but direct to what purpoſe, he ought to order his devotions, in pub"lic prayer, and adminiſtering ſacraments." On Imber's reſtoration, there ſeems to have been an uncommon degree of generoſity ſhewn towards the late Vicar's clerk; who, being, probably, an old man, the pariſh might have been unwilling to deprive him of the means of ſubſiſtence, and, therefore, made the following decree, viz. "Ordered that the two clearkes ſhall equally divide all profits whatever, that ſhall iſſue, "or be beneficial in any whatſoever." Old Regiſter of Chriſtchurch Church. It is rather ſingular, that the preſent clerk ſhould wear a ſurplice, and read one of the leſſons. It is, however, probable, this cuſtom originated from one Mr. Colgill, being formerly clerk of the church, who had taken Deacon's orders.

James

James Talman - - An. Dom. 1757.
William Jackſon, the preſent Vicar.

In the year 1538, and in the month of September, " Lord Cromwell ſent forth in-
" junctions to all Biſhops, and Curates, throughout the realm, charging them to ſee
" that in every pariſh church the Bible, of the largeſt volume, printed in Engliſh,
" were placed, for men to read on; and that a booke of regiſter were alſo provided,
" and kept in everie pariſh church, wherein ſhall be written every wedding, chriſten-
" ing, and burying, within the ſame pariſh, forever."* Theſe injunctions, though they were intended to operate univerſally, ſeem, notwithſtanding, to have had but a very limited effect, ſince few, if any, country pariſhes adopted, immediately, the regulations which they contained.† This inattention to a practice, which would be attended by general and obvious utility, induced Edward VI. and Elizabeth, at ſeveral periods of her reign, to force pariſhes to the obſervance of Cromwell's injunctions, under certain pecuniary mulcts, in caſe of non-compliance;‡ ſo that, towards the latter end of the 16th century, we find church regiſters in pretty general uſe.

The old regiſter of Chriſtchurch, which, according to the eccleſiaſtical Canon, is of vellum,§ commences in the year 1576, as we learn from the following title—

" The names of all ſuch as were marryed in the pariſhe
" of Chriſtchurche, in the yeare of our Lord God 1576;"

and affords a good example of that accuracy, with which, for a century, theſe uſeful and valuable repoſitories of parochial hiſtory were kept. I extract from it the following curious particulars:

" Chriſtchurch Benefactours
" for ever to be remembered; Anno 1640.
" John Marſton, Vicar, gave to this church one rich herſe cloath, of pluſh.
" Item; one table, wherein the creed is written.
" Ite; two long cuſhions, and two cloathes, all of blue ſilk, in the quier.
" Ite; a veſte cloath, of black ſilke.
" Ite; glazed one window in St. Michaell loft.
" Ite; one ritch coape, A^no. D^ni. 1.6.1.7.

* Stowe's Annals, p. 575. fol. edit. Holling. Chron. ſub Anno 1538. Burnet's Hiſt. Refor. vol. i. col. 167.

† Leland's Itin. vol. vi. pref. p. 2. note (3). ‡ Archæolog. vol. viii. p. 66. et infra.

§ Deinde ut libri ad hunc uſum deſtinati quo tutius reſervari et ad poſteritatis memoriam propagati poſſint, ex pergameno, &c. Eccleſiaſt. Can.

" Henry Pilgrime gave a table of the ten commandments, Anno Dom^i. 1616.
" William Colhill, and Margaret his wife, gave one ſilver plate, Ann. 1617.
" The batchelors benevolance, and the maydes mite, being two cloathes of arras
" at the communion table, Anno Domi. 1617.
" At a freewill offeringe, November the eigh^th. was given £6. and 8*s.* which was
" beſtowed as followth—
" In prim: this booke of records.
" Ite. one booke of common prayer.
" Ite. one greater booke common prayer, gilt.
" Ite. one great paper booke for church records."

Under the year 1604, is the following minute.

" April 14, 1604, Chriſtian Steevens, the wife of Thomas Steevens, was buried
" in childbirth, and buried by women, for ſhe was a papiſhe."

The following extract exemplifies the laudable care taken by our anceſtors, to ſecure the due obſervance of thoſe duties, which baptiſmal ſponſors are ſo apt to forget.

Anno 1651.

" We, whoſe names, or marks, are here ſubſcribed, together with the name of our
" children baptiſed, doe ſolemly proteſt, and promiſe, that if we and our children
" live together, till they come to the age of nine yeares, we will bring, or cauſe our
" children to come to the congregation of Chriſtchurch, before our preſent miniſter,
" Mr. Warner, or his ſucceſſours; there to renew theyr covenant made in baptiſme,
" and to anſwer and give a reaſon of theyr hope, by waye of catechiſme, ſo often as
" the ſayd Mr. Warner, or his ſucceſſors, ſhall require us to doe."

Under the year 1659, this note is inſerted.

" All following, to 1661, and many yeares before, weare marred by Mr. Warner,
" in the preſbytering way."*

The fragments which now remain of Chriſtchurch priory, are but few, and too imperfect to enable one to point out the ichnography of the different buildings it contained. They ſeem, however, to have been compriſed within the plot ſituated to the weſt of the church, and now occupied by the houſe and gardens of Mr. Brander. A

* The ſame Regiſter affords, alſo, ſeveral very curious receipts, or modes of cure, in ſome ſingular caſes of indiſpoſition: they are apparently of the beginning of the 17th century, and couched in the uncouth phraſeology of that time. I forbear, however, to inſert them, from motives of delicacy.

ſmall

ſmall river, called Little Stream, runs to the eaſt and ſouth of this land; on the inner bank of which, a wall appears to have ſtood (encloſing all the convent buildings), ſome ruinous remains of which yet continue. Without this, to the ſouth-eaſt, is a meadow, called Convent Garden, a name that ſufficiently explains the uſe to which it was formerly applied; and in an adjoining field, are the veſtiges of ſeveral ſtews and fiſh-ponds. The lodge of the priory ſeems ſtill to exiſt, in the houſe now occupied by the miller; and as the initials I. D. are diſcernable in ſeveral parts of it, we may conclude, from that circumſtance, and certain peculiarities in the architecture, that it was built during the time when the firſt John Draper was Prior of Chriſtchurch. One other veſtige of this ſociety of religious is to be traced in the name of a walk, on the eaſtern bank of the ſtream above ſpoken of, which is Paradiſe; an appellation now given, improperly, to the river itſelf. This name ſignifies merely an ambulatory,* common to moſt religious houſes, in which the members were wont to walk, and meditate, in thoſe hours which were allotted for exerciſe. Since, however, the gloom of monkery has been diſpelled in our iſland, Paradiſe has preſented a more chearful ſcene to the eye than before; it having been, for many years paſt, the place of recreation for the ſcholars of Chriſtchurch ſchool: a circumſtance, which the partiality it is natural to us to entertain for the ſcenes of our juvenile pleaſures, will excuſe my mentioning; ſince it was here that I paſſed many of thoſe hours of "my careleſs childhood," which are, not without reaſon, eſteemed to be the happieſt.

Hic locus ætatis noſtræ primordia novit,
Annos felices, lætitiæque dies.
Hic locus ingenuis pueriles imbuit annos
Artibus.†——

DESCRIPTION *of* CHRISTCHURCH CHURCH. SAXON ARCHITECTURE. CHURCH PEWS. BELLS. FONT. ROOD LOFT. CHANTRIES. *The* CHANCEL. ALTAR-PIECE. CHAPELS. *St.* MICHAEL'*s* LOFT. SEPULCHRAL INSCRIPTIONS.

THE noble and ancient pile, which is now the pariſh church of Chriſtchurch, appertained formerly, as we have ſeen, to its priory: not but that it ſerved, at the ſame time, the purpoſe of parochial worſhip; the body of the church being appropri-

* Παραδεισος is defined by Heſychius, Τοπος εν τω περιπατοι—

† Alexander Neckham apud Lelandi Scrip. Brit. c. 218. p. 240.

ated

ated to the uſe of the pariſhioners, and the choir, or chancel, reſerved for the Prior and Canons.* At the reformation, however, Henry VIII. incorporated the church-wardens of Chriſtchurch, and made over the church, and its appendages, to them and their ſucceſſors, for the uſe of the pariſh, for ever.

The dimenſions of this curious fabric, as it now ſtands, are as follow.

	Feet.
Length of the northern porch, or great entrance	35
Breadth of the ſame	20
From the weſtern extremity of the church (not including the tower), to the commencement of the tranſept	120
Breadth of northern tranſept	24
Length of ditto	24
Length of the north eaſtern aiſle, from the northern tranſept	100
Length of chancel	70
Breadth of ditto	20
Breadth of the church at the weſtern extremity	60
St. Mary's Chapel, in length	27
Breadth of ditto	27
Length of ſouth-eaſtern aiſle, from the eaſtern extremity to the commencement of the ſouthern tranſept	100
Length of ſouthern tranſept	24
Breadth of ditto	24
Length of the ſouth-weſtern aiſle, from the ſouthern tranſept to the weſtern extremity	120
Breadth of the aiſles	10
Total length of north and ſouth tranſept	104
Breadth of the nave from pillar to pillar	27
Circumference of the great pillars in the body of the church	36 ft. 6 in.
Height of theſe pillars, to the ſpringing of the ribs of the arches, which anciently formed the roof	36
Breadth of the tower	22
Length of ditto	21
Height of ditto	120
Total length of church	311

* The chancel was a place too ſacred for Laics either to ſit or ſtand in during divine ſervice. Ad hæc adjicimus, ne Laici ſtent vel ſedeant inter Clericos in cancello, dum divina ibidem celebrantur. Biſhop Groſthead's Injunctions, in Browne's Append. ad Faſcicul. Rer. expetend. et fugiend. vol. ii. p. 413. London, 1690. fol.

Mea-

Meaſurement of the walls of Chriſtchurch church, on the outſide, following their windings, angles, and receſſes - - - - 1302

It may, perhaps, be ſomewhat difficult to aſcertain the preciſe æra when the earlier parts of this church were built; as there are no authentic details tranſmitted to us of their erection, and as different opinions have been, conſequently, formed on the ſubject. I muſt confeſs, however, I incline moſtly to that, which gives them an antiquity as high as Rufus. We may gather, from the hiſtory of the foundation of the monaſtery, in the Appendix, that nothing of the ancient church was left ſtanding by Flambard, when he commenced his repairs; and, therefore, we cannot ſuppoſe any of the exiſting parts to be the production of an age antecedent to his preſiding over Chriſtchurch convent. On the other hand, the Saxon members (as they are called) of the edifice, have ſo ſtrong and near a reſemblance to ſuch examples of this ſtyle of architecture, as are, indiſputably, of the 11th century, that one cannot, conſiſtently, give them a later date than this.

Eccleſiaſtical ſtructures, much prior to the time we are now ſpeaking of, were, in general, but mean and deſpicable buildings; ſeldom formed of ſtone, and, therefore, liable to ſpeedy decay. Such a one, probably, was the original church of Thuinam, which Flambard demoliſhed, as the ruinous ſtate he found it in nearly demonſtrates; ſince it could not have been built more than three centuries at the time of his raſing it to the ground; the ſecular Canons arriving in England only in the middle of the ſeventh century,* and a long time, probably, intervening, before they could find their way to ſo remote a ſpot as Chriſtchurch.

It will be eaſy, indeed, to ſhew, that, previous to our connection with Normandy, the architecture of England was but rude and incomplete.

The Britons, after being converted to Chriſtianity, diſplayed their architectonic ſkill in wooden churches, built with large ſtakes, or trunks of trees, wattled, and interwoven together in the manner of an hurdle, and covered with thatch.† An edifice of this kind is now (or was lately) exiſting in Eſſex, called Greenſted Church.‡ "The "nave, or body of this church, which renders it ſo remarkable, is entirely compoſed "of the trunks of large trees, ſplit, and roughly hewed on both ſides. They are ſet "upright, and cloſe to each other; being let into a ſill at the bottom, and a plate at "the top, where they are faſtened with wood pins. This was the whole of the origi-"nal fabric, which yet remains entire, though much worn and corroded by time. It

* Rod. Hoſpin. de orig. et progreſſu monachatus imp. fig. 1588.

† Sir Henry Spelman's Concilia, vol. i. p. 4. Will. Malmſ. Antiq. Glaſton. lib. i.

‡ This church was not, indeed, built in the Britiſh times, but in the early Anglo Saxon ages; as its conformation, however, agrees exactly with the mode of building deſcribed above, it may be given as a ſpecimen of Britiſh architecture.

"is

" is 29 feet 9 inches long, 14 feet wide, and 5 feet 6 inches high, on the ſides which " ſupported the primitive roof."* When we read this account of the uſual ſtyle of church building among the Britons, we ſhall not be ſurpriſed at what Bede tells us, of the aſtoniſhment excited, by Ninias erecting one of white ſtone, in the year 432.†

The Saxons appear to have been no way ſuperior to the Britons, as architects, on their converſion to Chriſtianity. Accuſtomed to worſhip their ſavage deities, amid the gloom of groves, or the rude circles of their enormous trilithons, they had no conception of the niceties of architecture, and would be ſome time ere they arrived even at convenience in their eccleſiaſtical ſtructures. Before they reached any degree of elegance in them, ſeveral ages elapſed; and we look in vain for veſtiges of it, before the 10th or 11th centuries.

The chapel, which Edward the Confeſſor conſtructed for himſelf, ſeems to have been but a mean and ordinary building; " Such a place," ſays Hearne, " as one hardly " ſhould ſuſpect ſo great a King would have paid his devotions in."‡

Towards the concluſion, however, of this Monarch's reign, the maſonry of England ſeems to have rapidly improved.

Among the Norman arts and cuſtoms, which a partiality for their manners led Edward to encourage, and adopt, eccleſiaſtical architecture had a place; and the perfection of that ſtyle, which has long ſince been denominated Saxon, but which has other right to the appellation than its having been in uſe here during the Saxon times, begins to appear.

The perfection of the Saxon ſtyle, I have ſaid, was then introduced; becauſe I ſuſpect that the principles of it were known and practiſed, though in a rude way, for ſome time before, in this kingdom.

This conjecture will not appear extraordinary, if we advert to the probable origin of the Saxon ſtyle.

On the irruption of the northern nations, into the various provinces of the Roman empire, the beautiful examples of claſſical architecture, which then exiſted, and the numerous eccleſiaſtical ſtructures, which, ſince the introduction of Chriſtianity, had been built after theſe elegant models, were wrapt, for the moſt part, in one undiſtinguiſhing ruin with other productions of the arts. Thus it happened in our own country. The deſolating invaſion of the Saxons, which nearly exterminated the ancient inhabitants, deſtroyed, at the ſame time, almoſt every veſtige of thoſe arts which

* Works of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. ii. plate 7.

† Bede Eccl. Hiſt. lib. iii. c. 4. p. 169. edit. Wheloc.

‡ Hearne's Curious Diſcourſes, edit. 1775, pref. p. 45. A ſketch of this chapel is prefixed to this edit.

had

had been gradually introduced among the Britons, during the long intercourſe between them and Italy. Architecture ſuffered in common with other things; and moſt of the Roman edifices, and Britiſh ones, built on the Roman plan, were levelled with the duſt.

Fierce, and unlettered, as theſe northern ſavages were, a long ſeries of years elapſed, before they could be brought to abandon the worſhip of their ſanguinary gods, and receive, in its room, the mild religion of Chriſt. Two centuries expired, before the ſalutary converſion could be effected. As ſoon, however, as this change of faith took place, the new converts would naturally forſake the ſcenes of their former abominations, their groves, and piles of ſtones, and begin to erect places of worſhip, where they might perform the ſervices of the religion they had adopted, and celebrate its rites, defended from the inclemencies and variations of the weather. Unacquainted with any mode of regular architecture themſelves, they would naturally turn their eyes to ſuch few remains of the Roman ſtructures, as had happily eſcaped the fury of their devaſtations, and endeavour to erect their own public buildings, in imitation of thoſe which they had before them:—and that they actually did this, is moſt evident. Rude, and barbarous, indeed, was the copy, but, at the ſame time, the leading features of it bore a reſemblance to the original, that could not be miſtaken. Hence aroſe the ſemi-circular arch, and the maſſive pillar; for both of which, they were indebted to the Roman ſtructures that remained. Theſe members, however, which adorned only their magnificent churches, continued, for a long ſeries of years, to be plain and ſimple, as appears from the ancient Saxon delineations now extant (the ſureſt criterion of the ſtate of the arts, at the period of their execution); the arches ornamented, now and then, with double or treble cornices; and the capitals of the columns diſplaying, though but ſparingly, and at times, rudely-carved repreſentations of beaſts, birds, flowers, &c.

In the ſame manner, the Franks, who, at their ſettlement on the Continent, were equally barbarous with our anceſtors, would be equally unable to form any ſyſtem of architecture of their own; and would, therefore, take the examples of Roman maſonry which ſurvived the waſte of war, as their models alſo of imitation in this art.

The origin, then, we ſee, of architecture, both in Normandy and England, was the ſame. The progreſs of it, indeed, in the latter, by no means kept pace with its improvement in the neighbouring kingdom; a circumſtance eaſily to be accounted for, by the inceſſant agitations in which this country was perpetually involved, either from foreign attacks, or inteſtine convulſions, which had a tendency, not barely to impede the arts, but to annihilate them altogether. And hence, it happened, that, during the

Saxon times, but few conſiderable ſtructures were erected in this country; and even theſe, in an ordinary, plain, and unornamented manner. On the other hand, the Franks firſt, and the Normans after them, who had more leiſure, and greater opportunities of improvement, than our anceſtors, ſoon carried a high degree of ornament and magnificence into eccleſiaſtical architecture, and, long before the 8th century, had given a rich variety of ſculpture to their cornices, capitals, architrave, &c. preſerving, at the ſame time, the ſemi-circular form of the arch, and the maſſiveneſs of the pillar, both which, as we have before ſeen, they had borrowed, in common with our anceſtors, from the Romans.

Allowing them the truth of theſe premiſes, we arrive at a pretty accurate rule of aſcertaining the age of ſuch of our early eccleſiaſtical edifices, of which there are no authentic accounts extant. Such of them as are antecedent to the 11th cdntury, will be marked by the plainneſs and ſimplicity of the arches and capitals; while thoſe which are poſterior to the Norman conqueſt, will be richly ornamented with the heterogeneous, but beautiful mixture of ſculptured birds, beaſts, flowers, and groteſques; quatrefoils, lozenges, chevrons, and nebules.

The oldeſt parts of the church we are about to deſcribe, and which, in my opinion, may be attributed to the time of Flambard, will be found, on inſpection, to be the nave, or body of the church, the greater part of the ſouth-weſtern aiſle, and the northern ſemi-tranſept.

The nave is formed by a double row of maſſive ſquare pillars, ornamented with demi-columns. Between theſe pillars are ſemi-circular arches, ſpringing from grouped pilaſters, which are lateral projections from the main pillars. Each of theſe arches has a zig-zag moulding, or cornice; and the ſpace between them, and the ſecond ſtory of arches, is filled up with little triangular indentations, ſuch as would be produced by the preſſure of the point of a trowel, upon a ſoft and yielding ſubſtance. The arches of this ſecond ſtory are alſo ſemi-circular; the capitals of their pillars diſplaying various examples of Saxon feuillage (I uſe the term, to be more intelligible); and the ſhafts of ſome of them ornamented with diamond net-work, chevrons, &c. This ſtory of arches is again ſurmounted by a third; the arches of which are pointed, and have windows in them; round theſe, is a triforium, or pillar.

At the foot of this higheſt tier, the columns of the main pillars terminate; and, from their terminations ſpring the groins of a ſtone roof, that was intended to cover the nave. I ſay intended, becauſe, notwithſtanding the general opinion, that ſuch a thing did actually once exiſt, there are reaſons to think the entire deſign of Flambard was never completed, and the ſtone roof never formed. From the Hiſtory of the foundation of Chriſtchurch priory, we may learn, that this Prelate had not finiſhed his improvements

provements at the time of his being thrown into priſon by Henry I. and, of his two immediate ſucceſſors, Gilbert de Douſgunels, and Peter de Oglandes, the one was too ſhort-lived, and the other too unprincipled, to carry the intended work into execution. Beſides, particular parts of the preſent timber roof have an appearance of antiquity, as high as the time of Rufus: and I have heard two or three excellent judges of theſe matters, declare it as their opinion, that the mitred head, which is to be ſeen in the weſternmoſt part of the ceiling, was coeval with Flambard himſelf, and intended for an actual repreſentation of that Prelate.

The ſouth-weſtern aiſle (called, commonly, the lower walks), and the outſide of the northern tranſept, afford alſo fine examples of the finiſhed Saxon: the ſemi-circular arches, the zig-zag ornaments, and varied capitals of the former; and the elegant eſcallop ornaments, and diamond net-work of the latter, admit no doubt of theſe parts being contemporaneous with the nave of the church.

Were I to give an imaginary icon of this church, in its original ſtate, I ſhould pourtray it exactly cruciform, with a ſquare tower over the croſs, or interſection, formed by the tranſept and the body: and this I ſhould do, from a certainty of this building having experienced many alterations and additions ſince the æra of its erection; from a conviction, that almoſt all the eccleſiaſtical edifices of the ſame age with itſelf, were of a cruciform figure; and from various circumſtances in the building itſelf, that warrant this idea.

The circumſtances I allude to are as follow:

In the firſt place, at the croſs, or interſection, the abutments are ſo ſtrong, as to have every appearance of being formed to ſupport ſome great ſuper-incumbent weight, which could be no other than the tower erected over it.

Secondly—in the inſide of this croſs, three windows, which have been for ages blocked up, and looking towards the eaſt, are, or, at leaſt, were, till recent alterations took place, plainly viſible.

Thirdly—in the roof, over the altar, at the termination of the groins of an arch, is the effigy of an angel, holding in his hand the repreſentation of a church, of a cruciform figure, with a ſquare tower over the croſs; and another angel with a ſimilar repreſentation, in ſtone, is to be met with in the north aiſle, near the ſteps leading into the choir; and as, in many other eccleſiaſtical ſtructures, in an early age, we continually ſee ſculptural decorations of this kind, which were evidently intended to repreſent the edifices they ornament, it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed, that the architect of Chriſtchurch had the like view with reſpect to thoſe which we have mentioned.

Beſides, if any reſpect be due to the authority of tradition, we ſhall find another argument in ſupport of our opinion; ſince it has long been handed down from father to

ſon, and is, at preſent, firmly believed by the inhabitants of Chriſtchurch, that their church originally had a tower in the ſituation I have deſcribed, which, centuries ago, was thrown down, by ſome caſualty no longer remembered.

The pleaſing effect to the eye, which would be produced by the nave of the church (high, long, and narrow, as it is), if it were free and open, is, in a great degree, prevented, by the pews fixed in it, which, toward the weſtern end, riſe ſo high as to ſpoil the perſpective. It is much to be regretted, that this awkward, and incumbring mode of ſeating churches was permitted to ſuperſede the old, ſimple faſhion of plain wooden benches, with which, till the reformation, our places of public worſhip were furniſhed. What particular good effects, it may be aſked, ariſe from it?—One cannot, it muſt be confeſſed, ſee how devotion is to be aſſiſted by the luxury of pews: on the contrary, perhaps, they have rather a tendency to leſſen, than increaſe it, ſince they can ſo commodiouſly conceal the fooleries of levity, and the ſlumbers of indolence. To the antiquarian, indeed, they preſent another objection; as they frequently hide from his view, monumental effigies, and ſepulchral inſcriptions, an inſpection of which might, probably, facilitate his enquiries, and terminate occaſional doubts. Weever, who lived about half a century after the introduction of pews, complains, rather peeviſhly, of them, as ſadly interrupting his reſearches. "Many monuments," ſays he, "are "covered with ſeates, or pewes, made high, and eaſie, for pariſhioners to ſit, or ſleepe "in; a faſhion of no long continuance, and worthy of reformation."*

The chief entrance into the church is through a large porch, at the ſouth-weſtern extremity, apparently of the 14th century. The arches, under which the doors are placed, were, originally, very beautiful, being formed by a variety of mouldings, ſupported by ſlender pillars, elegantly ſhaped, receding inwards, and gradually narrowing the arch. Theſe ſhafts are made of teſtaceous ſtone, found in the Iſle of Purbeck, which, when poliſhed, is extremely handſome. It was long a generally received opinion, and is, even now, thought by ſome, that the ſhafts of the pillars were factitious, and formed from a compoſition, which our anceſtors poſſeſſed the ſecret of rendering as hard and durable as marble. But, on my ſhewing a part of one of them to an intelligent maſon, he aſſured me, it was a natural production, and found in conſiderable quantities in the quarries both of Purbeck, and Petworth, in Surry.

The north-weſtern aiſle, into which we enter from the porch, I take to have been built conſiderably poſterior, in point of time, to the body of the church. There is a ſingularity in this member, which ſtrikes the eye immediately on entering it—I mean the narrowneſs of it, in proportion to its height, and the acuteneſs of the arch in con-

* Weever's Fun. Mon. p. 710. edit. 1631.

ſequence

ſequence thereof. From the ſpringing of the groins, to their interſection in the vaulting, the diſtance is conſiderable; which, as there is not a proportionate width below, forms an arch of what architects call the fourth point, and produces the abovementioned effect.

The tower is a handſome ſquare fabric, meaſuring, from the top of the parapet to the ground, 120 feet. At the weſtern ſide of it, is an arched entrance into the church. On each ſide of this portal, on ſtone eſcutcheons, are the arms of the Montagues, Earls of Saliſbury, by one of whom the tower itſelf ſeems to have been built. We, perhaps, place it about the middle of the 15th century. An age much anterior to this, cannot be aſſigned it, as the arms on one of the ſhields,* ſhew it to have been erected after the two families, of Montague, and Monthermer, were connected, which did not happen till the concluſion of the 14th century; when Sir John Montague, father of the third Earl of Saliſbury, married Margaret, the daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Monthermer, Lord Monthermer, in Eſſex.†

About half way up the tower, under an elegant Gothic niche, or canopy, ſtands the figure of our Saviour, having a crown of thorns on his head, and a croſs in his left hand; the right is raiſed, as if in the act of benediction. His right ſide is alſo marked with a triangular ſcar, intended to repreſent the wound made by the ſoldier's ſpear. Immdediately beneath this image, is a noble Gothic window, meaſuring nearly 30 feet from top to bottom.

This tower contains, towards its ſummit, a melodious ring of eight bells. At the reformation, there were only ſeven here, as appears by Henry's grant of the church, and its contents, to the pariſhioners; a circumſtance which did not matter much to our anceſtors, who did not ſeem to have attained to any perfection in the ſcience of bell-ringing; but to have jingled them indiſcriminately together, without paying any regard to the gradation of ſound; a practice which, Dr. Ducarol tells us, is, even now, common in Normandy.‡

Bells are of very high antiquity, being known to, and uſed by the Romans.§ But they were firſt applied to the uſe of calling the populace to their devotion, by Paulinus, Biſhop of Nola, in Campania, about the year of our Lord 400.‖ They were adopted

* The arms are, quarterly—firſt and fourth, argent, three lozenges, conjoined in feſs, gules, within a border, ſable, for Montague; ſecond and third, or, an eagle diſplayed, vert, beaked, and membered, gules, or Monthermer.

† This appears from the Eſch. Rolls. 23. ed. 3. n. 30. Devon.

‡ Anglo Norman Antiq.

§ Vide Seuton. in Vet. Ang. c. 91.

‖ Spelman's Gloſſ. fol. 98. in Voc. Campania. It was from the diſtrict of Campania that bells received

adopted early in this country, as we may infer, from the manner in which venerable Bede ſpeaks of one, that ſummoned the ſiſters of a nunnery, in Brittany, to prayer.* Turketull, Abbot of Croyland, who died A. D. 875, made a preſent to that abbey, of ſix bells, to all which he gave names; but finding them to be incomplete without a ſeventh, he ordered one larger than the reſt to be made, and called it Gadluc (probably Goodluck); all which together, ſays the hiſtorian, produced ſuch a peal, as had not hitherto been heard in England.†

The pious benevolence, alſo, of St. Athelwold, and St. Dunſtan, ſhould not be paſſed over; who condeſcended to be the fabricators themſelves of certain bells, which they preſented to the monaſtery of Abingdon.‡

Two of the Chriſtchurch bells, the fifth and ſixth, are of conſiderable antiquity. Tradition, and the appellation by which they are known, give them to the Saxon times;§ but this opinion, which is an erroneous one, has ariſen, I preſume, from two curious legends, in an old character, regularly ſuppoſed to be Saxon, which are to be found encircling the crown of theſe bells. I have, however, minutely examined the ſhape of the letters which compoſe theſe lines, and find them not of the Saxon alphabet, but of the large Gothic, which was much in uſe from the 14th to the 16th century. I ſuſpect they are of the age of Henry V.

The ſixth bell has the following monkiſh diſtich around its crown:

Aſſiſ. feſtivuſ. peſtes. piuſ. ut. fugat. agnuſ.
Mor. Auguſtinuſ. nec. dum. reſonat. preco. magnuſ.

The fifth bell has this:

Sit. nobiſ. omen. Touzunes. cum. ſit. tibi. nomen.
Virtuſ. campane. faciat. noſ. vivere. ſane.

ed their name. Res vetus, novum nomen; quod Paulinus, Epiſcopus Nolæ, civitatis in Campaniâ, Hieronymi ætate, primus in eccleſiâ ſuâ tintinnabula in pios uſus tranſtulerit. Aniſworth.

* This was in the year 680. He calls it cluzzan. lib. iv. c. 23. p. 325. edit. Wheloc.

† Ingulphus, p. 889.

‡ Mon. Ang. vol. i. p. 104. Fecit etiam (Athelwold) duas campanas propriis manibus, ut dicitur, quas in hac domo poſuit, cum aliis daubus majoribus, quas etiam beatus Dunſtanus propriis manibus feciſſe perhibetur. Preterea fecit vir venerabilis Athelwoldus, quandam rotam tintinabulis plenam, quam auream nuncupavit; propter laminas ipſius deauratas, quam in feſtivis diebus ad majoris excitationem devotionis redeundo volvi conſtituit.

§ They are called the Two Saxon Bells.

The

The former diſtich, as it ſtands at preſent, is perfectly inexplicable; and I had, for a conſiderable time, vainly endeavoured to enucleate it; when that venerable antiquarian, and excellent man, the Rev. Samuel Pegge, obligingly ſuggeſted to me, that the word *aſſis* was, moſt probably, a miſtake of the ignorant bell-founder, who ſhould have made it *aſſit*; i. e. *adſit*. This ſlight alteration, will clear up the obſcurity of the inſcription, which, if put in a proper Engliſh dreſs, would, in my opinion, convey the following idea:

> Our bleſſed Saviour *(agnus dei)* firſt came, that he might drive away evil. After him, St. Auguſtine *(Auguſtinus*)* did the ſame: and now the great bell *(preco magnus)* produces this bleſſed effect.

This interpretation will be better underſtood, when we ſpeak below, of the wonderful efficacy which the Roman Catholics attributed to their church bells.

The ſecond inſcription may be Engliſhed thus:

> Be propitious to us, O! Bell, whoſe name is Tonzunes.† The powers which thou poſſeſſeſt, will enable us to live in ſafety.

It

* It is to be remembered this Saint was the founder of the order of Canons placed at Chriſtchurch.

† Touzeuns; an old French word, quaſi *all of us*; i. e. united, harmonious:—not an ill-imagined name for a bell. On ſhewing theſe two inſcriptions to a learned and reſpectable French gentleman, who deſerved a better fate, than to be driven, in the decline of life, from his country and poſſeſſions, by the butchering principle of the preſent Gallic legiſlators, he favoured me with the following obſervations on them:—Prioris inſcriptionis Senſus mihi obſcrurior videtur, et, ut benè intelligeretur, neceſſe eſſet ut circumſtantia quædam ad locum, ad tempus, ad religioſum fortè ordinem pertinentia cognoſcerentur. Interea hæc eſſe mihi videtur genuina conſtructio; ſimul et punctuatio primi verſû.

Aſſis feſtivus peſtes pius, ut fugat agnus,

quoad ſecundum verſum, nullum mihi ſenſum præ ſe ferre videtur. Verbum penultimum, *preco*, non novi ſic ſcriptum, benè vero *præco*. Sed tum penultima ſyllaba producitur, dum brevis eſt in verſu citato. Itaque de illo fiat lux.

Quoad ſecundum diſtichum, planiorem ſenſum exhibere mihi videtur; et ſic ego explanarem et punctuarem.

Sit nobis omen Touzeuns, cum ſit tibi nomen:
Virtus Campanæ faciat nos vivere ſanè.

In

It is aſtoniſhing to what abſurdities ſuperſtition will carry the human mind. Among the variety of them, which all falſe religions, and the corruptions of the true one diſplay, there is, perhaps, none more impiouſly ridiculous, than the baptiſm of church bells, which was common for ages in this country, and is even now practiſed among the Roman Catholics.

The prieſt, on theſe occaſions, receiving the inſtrument at the baptiſtery, or font, read over it the prayers cuſtomary to be recited on the initiation of an infant; ſprinkled it with holy water; gave it the name it was to receive; and, finally, pronounced upon it a ſolemn benediction.* The preſent mode of performing this ceremony is rather different.

" The prieſt," ſays Lord Kames, " aſſiſted by ſome of his brethren, mumbles over " ſome prayers, and ſprinkles the outſide with holy water, while they waſh the inſide " with the ſame precious liquor. The prieſt next draws ſeven croſſes on the outſide, " and four on the inſide, with conſecrated oil. Then a cenſer, full of frankincenſe, " is put under the bell, to ſmoke it; and the whole concludes with a prayer."†

The bell, thus named and exorciſed, was eſteemed to be endued with great powers. Its uſes, and faculties, were ſix in number, which are thus enumerated, and tranſlated by Fuller :

Funera plango;	Men's deaths I tell By doleful Knell.
Fulgura / Fulmina } frango;	Lightning and Thunder I break aſunder.
Sabbata pango;	On Sabbath, all To church I call.
Excito lentos;	The ſleepy head I raiſe from bed.

In his duobus verſibus nullam aliam difficultatem reperio, quam veram verbi, iſtius *Touzeuns* ſignificationem, quam ego neſcire prorſus fateor. Auguror tantum illud nomen præ ſe ferre debere aliquid *fauſti* et boni *augurii:* verbi gratiâ, *harmonia, concordia* fortè per hoc verbum intelligitur, aut *ſalubritas, ſanitas,* &c. quo poſito, res clara planè et dilucida erit, ad enucleandum verum diſtichi hujus ſenſum.

* Du Freſne in Verb. Campanas Baptizari. Gloſſ. tom. i.

† Sketches of Man, vol. iv. p. 381. Bells ſeem to have retained a great affection for the church in which they had received this baptiſmal right. Giraldus Cambrenſis tells us a wonderful ſtory of a bell, which, having been brought from its original church, and placed in a diſtant ſituation, uſed frequently, in the courſe of the night, to take a trip to its old place of reſidence, unleſs it were exorciſed by its keeper in the evening, and ſecured with a chain, or rope. It was an *Iriſh* bell. Vide Topog. Hibern. apud Camdeni Scrip. c. 33. p. 729.

Diſſipo

Diſſipo ventos; { The winds ſo fierce / I doe diſperſe.

Paco cruentos; { Men's cruel rage / I doe aſſwage.

Our eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian, however, quaintly obſerves, that the frequent firing of abbey churches, by lightning, confuteth the ſecond proud motto. For, it plainly appears, that theſe ſteeples, though quilted with bells almoſt cap-a-pe, were not a proof againſt the ſword of God's lightning. Yea, generally, when the heavens in tempeſt did ſtrike fire, the ſteeples of abbies proved often their tinder.*

Ignorance, and credulity, gradually multiplied the uſes which ſuperſtition had at firſt affixed to church bells. It became, at length, a received opinion, that the tolling of a knell,† at the time of diſſolution, rendered the pains of death leſs acute than they would otherwiſe be; and that a few ſtrokes, after the ſeparation of ſoul and body, afforded a ſafe and expeditious journey to the departed ſpirit, to its place of deſtination. Hence aroſe a ſource of lucre to thoſe who had the care of church bells, in the fees which were paid for the ringing of theſe knells. They were, at firſt, voluntary on the part of the deceaſed's relations, and depended much on the degree of piety and affection in the ſurviving kindred. In after times, they became arbitrary exactions on the part of the clerks; but, towards the cloſe of the 15th century, moſt pariſhes had formed regulations for limiting this deſcription of fees, and thereby preventing parochial diſſentions.

In a MS. belonging to that able and elaborate antiquarian, Mr. Strutt, of the early part of Henry I.'s reign, the following limitations of knell fees occur:

" Alſo as it happeth oftene tymes that ther falleth diſcencione, and debate, be-
" twene the pariſhens, and the pariſhe clerkes, for ryngyng of knylles, and pitt
" making (digging of graves): therefore we will that what man, or woman, that
" wille have the great belle rong for a knyll, ſhall pay to the chirche wardeyns 4*s.*
" whereof the clerkes to have for the ryngyng 12*d.* and the profites of knylles of alle
" the other four belles to be to the uſe and profite of the clerkes; that is to ſey, for
" the ſecunde belle 2*s.* for the thirde belle 12*d.* for the fourthe 8*d.* and for the fyfth
" belle 2*d.*—And alſo yf mane, or woman wylle have alle the belles ronge at dirige,

* Fuller's Church Hiſt. book vi. p. 301.

† Cnell, Knell, Sonitus Campanarum; maximè tamen Campanarum, quibus aliquem jamjam moriturum aut mortuum eſſe ſignificatur. Lye's Jun. Etymon. Ang. in Verb.

" and at maſſe, at the burying of any perſonne, monthes minde, or yeres minde, ſhall " pay the clerkes 2*s.*"*

The following is another memorandum of the ſame ſort with the foregoing, made " the 25th of November, the yere of our Lorde Gode 1526, the 17 yere of " Hen. 8th by the churche wardens for the pariſh of Wolchurch," ſettling the prices for ringing the bells——

" Fyrſte, for the leſte (leaſt) belle to rynge the ſpace of one ower, for man " woman or chylde, 0*s.* 4*d.*—Item, the ſeconde belle to ringe one ower, 0*s.* 6*d.*— " Item the thyrde belle to rynge one ower, 0*s.* 8*d.*—Item whate perſone wyll have " the thirde to ringe 6 owrys before none, or after none, with the three ſmallyſte " belles to rynge at dyryge and maſſe, to pay 3*s.* 4*d.*—Item, whate perſone wyll have " the fourthe belle to ryng 6 owrys before none or after none, with the four ſmalleſte " belles at dyryge and maſſe, to pay 5*s.* 0*d.*—Item whate perſone wyll have the 5th " bell, whyche is the greateſt bell, to rynge 6 owrys by fore none or after none, " wyth alle the belles to rynge at dyryge and maſſe, ſhall pay 6*s.* 8*d.* and the ſextone " to have for the ſame greate bell, fyndynge all the ryngers 6*s.* 8*d.*—Item, the ſextone " to fynde the roope for the ſame, and alſo the bawdricks for the ſame bell, at hys " owen coſte and charge. Alſo hyt ys agreed the ſame the clarke have all the vaun- " tage of the 4 belles, and he to fynde both bawdryches and ropes for the 4 ſeyd " belles.—Item the clerke to have all the vauntage to hymeſelfe of ryngynge of the " belles, for yerely obytes; and yerely myndes.—Item, the clerke to have for toll- " ynge of the paſſynge belle, for manne, womanne, or childes, if it be in the day " 0*s.* 4*d.*—Item, if it be in the night, for the ſame 0*s.* 8*d.*"†

Towards the weſtern end of the nave, on the right hand ſide, ſtands the only remaining part of an ancient font; the excavation for immerſion, which is deep and capacious, octangular,‡ and ornamented with rude traceries on its ſeveral panes; all

* Horda Angel Cynnan. v. iii. p. 171. † Idem, p. 172.

‡ This was a favourite form for fonts; and recommended by St. Ambroſe in the following lines, which were engraven over the font of St. Tecla, at Milan:

Octachorum ſantos templum ſurrexit in uſus.
Octagonus fons eſt, munere dignus eo.
Hoc numero decuit ſacri baptiſmatis aulam
Surgere, quo populis vera ſalus rediit
Luce reſurgentis Chriſti, qui clauſtra reſolvit
Mortis, et a tumulis ſuſcitet exanimes.

Gruter, p. 1166. Ciampini, P. 2. p. 22. Archæolog. v. x. p. 199.

ſigns

ſigns of high antiquity. The cavities are ſtill viſible, of the hinges and lock of the maſſive cover which ſecured the conſecrated element from profanation; a precaution expreſsly directed to be obſerved, by an eccleſiaſtical Canon of Archbiſhop Edmund.* Conſiderable violence ſeems to have been exerted in the mutilation of this piece of antiquity. No pains, indeed, have been ſpared to deface the numerous elegant productions of antique ſculpture with which Chriſtchurch was originally ornamented; and, what with the miſapplied zeal of Henry's commiſſioners, the barbarous injunctions of his ſon Edward,† and the furious fanaticiſm of the Oliverians, but few and imperfect examples of it now remain. Tradition tells us, a banditti of the laſt mentioned ragamuffins were, for a conſiderable time, in Chriſtchurch, and its neighbourhood; and that, while they continued there, its noble church was converted into ſtables for their horſes.

At the eaſtern end of the nave, previous to the late judicious and elegant alterations, the ſtone ſcreen, or jube, was to be ſeen, which ſeparated the choir from the body of the church. Over this was a rood-loft, the ſteps of which (contrived within the abutments of the arch, on the left ſide) ſtill remain. In this loft was placed the rood, or figure of our Saviour on the croſs, generally accompanied by the figures of the Virgin Mary on the right hand, and St. John on the left, and ſo elevated, as to be conſpicuous to the whole church.‡ Some few of theſe rood-lofts are to be ſeen in England even yet; but by far the greater part of them were torn down by the faſtidious reformers in the 16th century, who could not forgive the ſuperſtitious uſes to which they had been applied.

The northern ſemi-tranſept is, as I have ſaid before, one of the moſt ancient members of the church. It has, however, experienced many alterations and additions. Of the latter, two little chantries, or oratories, in a rich ſtile of Gothic architecture, are inſtances. They adjoin each other, and appear to have been erected at the ſame time: probably by one of the Earls of Saliſbury, and his lady, as the pavement within, and about them, has been formed with ſquare tiles, glazed, and ornamented with the arms of this family. In theſe oratories, the capitals of the pillars are extremely various, and pleaſing; and one in particular, of rather an uncommon nature, being formed by a group of twelve heads, intended, doubtleſs, to repreſent thoſe of the twelve Apoſtles.

* Guil. Lyndewood's Provinc. lib. iii. tit. 25. p. 247.

† Edward VI. by his ſtatutes 4 and 5. c. 10. enjoins "all images in churches, of ſtone, timber, or "earth, graven, carved, or painted, to be defaced, and deſtroyed."

‡ Ducarol's Ang. Norm. Antiq. p. 100. Gent. Mag. vol. lvi. p. 320.

In the front of theſe chantries, till within two years, ſtood an altar of a demi-octagonal form, attached to the wall; before which, probably, ſome of the Canons were formerly employed, in ſinging diurnal maſſes, for the repoſe of the founders' ſouls.

It is aſtoniſhing to what a degree chantries had multiplied at the diſſolution; in St. Paul's church alone, there were no leſs than 47 of them;* and I ſuſpect the church we are now deſcribing had its full complement, ſince there are ſeveral little chapels in it, which, from their receptacles for holy water, and other circumſtances, appear to have been chantries.

Edward III. whoſe ſagacity foreſaw that the ſuperſtition of the times would gradually throw the whole property of the realm into the hands of churchmen, unleſs ſome method were adopted to prevent it, paſſed the ſtatute of Mortmain, to limit, as much as poſſible, bequeſts and transfers of property to the church. By this act, founders of chantries were obliged to ſolicit a licence from the King, to carry their purpoſe into execution; a requiſition that was ſeldom refuſed: which compliance the mannerly devotion of thoſe times (as Fuller expreſſes it) rewarded, "by the chan-"tery prieſts, whoſoever their founders were, praying firſt for the good eſtate of that "King living, and his ſoul after death, who firſt granted leaſe and licenſe for that "foundation."†

In the chantry neareſt to the north-eaſtern aiſle, ſtands another curious remain of antiquity—an altar monument; on which recline, at full length, the effigies of a Knight, and his lady, formed of alabaſter. It formerly ſtood in the front of the northern ſemi-tranſept; but was removed from its old ſituation in the month of April, 1791, to make room for the erection of ſeats to accommodate the numerous children of the Sunday ſchools, which, through the laudable pains of the Vicar, and certain gentlemen of Chriſtchurch, have of late been inſtituted in that town.

Round the verge of this monument, appears to have been a fillet of braſs, notifying, probably, the perſonages who repoſed beneath it: a ſource of information we cannot but regret the loſs of, as nothing but a vague tradition now remains to throw any light on their hiſtory. The Knight is in complete armour: around his neck is the collar of S. S.‡ and his feet, which are armed with ſpurs, reſt on the mutilated body of a lion couchant. The effigy of the lady is ſtretched on his left ſide. She is attired in the mitred head-dreſs, and cloſe garb, of the 15th century. The tomb, and its figures,

* Fuller's Church Hiſt. b. vi. p. 351. † Fuller's Hiſtory of Abbeys, b. vi. p. 352.

‡ The collar of S. S. is a part of the ſtate dreſs of a Knight of the Garter. This order was inſtituted by Edward III. in honour of the Counteſs of Saliſbury; and Mr. Warton ſuppoſes, with great probability, that this fantaſtic decoration was an alluſion to her name. Warton's Hiſt. Eng. Poetry, vol. i. p. 252.

have

have been conſiderably injured by the tooth of time, the zeal of Iconoclaſts, and the credulity of thoſe who imagined the alabaſter to be a good Iſcarotic.

Tradition tells us, the perſons repreſented by theſe effigies, were, a Knight, by the name of Chidiock, and his lady; the former of whom periſhed in one of the bloody battles, fought during the fatal feuds between the York and Lancaſter houſes. There is ſome probability in this ſtory, as the family of Chidiock was actually a reſpectable and flouriſhing one, in the neighbouring county of Dorſet, at that time.

They received their name from a manor near Bridport, whereon they anciently dwelt, as Leland ſays, " in a caſtell, or faire houſe, that from Chydiok came to greate " Arundelle in partition."*

I ſubjoin Hutchins's pedigree of this family; at the ſame time confeſſing myſelf unable to point from among them the Knight whoſe bones reſt in the church of Twyneham.

John Gervaſe = ...
|
John Gervaſe al. Chidiock = ...
|
Sir John Chidiock ob. 39. E. 3d. = Iſabella Daughter of Robt. Fitzpain.
Sir Jon. Chidiock ob. 11th. R. 2nd. = Joan Dr. and Heir of Sr. John St. Loe
| Kt. ob. 1. H. 6th.
Sir Jon. Chidiock ob. 3d. or 13th. H. 5. = Eleanor Dr. of Ivo Fitzwarin, ob. 12. H. 6.
Sir John Chidiock ob. 28. H. 6th. = Catharine Dr. of Rrldh Lumley, ob.
| 1. E. 4th.
{1 Margaret = Sir Wm. Stourton.
{2 Kathraine = 1 William Stafford.
= 2 Sir John Arundel.

Arms of the Family.

Gules, an eſcutcheon and an oile of martlets, argent.†

The chancel, or choir, which was appropriated to the uſe of the Canons, is in good preſervation, wainſcotted with oak, exhibiting many ſpecimens of excellent carved work. A faſcia, or fillet of grapes and vine leaves, which runs along the ſummit of the wainſcotting, is particularly curious.

* Itin. v. vi. p. 511.

† Hutchins's Hiſt. of Dorſet. v. i. p. 326.

The

The ancient ſtalls are 36 in number, fifteen on each ſide, and ſix at the weſt end. Two of the latter, one on the right hand, and the other on the left, immediately on entering the choir, have carved canopies. The former was intended to receive the Prior, the latter, the Sub-Prior. There is alſo a third, of the ſame deſcription, at the eaſt end of the ſouthernmoſt row, deſigned for the uſe of the lector, or reader.

Below the ſtalls are as many armed ſeats. The benches of both theſe, and the ſtalls, turn up, and exhibit a ſtrange ſeries of ſatyrical, groteſque, and indecent figures. Two ſpecimens of the firſt occur on the right ſide of the choir. They are repreſentations of the carved arms of two of the ſtalls. To underſtand the ſatire they were intended to convey, it may be neceſſary to advert to the times when they were executed.

The influx of riches which ſuperſtition continually poured upon the monaſtic orders, had gradually relaxed their virtue, deſtroyed their morals, and rendered them dead to all the concerns of religion. Luxury, and impurity, characterized the convent in the 12th and 13th centuries; and the intereſts of popery itſelf, ſeemed in danger of being ſhaken, by the indolence and careleſſneſs of thoſe who had been hitherto its chief ſupporters. This inattention on the part of the Monks, induced the Popes to inſtitute, in the beginning of the 13th century, certain other religious orders, which, being founded on the expreſs principle, of neither acquiring, nor attaining any fixed poſſeſſions, might be more alive to the intereſts of their ſpiritual patron; and by the example of rigid manners which they ſhould exhibit, and the force of perſevering prayer, and continual preaching, might check the growth of hereſies, which about that period began to unfold themſelves in the church.

Theſe orders were the mendicant Friars, conſiſting of the four following: the Dominican order, the Franciſcan, the Carmelite, and the Auguſtine; eſtabliſhed in 1215, but regulated by Gregory X. in the year 1272.*

The attention of theſe new auxiliaries of popery, to the purpoſes of their inſtitution, was ſoon rewarded by ample ſucceſs. The Monks now no longer experienced that veneration which had before been ſhewn them. The reſpect and confidence of the Laity, were transferred to the Friars. Privileges of various kinds were heaped upon them. Magnificent ſtructures were erected to receive them. And not only the affairs of conſcience, but the moſt important concerns of government were committed to their adminiſtration.†

The diſtinguiſhed honours and privileges which thus adorned the mendicant orders, could not be otherwiſe than diſguſting, in the higheſt degree, to the other eccleſiaſtics

* Vide Moſheim's Eccleſiaſt. Hiſt. v. iii. p. 193. † Vide Hiſt. Eng. Poet. v. i. p. 293.

in

in the realm, both ſecular and conventual.* And, in fact, they become exceedingly odious: but as the latter body did not poſſeſs a ſtock of erudition ſufficiently large to confute their novel doctrines, or manage the pen of controverſy againſt them, they were compelled to wield the meaner weapons of abuſe and ridicule, and endeavour to ſupport their own declining popularity, by public repreſentations of the ambition, cunning, and hypocriſy of their adverſaries.

On this principle we may account for the many extraordinary pieces of ſculpture in our old conventual churches, where the cowl appears to be ſatirized in the ſevereſt manner. In theſe inſtances, we may reſt aſſured the upſtart order of Friars was pointed at; one means which the monks adopted of revenging themſelves on opponents, they could not in any other manner contend with.

The pieces of carved work mentioned above, are of this deſcription: In the one a Friar is repreſented, under the emblem of a fox (with a cock for his clerk), preaching to a ſet of geeſe, who, unconſcious of the fallacy, are greedily liſtening to his deceitful words. In the other, a zany (which is intended to repreſent the people at large), whilſt he turns his back upon a diſh of porridge, has it licked up from him, by a rat (under which form we again recognize the Friar), who takes this opportunity of committing the theft.†

The ceiling of the chancel is extremely elegant, the ribs of the arches croſſing it in many pleaſing figures. The boſſes at theſe croſſings are all ornamented with ſmall buſts, in various dreſſes, which, as they are painted in their proper colours, may give the antiquary ſome inſight into the faſhions of the 13th or 14th century.

In the chancel are the two following inſcriptions, on flat ſtones:

To the ſacred ſpirit and memorie of Henrie Haſtinges, Sonne to Sir George Haſtinges and the Lady Alice his wife buried the 24 of July 1618.

* "Before we take our farewell of Fryars (ſays Fuller) know there was a deadlie antipathie betwixt them "and pariſh Prieſts; for the former ſlighted the latter, as good alone to take tithes, and, like hackney "poſt horſes, onely to run the ſtage in the maſſe booke, *Secundum uſum Sarum*, ignorant, and unable to "preach. Wherefore, the Friars, when invading the pulpit, would not ſay to the Parſon, By your leave, "Sir, but, proudly preſuming on their papal privileges, aſſumed it to themſelves, as forfeited to them, for "the Parſon's want of ſkill, or will to make uſe of it.—Monks alſo hated Fryars at their hearts; be-"cauſe their activity, and pragmaticalneſſe made Monks, be held as idle and uſeleſs, yea, as meer cyphers, "whilſt themſelves were the only figures of reckoning and account in the church." Fuller's Hiſt. of Abbeys, b. vi. p. 275.

† Under one of the ſeats on the north ſide of the chancel, is another inſtance of this ſatire—a baboon with a cowl on his head, repoſing on a pillow, and exhibiting an enormous ſwollen paunch.

I liv'd

I liv'd and by ſhort life this gaine did win
I died before I knew what was to ſinn.

J. R.

To the ſacred ſpirit and memorie of Elizabeth the Wife of Mr. Henrie Tulſe of Henton, who was buried the 27th of April 1632.

Death hath diſſolv'd her and gave both parts reſt
Her Body ſleeps her Soule in Chriſte is bleſt.

The aſcent to the high altar is by four ſteps; on the uppermoſt of which a large flat ſtone has the following inſcription, in Gothic letters, on the end that is viſible:

Baldewin fili Willi. Comitis Devonie.*

This ſtone reſts on the crown of the arch of a chapel, or crypt, immediately under the high altar. There is reaſon to ſuppoſe, from the ſituation of the monumental ſtone, that the body of Baldwin was depoſited in this ſubterraneous edifice, which he probably built for the burying place of himſelf and family. Maſſes, and other offices, were certainly celebrated occaſionally in it, ſince the arcade, or receptacle for holy water, ſtill continues, and veſtiges of an altar may yet be diſcerned.

We come now to ſpeak of the greateſt ornament of Chriſtchurch church; an elegant little chapel, ſtanding on the north ſide of the high altar, built by Margaret, Counteſs of Saliſbury, for her burial place.

Its arches, and ornaments, are in the moſt ſuperb ſtile of that rich Gothic architecture which flouriſhed in the reign of Henry VII. and whether we conſider the nicety of the ſculpture, or the elegance of the decorations in this chapel, we may pronounce it to be as beautiful and magnificent an edifice, as any of the ſame kind in the kingdom. Its ſculptural ornaments, indeed, are ſo exquiſitely moulded, that many have doubted whether it were poſſible for the chiſſel to produce ſuch minute beauties as are here heaped together, and have been inclined to conſider the whole as compoſition: but I am informed by an intelligent architect, who has carefully conſidered the material and

* This was the ſecond Baldwin de Redvers, who died 1ſt September, 1216. Vide Sir R. Worſley's Hiſt. Iſle of Wight.

execution

execution of it, that the one is a ſtone, found at Caen, in Normandy, and the other the actual performance of ſkilful maſons.

This chapel ſtands on highly-ornamented hexagonal pilaſters; having two fronts, one facing the north-eaſtern aiſle, from whence it is to be aſcended by a flight of ſteps, and another more ſuperb one towards the altar, from whence alſo there is an entrance into it by an arched doorway.

The fretted ceiling in the inſide, is ramified, and interſected, in the moſt beautiful manner, ſimilar to that in the chapel of King's College, Cambridge. In the centre of this ceiling, within a circle (the emblem of eternity), is a ſculptural repreſentation of the Holy Trinity, with the Counteſs kneeling before God the Father: a number of cherubim heads and wings ſurmount this ornament. At the eaſtern extremity are the Montacute arms, having ſupporters, and this motto,

Spes mea in Deo eſt,

and under them appears a ſhield with the *quinque ſtigmata*, or five wounds of Chriſt, emboſſed upon it; a common ornament in Roman Catholic churches.

The arms, and other decorations of this architectural curioſity, have been wilfully defaced, and great pains evidently taken in the barbarous work. For this cruel inſult on the arts, we are obliged, it ſeems, to the commiſſioners ſent by Lord Cromwell, in Henry VIII.'s time, to take an account of the poſſeſſions of Chriſtchurch priory, who thus confeſs the ſacrilegious deed, in a letter written to their employer, after the fact was committed.

" In the church we found a chaple and monument curiouſly made of Cane ſtone, " perperyed by the late mother of Renold Pole for herre buriall, which we have " cauſyd to be defacyd, and all the armys and badgis clerely to be delete."*

The remarkable perſonage, who erected the chapel we have been deſcribing, was Margaret, Counteſs of Saliſbury, grand-daughter of the famous Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, commonly called the King Maker, and daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV.† She was born at Farley Caſtle, near Bath, about the year 1471,‡ and married Sir Richard Pole, a gentleman of Wales. By him ſhe had offspring two ſons, Cardinal Reginald Pole, the laſt catholic Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Henry Pole, Lord Montagu, who underwent the ſame puniſhment with his mother, and for the like offence.§

* Bib. Cotton. Brit. Muſ. Cleopatra, 4.
† Collins's Peer. vol. ii. p. 196.
‡ Antiquar. Repert. vol. iv. p. 240.
§ Colins ut ſupra.

This illuſtrious lady, whoſe only crime ſeems to have been a ſteady attachment to the Roman Catholic religion (if, indeed, it can be deemed a crime in her, to have adhered firmly to thoſe principles of faith which ſhe had imbibed in early infancy), was attainted of treaſon in the bloody Parliament of 1539, for holding a correſpondence with her ſon, the Cardinal, who had thrown himſelf under the protection of the Roman Pontiff.

Though the charges againſt Margaret ſeem to have been paltry, and the proofs urged in ſupport of them extremely ambiguous; yet ſhe was condemned by the ſanguinary jealouſy of the King, and the ſubmiſſive ſervility of the times, without being permitted to make any defence. Two years ſhe remained under ſentence of death, before the execution took place. The high ſpirit of Margaret, however, was not to be broken by her misfortunes—though bending under the weight of 70 years, ſhe endured the inconveniencies of impriſonment without complaint. When the hour of her execution arrived, ſhe behaved with a dignity becoming the royal blood that flowed in her veins. Walking majeſtically to the fatal block, ſhe ſtood erect, and baring her head, diſcovered her locks, which were now ſilvered with age. The executioner then deſired that ſhe would place her neck, as was uſual with criminals, on the block.—"No," replied our heroine; "ſuch is the cuſtom of traitors, but Margaret is no traitor. If my head muſt be taken off, it ſhall never be ſaid I ſtooped to have it done." And, perſiſting in her reſolution, the executioner was obliged to decapitate her as ſhe ſtood; which he was not able to effect, till after repeated attempts.*

What became of the remains of the unfortunate Margaret; whether they were interred, or not, in the chapel at Chriſtchurch, I cannot inform the reader.†

The altar piece is a curious remain of antiquity, coeval, in my opinion, with Flambard. It muſt, indeed, have been executed in an age when ſculpture was at a low ebb, ſince the figures which it contains, are finiſhed in a rude and inſipid ſtyle, devoid of all elegance, proportion, and expreſſion. The habits, too, of the different perſonages repreſented, agree with the faſhions of the Anglo Norman age. And, as it was common in thoſe days, at the dedication of a church, to introduce, if poſſible, in the altar piece, the figure, and legend of the patron ſaint, what ſubject could the architect pitch upon more proper to adorn the high altar of a church dedicated to our Saviour, than a ſculpture containing the hiſtory of his birth?

The lower compartment of the altar has three figures, in as many ſeparate niches;

* Life and Reign of King Hen. VIII. apud Kennet, vol. ii. p. 219. 227.

† I ſhould rather apprehend they were not depoſited at Chriſtchurch, from the commiſſioners' letter before recited, unleſs, indeed, the ceremony were performed privately.

the

the one on the left hand is David playing on a harp; that on the right is Solomon, ſitting in a muſing attitude, to denote his wiſdom; in the middle is Jeſſe, in a recumbent poſture, and ſupporting his head with his right hand. From his loins ſprings the ſtem of a tree, crowned with foliage, which ſupports a piece of ſculpture repreſenting the nativity of Chriſt. Here we ſee again the Virgin ſeated, with the child Jeſus in her lap; to whom one of the wiſe men is offering a cup, with a cover, or lid to it, like a plain tankard. Behind him ſtand two of his companions, with gifts in their hands alſo; while Joſeph is to be ſeen on the left, in a poſture of admiration. Above the Virgin, the projecting heads of an ox, and aſs, point out the circumſtance of our Lord's birth-place. Theſe are again ſurmounted by ſhepherds, and ſheep, in high relief; the former looking upwards to a group of angels, immediately over whom God the Father, decorated with wings, extends his arms. Excluſive of theſe figures (moſt of which are mutilated) there are two and thirty ſmaller ones, of different ſaints, placed in regular correſponding niches, which any one, well ſkilled in the Romiſh calendar, might identify, from the attributes, or emblems they all individually bear. Nine larger niches are now deſtitute of the images that formerly ornamented them; though, from the appearance of faſtenings which remain, it is evident they were not always empty.

Towards the bottom of this altar piece, are two ſmall doors, which, till within theſe few years, opened upon a large ſurbaſt arch, formed behind the altar, for the accommodation of the Prieſts, who occaſionally retired thither, to change their veſtments; to bring out, at proper opportunities, their relics, and miraculous blood; and to exerciſe the other juggles of their profeſſion.*

Behind

* It may be ſeen in Fuller, Burnet, &c. how groſsly the ignorant Laity were impoſed upon by the impoſitions of the Prieſts, previous to the reformation. Among their other deceits, the impious trick of producing the blood of ſome animal, in a phial (which was ſo formed as to give the contents a different appearance occaſionally), and ſhewing it to the credulous multitude as the blood of our bleſſed Lord, was common in many monkiſh ſocieties. Hailes abby, in Glouceſterſhire, practiſed an impoſture ſomewhat ſimilar to this; though the populace were made to believe, the blood exhibited there was actually ſhed from the body of Chriſt. The following is a curious account of it, and the privileges annexed to the abby that poſſeſſed it: "The yere of our Lorde M.CCLXX. Edmond the nobyll Erle of Cornvale brought a porcyon of pre-
" cyous blode of Cryſte Jheſu that he ſhedde for mankynde upon the croſſe unto the abbey of Haylys upon
" holyrode daye in herviſte, where God daylie ſhewithe miracles throwe the virtue of that precyous blode.
" And therefore Pope John XXIIIIth. hathe grauntede for evermore to the abbat of that monaſterii of
" Haylys power to ſyne ii. confeſſors the whiche may here confeſſion of all pylgrymes and aſoyle (abſolve)
" them of all ſinnes, excepte the poyntes that bethe reſervede to the Popis own perſon. Alſo the ſeyde
" Pope John hathe grauntede to all bretherne and ſyſterne of the chapter houſe of the ſeyde monaſterii

 " power

Behind the altar is the vertex, or concameratio; a large open ſpace, which the Monks always contrived to have, as, on ſome particular days in the year, they were accuſtomed to march in proceſſion round the altar, playing on inſtruments, and ſinging particular pſalms, founding the cuſtom on David's expreſſion, "and ſo will I "compaſs thine altar:" and, indeed, I ſuſpect a veſtige of theſe muſical feſtivals may ſtill be ſeen at the terminations of the groins of the roof in this part of the church, which exhibit half lengths of little figures, ſome having muſic ſcrolls, and others fidicinal and wind inſtruments in their hands.

The Virgin Mary, to whom, in Popiſh times, a degree of veneration and honour was ſhewn, equal to that paid to our Saviour, had generally a chapel built, and dedicated to her, at the eaſtern extremity of the church, behind the high altar. A ſpacious building of this kind, and handſomely ornamented with little confeſſional receſſes, is to be ſeen at Chriſtchurch. It appears to have been erected about the latter end of the 14th century, by ſome of the Weſt family, anceſtors of the preſent Lord Delawar: ſince Sir Thomas Weſt, by his will, dated April 8th, 1405, ordered his body to be laid in the New Chapel, in the minſter of Chriſtchurch Twyneham monaſtery; which chapel is the one we are now ſpeaking of.*

At the eaſtern end of this building ſtands an altar, low in proportion to its bulk, having the appearance of a table monument. The enormous ſtone that forms its top, is a teſtaceous one, meaſuring 11 feet in length, 3 feet 10 inches in breadth, and 6 inches in thickneſs. Above this, an elegant piece of carved work, ornamented with a profuſion of beautiful little Gothic niches, riſes to the height of 10 feet. On either ſide of this altar piece, ſtands a handſome tomb, formed in the reſpective walls; a favourite mode of interment formerly. Under theſe, it is ſaid, and, indeed, with probability, the remains of two of the Weſt family were placed. I ſhould apprehend

"power to cheſe hem (chuſe them) a confeſſor the whiche may confeſſe and aſoyle them in the poynt of "dethe of all ſynnes noone excepte. Alſoo Pope Eugenii IIIIthe. hathe grauntede to the abbot of the "ſeyde monaſterii power to ſyne (appoint) vii. confeſſors at the feſte of Corpus Chriſti, the whiche may "may aſoyle all pylgremes of all here ſynnes. Moreover the ſeyde Pope Eugeni hathe grantede vii yere "and iii lentes to all thoo (they) that gerythe eny thinge to the worſhip of God and that precyous blod "and other relykis that bethe in that place. Alſo Pope Calixt the IIIde. hathe grauntede full remeſſion "at the feſte of Corpus Chriſti, and at the principall feſtes in the yere, that ys to ſey at holyroday in May, "and holyroday in herveſte, at yche of thes feſtys with iiiior. days followynge. And alſo the iiide. weke "of Lent, and iche of thes iiiior. full remiſſion of all ſynnes. Alſo xv cardinals hathe grauntede yche be "hem ſelfe C. dayes of pardon to all hem that honore that precious blode, and other reliquies whiche be "in that forſayde place, and put to ther helpynge hondes to the wellfare of that forſayde monaſterii of "Haylys." Vide Lelandi Collect. vol. vi. p. 283, 284. inter editoris notas.

* Collins's Peer. vol. ii. p. 174.

Alice,

Alice, the wife of Sir Thomas Weſt, who died in 1395, and Thomas, her ſon, abovementioned, were buried here. The former directs, by her will, that her body ſhould be interred in the priory of the Canons at Chriſtchurch, at the firſt maſs, with a taper of ſix pounds of wax, ſtanding and burning at her head, and another at her feet.* And, indeed, the tombs are ſo conſtructed, as to admit the repetition of this ceremony on the anniverſary of the deceaſed's obit; there being a conſiderable ſpace, from the flat ſtones which cover them, to the arch of the wall above, defended, and ornamented with ſeveral elegant light ſhafts of Purbeck ſtone; within which receſſes candles might very well burn, without danger, or interruption.

The building of this part of the church ſhould ſeem not to have been finiſhed at the time of Sir Thomas Weſt's death; ſince he bequeaths, in his will, the ſum of £100. towards the completion of the works of the church. He gives alſo another £100. to the treaſury of the monaſtery, upon condition that the Canons, once every year, ſhould keep, in a ſolemn manner, the obits of Thomas his father, Alice his mother, and Joan his wife. And he further leaves, to the ſame eccleſiaſtics, the ſum of £18. 18*s.* 4*d.* for 4500 maſſes for the purpoſe of his ſoul, to be ſaid within half a year after his deceaſe.†

Immediately above St. Mary's chapel, is a large hyperoon, called St. Michael's loft, which is now made uſe of as a ſchool. To this it was applied in the year 1662, as appears from the following entry in the old regiſter.

At the Aſſembly of the Sixteen. 1662, 7th day of March.

" It is this day ordered, that St. Michael's loft ſhall, for ever hereafter, and is here-
" by ſet apart, and appointed, for a free grammar-ſchool room, to be fitted for that
" purpoſe, as articled and agreed upon by John Rawbury, Eſq. of the one part, and
" John Imber and others, on the part of the pariſh."

What its uſes were while the monaſtery ſubſiſted, it is rather difficult to aſcertain. It might have been the *ſcriptorium*, a room common to all monaſteries, in which the *Chartularius* was employed in tranſcribing books of various ſorts; more particularly, Ordinals, containing the rubric of their miſſal, and directory of their Prieſts in ſervice; and Conſuetudinals, containing the ancient accounts of their convents. Some have ſuppoſed it to have been the council chamber, or chapter room of the Monks, in which they occaſionally met for conſultation, in matters which concerned their pro-

* Collins ut ſupra.

† Collins's Peer. vol. ii. p. 174, 175, 176.

perty,

perty, or rights. I am inclined to think, however, it was originally built by one of the Weſt family, for a purpoſe ſimilar to the one it now anſwers; namely, the accommodation of the town ſcholars; ſince the convent, from the earlier times (as appears from Richard de Redvers's cofirmation of its ancient rights), had the *ſcola*, or ſchool of the town, in which the children of the place, and country around, received that rude kind of education the times afforded, from the Monks of Chriſtchurch.

At the end of the ſouth-weſtern aiſle is a neat chapel, probably built by the firſt John Draper, ſince the initials J. D. occur on the front in two places. A faſcia, of a very agreeable pattern, and neat workmanſhip, crowns its ſummit; under which are the following words,

Anno Domini milleſimo quingentiſimo XXIX°.

which moſt likely give the year of Draper's death. Immediately over the door, and at the foot of a handſome Gothic niche, in which was placed the figure of the ſaint to whom the chapel was dedicated, is the repreſentation of a church, in ſtone relief, cruciform, and having a ſpire. Many ſuppoſe it was intended to repreſent the ancient appearance of Chriſtchurch church; but as the preſent tower muſt have been built long before Draper's time, it is likely the ſculptor had ſome other building in his mind, than this edifice: which leads me to imagine he meant it for the priory; a very proper ornament for the burial place of a Prior.

On the north ſide of the ſame aiſle is another chapel, or burying place, which affords a curious ſpecimen of the ſepulchral Rebus. On a ſcroll, running along the upper part, is an inſcription, part of which I muſt omit, not being able to make it out. The intelligible words follow:

The lord kyng of blis have mercy on him that let make this the whych was in

Robert Harys MCCCCCXXV.

In one of the ſpandrils a hare is repreſented, in a cumbent poſture, with a ſcroll, or label in its mouth, on which is marked *ys*; intended as a rebus on the name of the perſon interred within.

In the northern aiſle, one other oratory occurs. Within it appear a niche for holy water, and the traces of an altar formerly placed there. The ceiling is painted in pannels, ornamented with white and red roſes; which circumſtance marks its having been built about the time of the union of the York and Lancaſtrian houſes, when theſe deco-

decorations were much in vogue. It has a wooden ſkreen in front, on the top of which is painted, in letters of gold, the following inſcription, now nearly effaced:

——— armigeri Margareteqe conſort ſue quorum corpora conſepulta ſunt qui Willm deceſſit ———

Immediately over the arched entrance into this chapel, are two heads, a man's, and woman's; repreſentations, moſt likely, of thoſe buried in it.

Several flat tombſtones are to be found in different parts of the church, which formerly covered the remains of certain of the Priors and Canons. Moſt of them appear to have had braſs plates fixed to them, exhibiting the effigies of theſe eccleſiaſtics, at full length, pontifically veſted, and mitred. Theſe ornaments, however, have been long ſince removed. The Saxon and Gothic characters around the verge of ſeveral of theſe ſepulchral ſtones, are now ſo much worn, and defaced, as to be no longer intelligible. Such of them as I have been able to decypher, after tedious pains, are here preſented to the reader; with which we ſhall cloſe our long deſcription of the church of Chriſtchurch.

In the north aiſle.

Tumba Domini Thome Talbot viceſimi prioris hujus eccleſie qui obiit anno Dni CCCCXX° Cujus Anim. propitietur deus. Amen Amen.

Tumba Dni Willielmi Eyre viceſſimi quinti prioris hujus eccleſie qui obiit tertio die menſis decembris Anno Domini milleſimo CCCCC et XX°. Cujus anime propitietur deus. Amen.

In the ſouth aiſle.

Tumba Roberti Say ſubprioris hujus eccleſie.

Behind

Behind the altar.

Tumba Ricardi M—— decimi prioris hujus eccleſie.*

Tumba Johannis Borard magiſtri Theologie Prioris decimi noni hujus eccleſie.

To the north of William Eyre lies his mother, with this inſcription:

Hic jacet Johāna Cokrell Mater Willmi Eyer prioris hujus eccleſie cujus anime propitietur deus. Amen.

CHUTE FOREST,† near Litchfield, pleaſant for its ſlade and game; in which its bold, but often interrupted ridge, paved with ſtones, remains an object of wonder to ſportſmen, and the foreſters.

CLANFIELD, near Fifield, on the borders of Wilts.

CLANFIELD, north-eaſt of Hambledon.

CLARKEN GREEN, four miles weſt of Baſingſtoke.

CLATFORD (Upper), half a mile from Barkſbury, ſouth-weſt of Andover.

CLIDDESDON, ſouth-eaſt of Baſingſtoke; has a chantry ſchool.

CLIFF (Iſle of Wight), in Weſt Medina.

COLBURY, weſt from the harbour of Southampton.

COLDERTON, between Tidworth and Monkſton.

COLDRE, between Alton and Farnham.

COLD WALTHAM, near Baſingſtoke.

COLMORE, near Alton. At this place was born the celebrated and learned Profeſſor Greaves, who died 1652. His curious Tracts on Egyptian pyramids, ancient weights, meaſures, &c. were collected, and publiſhed in two volumes, octavo, by Dr. Birch.

COMB, ſix miles north-weſt of Whitchurch.

COMB APPLEDORE, between Buſh Waltham and Petersfield.

COMLEY (Iſle of Wight), in Weſt Medina.

COMPTON, weſt of Wincheſter.

* This was Richard Mauri, who died in 1297. This tombſtone is conſequently nearly 500 years old.

† Gough's Cambden, vol. i. p. 124.

COMP-

COMPTON (Iſle of Wight), in Weſt Medina.*

THE manor of Compton was part of the poſſeſſions of Earl Toſti: it was in the King's hands at the time of compiling Domeſday book, where it is called Cantune; was rated, in the Confeſſor's time, at three hides, but then only at one; and is ſaid to contain four carucates of land. It was, very early, in the poſſeſſion of a family who took their name from it, and who held this manor, together with Atherfield, till the latter end of the reign of Edward III. when they ended in a daughter, married to Lyete. Many of them were knighted, and in the reign of Edward III. Sir Adam de Compton commanded the band of Freſhwater. In the ſurvey taken in Queen Elizabeth's time, Compton is found to be held by three proprietors, who were probably deſcended from the daughters of Lyete. It is now in the family of Miller, who inherited this, with ſeveral other lordſhips, from that of Comber,† but the principal farm has been lately purchaſed of Sir Thomas Miller, Brt. by William Bowerman, Eſq.

CORNHAMPTON, north-eaſt of Buſh Waltham; has a charity ſchool.

COSHAM, near Portſmouth.

COVE, between Alderſhot and Blackwater, in the Angle between Surry and Berks.

COWDRIDGE, ſouth-weſt of Biſhops Waltham.

* Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 271.

† The ſituation of Compton is elevated, and conſiderably above the level of the ſea. Sir John Oglander affirms that, in the year 1624, a large pair of ſtag's horns was diſcovered there about two fathoms deep in the ground, by the moldering of the cliff; which he conjectured to have remained there ever ſince the iſland had been ſeparated from the oppoſite ſhore. The country people in this part of the iſland frequently dig nuts out of the ground, which they call Noah's nuts.

The late David Urry, of Afton, Eſq. remembered one of the barrows on the downs, at the weſt end of the iſland, being opened, which contained an urn full of bones.

COWES, in the Iſle of Wight.*

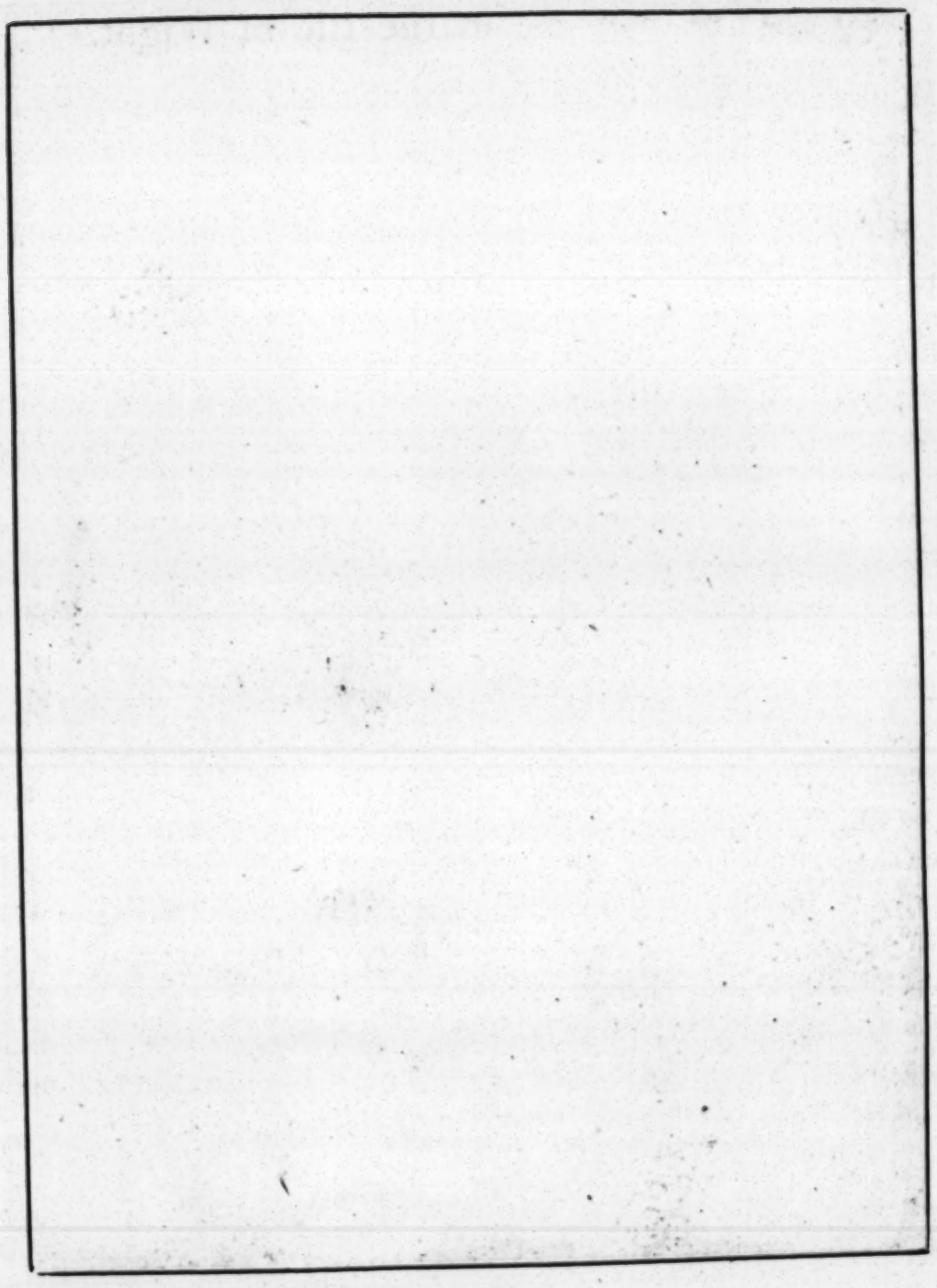
THE harbour is as ſafe as any in the Britiſh Channel, and by far the moſt convenient for veſſels bound to Holland, and the Eaſt countries; and is much frequented by ſhips, to repair damages ſuſtained at ſea, and to water, until the ſeaſon permit them to proceed on their reſpective voyages. Within the preſent century, the following ſhips of war were built at this port:—the Vanguard, of 74 guns; the Repulſe, of 64; the Veteran, of 64; the Saliſbury, of 50; the Experiment, of 44; the Cerberus and Aſtrea, of 32; the Andromeda, of 28.

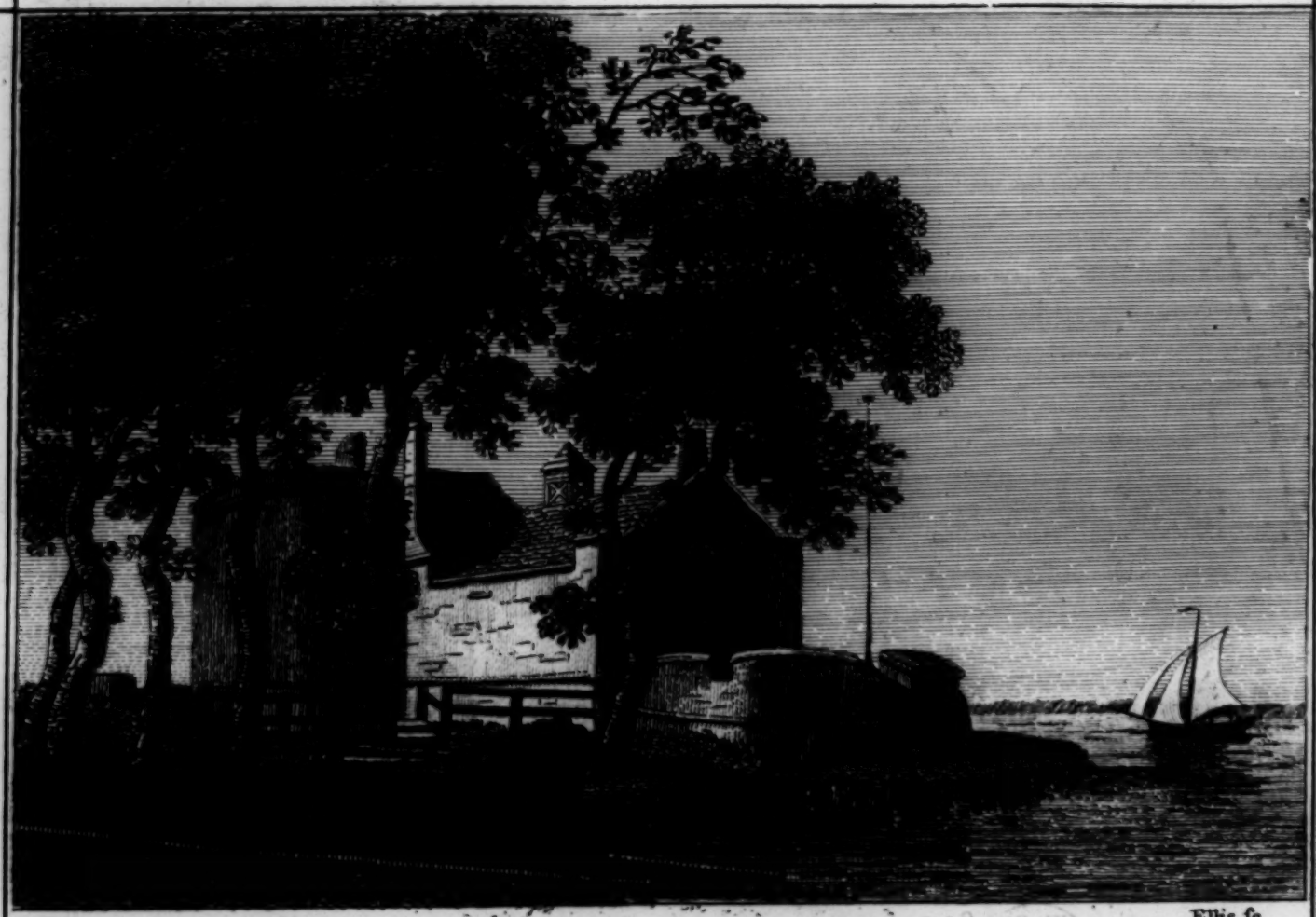
The place of greateſt conſideration in this pariſh is the town of Weſt Cowes, which was without a name, till Henry VIII. built here, and on the oppoſite point, at Eaſt Cowes, two forts, or blockhouſes, for the ſecurity of the iſland, and road.† The town of Weſt Cowes ſtands on a riſing ground, at the mouth of the river Medina; the view, on approaching it by ſea, is very beautiful: it owes its origin and increaſe to its excellent harbour, where ſhips are not only ſecure from ſtorms, but ſo happily ſituated, as to be able to turn out, either to the eaſtward, or weſtward, whenever a fair wind offers. The town is well peopled, and enjoys a good trade for the ſale of proviſions; eſpecially in time of war, when large fleets of merchant ſhips often ride here for ſeveral weeks, waiting either for wind, or convoy. The town is but indifferently built, and the ſtreets are very narrow.

The chapel of Weſt Cowes was erected in the year 1657: it is not dedicated to any particular ſaint; but was conſecrated by George, Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter, in the year 1662, and endowed, in the year 1671, with £5. per annum for ever, by Mr. Richard Stephens. It was farther endowed, in the year 1679, by Biſhop Morley, with the ſum of £20. per annum; provided the inhabitants paid the Miniſter (who is always a perſon of their own chuſing) the ſum of £40. per annum: but in caſe of a failure in their part, the ſaid endowment of £20. to be forfeited for ever.

* Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 231.

† The late Dr. Speed was of opinion that the place, a little to the weſt of Cowes, called the Street, was a Roman way to Cariſbrook, which he apprehended to have been a Roman camp. Before Cowes became a port, the paſſage to the Iſle of Wight was from the oppoſite ſhore to Gurnet Bay.





Pub: 21 May 1784, by S. Hooper. West Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight. Ellis fe.

COWES (EAST and WEST),

ISLE of Wight, in the pariſh of Northwood, in Weſt Medina, are two pretty towns on the ſhore, which have the advantage of trade above any in the iſland. Several rich members live here; and, formerly, ſhips from Virginia, &c. uſed to unload their cargoes here, pay their cuſtoms, take in their goods again, and then ſail to Holland, Hamburgh, &c. to entitle them to the drawback of ſuch their goods. Here alſo Maſters of ſhips, &c. are furniſhed with money for bills in London: and proviſions are taken on ſhipboard at Weſt Cowes, which is the moſt thriving place in the iſland, though it lies ſo low, that it is not reckoned very healthy. At Weſt Cowes is a caſtle and garriſon, which was built by King Henry VIII. as was another at Eaſt Cowes; and at the former alſo is a charity ſchool. In time of war, this is a place of general rendezvous for merchant ſhips, that wait for convoys. It is eight miles from Portſmouth.

COWES CASTLE (WEST), Iſle of Wight.

THIS is one of the many caſtles built by King Henry VIII. to ſecure the coaſts from foreign invaſions, from which they were threatened.

It is ſituated a ſmall diſtance weſt of the town, and guards the entrance into the Newport river; for which purpoſe there was likewiſe another caſtle at Eaſt Cowes, on the point of the oppoſite ſhore. This has been long totally demoliſhed; the materials have, from time to time, been carried away, ſome within the memory of perſons now living, in order to build a houſe at Newport, and for other erections. This place ſtill retains the name of Oldcaſtle Point. Camden ſays, both theſe caſtles were in ruins in his time.

Leland, in his Itinerary, thus deſcribes them: "Ther be two new caſtelles, ſette up "and furniſhed at the mouth of Newporte; that is the only haven in Wighte to be "ſpoken of.

"That that is ſette up on the eſte ſide of the haven, is caullid the Eſt Cows; and "that that is ſette up at the weſt ſyde, is caullid the Weſt Cows, and is the bigger "caſtelle of the two. The trajectus betwixt theſe two caſtelles is a good myle."

Of theſe, Camden cites ſome Latin verſes, made by Leland, which are thus tranſlated by Biſhop Gibſon:

" The two great Cows, that in loud thunder roar,
" This on the eaſtern, that the weſtern ſhore,
" Where Newport enters ſtately Wight."

The caſtle, at preſent, conſiſts of a ſmall ſtone houſe, having, on its north front, a ſemi-circular battery, built likewiſe with ſtone, and pierced for eight guns. It is ſtrongly fenced with piles, and planks, againſt the ſea, from which it would otherwiſe be in ſome danger, as it here makes frequent encroachments.

This fort is commanded, under the Governor of the iſland, by a Captain, whoſe pay is 10*s.* per diem; that poſt is at preſent filled by Sir John Milles, late Lieutenant-Governor of Jerſey.

This drawing was made in the year 1761.

Weſt Cowes caſtle was built by Henry VIII.* He erected, at the ſame time, another on the eaſt ſide of Cowes harbour, but no veſtiges of it appear at this day. Leland celebrates them in the following conceit, as reſpectable fortifications at the period of their erection.

Conæ fulminæ duæ coruſcant,
Hæc caſum colit, illa ſolis ortum,
Vectam quâ Neoportus intrat altam.†

Theſe fortifications were probably raiſed by the King, about the year 1539, or 40, when alarms of intended foreign invaſions had circulated through the kingdom; and it was deemed prudent, in conſequence thereof, to put the coaſts in a proper ſtate of defence. Hall, in his Chronicle, 1539, ſays, " The Kynges Hyghneſs, which never " ceaſed to ſtody, and take payne both for the avauncement of the commonwealth of " this his realme of Englande, of which he was the only ſupreme governor and hed, " and alſo for the defence of all the ſame, was lately enfourmed, by his truſtie and

* Mr. Warner's Hampſhire, vol. ii. p. 6.

† Lelandi Cygnea Cantio. v. 560. which triſtich Biſhop Gibſon thus tranſlates

The two great Cows that in loud thunder roar,
This on the eaſtern, that the weſtern ſhore,
Where Newport enters ſtately Wight.

Gibſon's edit. Cambden, p. 128. Edit. 1695.

" faith-

" faithfull frendes, that the cankard and cruel ſerpent, the Byſhope of Rome, by that " archetraitor Reginald Poole, enemie to Godes word, and his natural contrey, had " moved and ſtirred dyverſe great princes and potentates of chriſtendome to invade " the realme of England, and utterlie to deſtroy the whole nation of the ſame; where- " fore his majeſtie in his owne perſonne, without any delay, toke very laborious and " painefull journeys towardes the ſea coaſtes; alſo he ſent dyvers of his nobles and " counſaylors to view, and ſearch all the portes and daungers on the coaſtes, where " any meete or convenient landyng place might be ſuppoſed, as well on the borders " of England, as alſo of Wales, and in alle ſoche doubtfull places his hyghneſs cauſed " dyverſe and many bulwarkes and fortifications to be made."

CRANBOURN, near Sutton, between Stockbridge and Baſingſtoke.

CROCKHAM, north-eaſt of Odiham.

CROFTON, ſouth-weſt of Fareham.

ST. CROSS, near Wincheſter,

AN Hoſpital, founded by William Rufus, for relieving diſtreſſed travellers with a munchet of bread, and a pot of beer. Cardinal Beaufort, Biſhop of Wincheſter, half brother to King Henry IV. endowed it with lands worth £500. a year, for the maintenance of a Maſter, two Chaplains, thirty-five decayed gentlemen, and three women; but dying before the foundation was completed, Henry VI. incorporated them, under a Rector of their own, by the name of the New Almshouſe, of noble poverty; and gave them a common ſeal, and power to purchaſe, &c. Since the civil wars, their number was reduced to fourteen. They wear black gowns, go to prayers twice a day in the church, and have two hot meals a day; except in Lent, when they have only bread and butter, or cheeſe, and 12*s.* in money, to buy whatever other proviſions they pleaſe: but there have been very few gentlemen admitted ſince the reſtoration, the generality being broken tradeſmen, put in at the pleaſure of the Maſter; who lives very grand, his income being £800. a year; beſides that, he is generally a Prebend of the cathedral. The buildings of this extenſive foundation conſiſt of one large, irregular court, and exhibits a piece of venerable antiquity. The church, which is a curious remnant of Saxon architecture, was built in the reign of King Stephen, in the form of a croſs, with a remarkable lofty roof, ſupported by round maſſive pillars, which are embelliſhed with paintings. The building is 150 feet in length, and the tranſept 120. The windows have ſome fragments of its once elegant painted glaſs, ſet up in 1346. In the church are ſeveral ancient tombs, braſſes, and epitaphs. A great part of the buildings

is

is in tolerable repair; but there are ſeveral parts in a ruined ſtate, and not habitable.

CROWD HILL, weſt of Biſhops Waltham.

CROXSTON, weſt of Whitchurch.

CRUNDEL, eaſt of Odiham, towards Surry.

CUFFNELLS, near Lyndhurſt, the elegant ſeat of George Roſe, Eſq.

CULVER CLIFF.*

THE northern ſide of Bimbridge is low land; but adjoining to Yaverland is a ſteep chalk cliff, called Culver Cliff,† formerly famous for a breed of hawks. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth an order was iſſued to ſearch for ſome of them, which had been ſtolen.‡

DEAN, eaſt of Overton.

DEAN, at the entrance of Portſmouth harbour.

DEAN EAST,§ north-weſt of Rumſey.

The manor of Dean paſſed from Sir James Deane, Kt. by marriage of his daughter, or niece, Suſan, in the time of James I. or Charles I. to John Harwood, Eſq. a family which have ever ſince endeavoured to poſſeſs, and reſide upon it. His deſcendant, John Harwood, Eſq. was ſheriff of this county in 1711; and his grandſon, John Harwood, Eſq. is the preſent owner of this ſeat.

DEBDON, in the New Foreſt, by Southampton Bay.

DENMEAD, ſouth-eaſt of Buſh Waltham.

DENNY LODGE, in the New Foreſt.

ST. DIONES, between Redbridge and Biſhops Waltham.

DIPNALL, on the borders of Surry, towards Farnham.

DOGMERSFIELD, by Odiham, a ſmall village, the manor of which was purchaſed by the Crown, and in the time of Edward VI. beſtowed on the Earl of Southampton, with divers other lands in other counties, in accompliſhment of the gift of this King's father, Henry VIII. of moſt famous memory, to have, and to hold to him and

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 197.

† Culver, from the Saxon *culppe*, a pigeon; and the number of thoſe birds that harbour there, well entitle it to the name of the Pigeon Cliff.

‡ Vide Appendix, No. 85. of Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight.

§ Topographer, vol. iv. p. 321.

his

his heirs for ever, with ſuch houſes, parks, woods, fairs, &c. as belong to the ſame higher up the county northward, as the point ſtands.

D'OYLY PARK,* in the New Foreſt, the reſidence of Sir John D'Oyly, Brt. is a large and elegant manſion, commanding an extenſive and ſweeping view. The ground around it is rather flat, and tame, and therefore incapable of aſſuming an appearance of any great variety; though, as the improvements are yet in their infancy, it is impoſſible to judge what their effect may be when matured.

DOWN HUSBANDS,† near Andover, in Huſbands Prior Pariſh, the ſplendid ſeat of the Earl of Portſmouth.

DRAYTON, near Portſmouth.

DRENFORD, near Biſhops Waltham.

DROXFORD, near Biſhops Waltham. The church is a curious ſample of Saxon architecture.

DUMMER.‡ The pariſh of Dummer, in the county of Hampſhire, lies about three miles ſouth-weſt of Baſingſtoke, on the edge of thoſe downs (lately encloſed), that almoſt ſurround that ſmall town, and to the left of the great turnpike road to Wincheſter. The principal manor, on which there is ſtill a gentleman's ſeat, belonged antiently to a family of its own name, of whom the only memorials that I know are contained in the following monumental inſcriptions, within the communion rails of the ſmall old pariſh, on a braſs plate on the pavement.

" I William At-More Dummer call'd do here entombed lie,
" And lordſhip this, and of this church the patronage had I.
" Mine aunceſtors me long before were owners of the ſame,
" Obtain'd by matche with Dummer's heire, whereof they took the name.
" Which name and living here on earth as from them I poſſeſt,
" So now in earthe like them I am for worms become a gueſt.
" This, reader, death on me hath brought, that to mankind is due,
" And like of thee, by nature's courſe, is ſure for to enſue."

Alſo in the wall behind the wainſcot, of which a pannel opens on hinges, are figures in braſs, under which is the following inſcription (of the ſame perſon, no doubt, becauſe the ſame arms are impaled on both):

" Within this toombe lyeth buried the body of William At-More, alias Dummer,
" Eſq. borne the 13th day of February anno 1508. He ſerved the City of London
" in the office of one of the Lord Mayors Court, annd Comptroller of the Chamber

* Mr. Warner's Hampſhire, vol. i. p. 222.
† Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 134.
‡ Topographer, vol. i. p. 27.

" of

" of London, fifty years and above, and died the ——— of ——anno ——. He " married Henborough, the daughter of Edmund Brydges, of London, draper" (or armig.), " and had iſſue between them a ſon, who died in his infancy."

Arms. Quarterly; I and IV; two bars, between ſix martlets, 3, 2, and 1.* II. Billetty, a creſcent. III. A croſs engrailed. Impaling. A croſs charged with a leopard's face, in the firſt quarter, a mullet, for Brydges.†

Creſt. A mermaid, holding in her hand a looking glaſs.

On a mural monument:

" Sacred to the memory of Richard Weſton, late of this pariſh, Gent. born of an " ancient family in Kent, and alſo of Margaret his wife, ſiſter to Mr. Philip Kiſtel, " ſometime of Newbirie, in the county of Berkſhire, deceaſed, who having had iſſue " three ſons and four daughters, were both here interr'd; ſhe, Jan. 27, 1600; he, " May 13, 1602."

Mr. Terry is now owner of the manor-houſe, and reſident here; but I believe his family have not been poſſeſſed of it many generations.

DUNBURY HILL, where was a large Roman camp, anſwering to that on Quarley Hill, near Stockbridge.

DUNWOOD, where was a Roman camp. It is ſituated on Flackerly Heath, weſt of Ramſey.

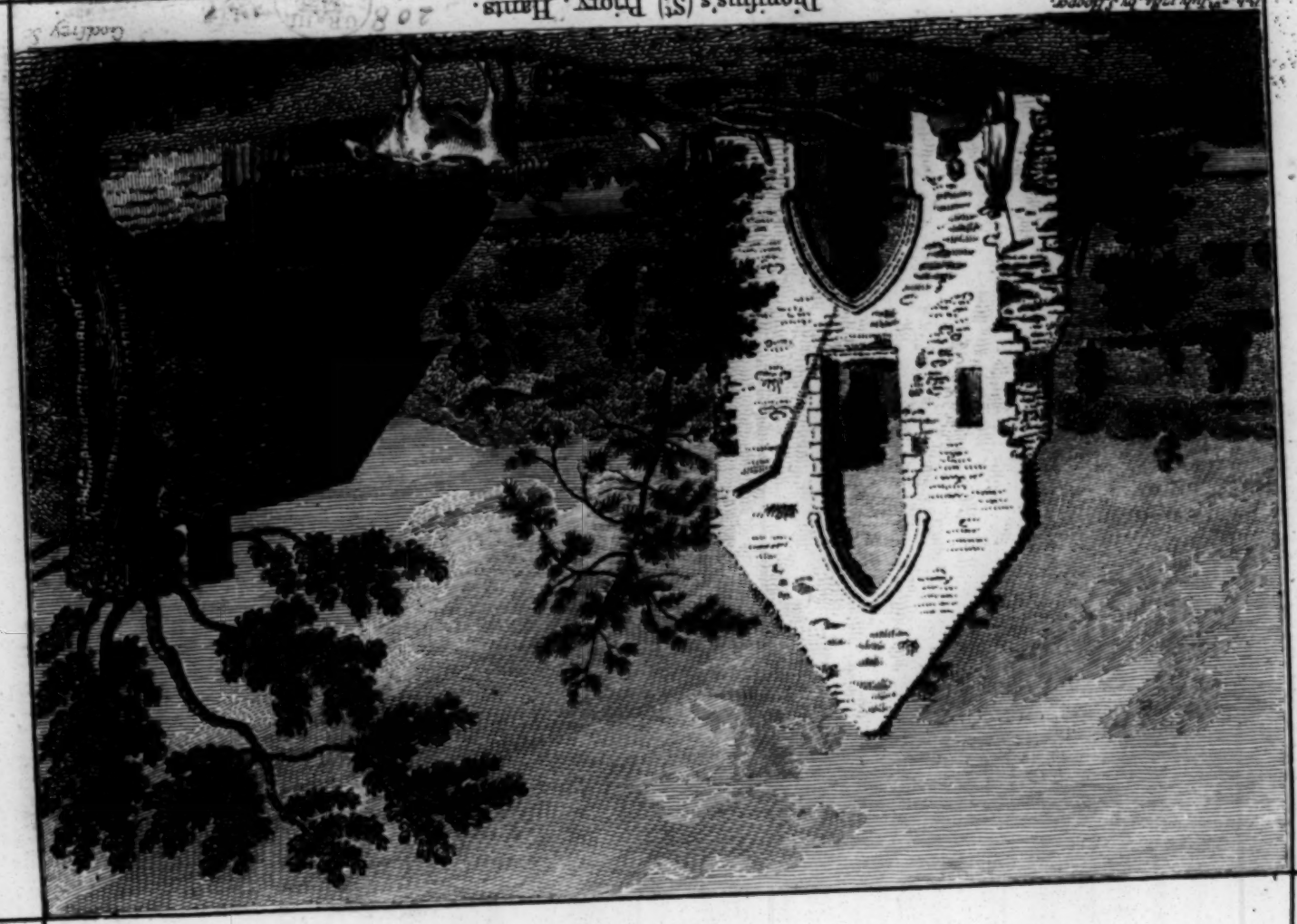
DURLEY, ſouth-weſt of Biſhops Waltham.

The PRIORY of ST. DYONISIUS.—This was a priory of Black Canons, and is ſituated upon the weſt ſide of the river Itching, almoſt two miles above the town of Southampton. It was, according to Dugdale, built by King Henry I. about the year 1124. At the diſſolution, here were a Prior, and nine religious, who were endowed with £80. 11*s.* 6*d.* per annum—Dugdale; and £91. 9*s.* according to Speed, who gives King Richard I. for founder; and Leland, in his Collectanea, names both

* According to Edmondſon's Heraldry, vol. ii. the field is ar. the bars, vert. the martlets, gules.

† This Edmund Brydges was third ſon of Sir John Brydges, Lord Mayor of London, 12th Henry VIII. who was ſecond (or third) ſon of Thomas Bruges, of Dymock, in the county of Glouceſter, by Maud, his wife, daughter of Thomas Henborow. The ſaid Thomas B. was grandſon of Sir John Brugge, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Agincourt, 1415, and was younger brother of Sir Thomas Brugge, who married the heireſs of Berkely, by the heireſs of Chandos, by whom he was anceſtor to the preſent Duke of Chandos. John, the eldeſt ſon of the Lord Mayor, was father of Anthony, who had iſſue Thomas, who were ſettled, I believe, at Weſtham, in Eſſex; but this branch has long been extinct, or loſt in obſcurity. Anthony, ſecond ſon of the Lord Mayor, married into the family of Tirrell, of Herons, in Eſſex. Sir George, a younger ſon, left a daughter his heireſs, who married into the family of Trevor. Coll. Peer. Morant's Eſſex; MSS. Pedigrees, &c. &c.

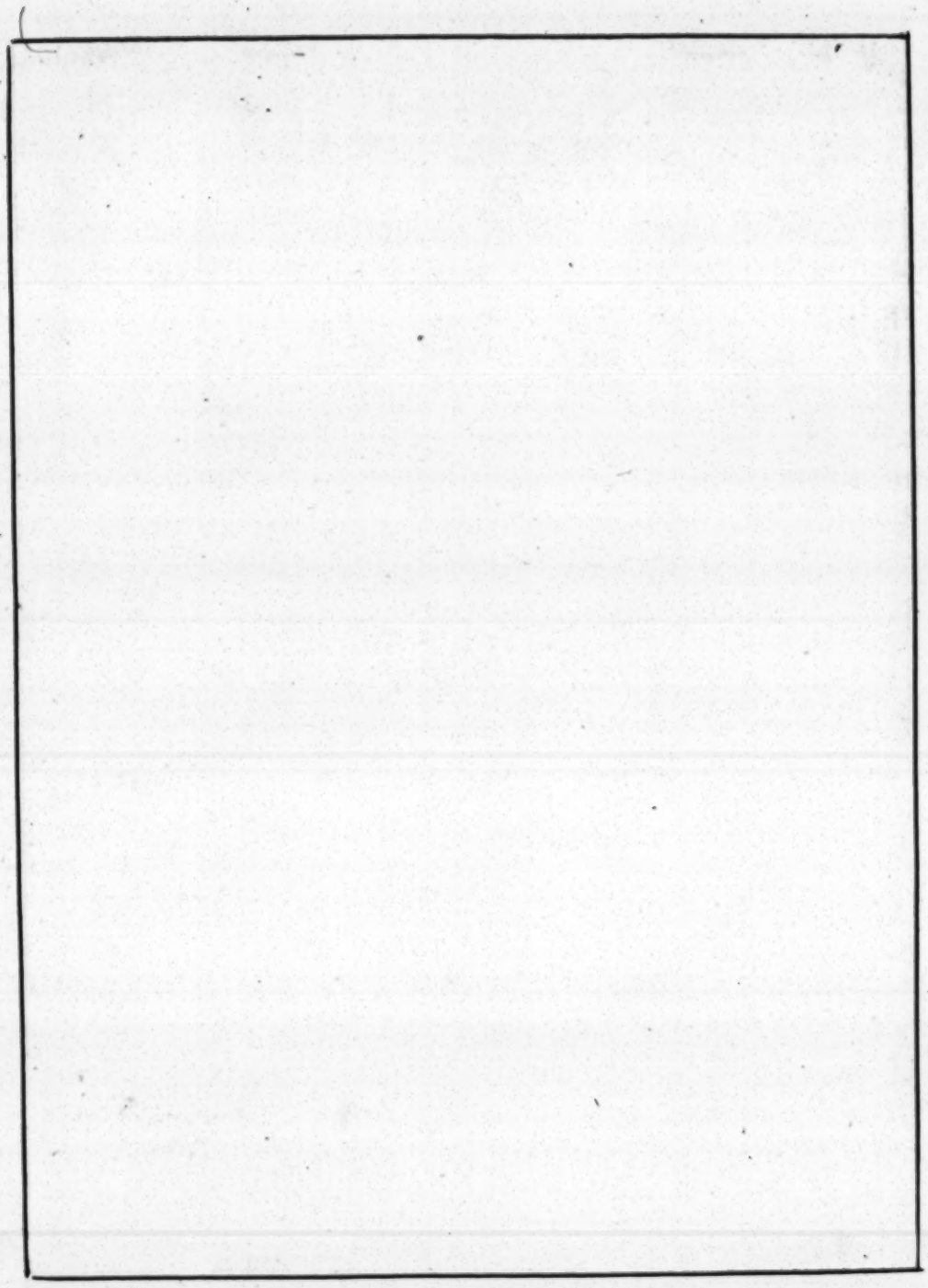
Henry



Dionysius (St) Priory. Hants.

Pub. 1st July 1786. by Alcock.

Godfrey



Henry I. and Richard I. as ſuch: in this caſe, the latter is only meant as a very great benefactor. Antient writers often mention a firſt, ſecond, and even ſometimes a third benefactor. The ſite was granted 30th Henry VIII. to Francis Dawtry.

Henry I. by his charter, granted to God, and the Canons of St. Dionyſius, for the good of his own ſoul, and thoſe of his father and mother, Matilda his wife, and William his ſon; and for the good of the faithful, both living and dead, that parcel of his land lying between Porta Frada and the river Hyſtia, which uſed to bring in 11*s.* and 6 deniers; and alſo that part of his lands of Porta Frada, lying near the ſea, in the eaſt part of Hampton, which uſed to bring in the annual rent of 41*s.* and 6 deniers.

King Stephen confirmed divers donations of land, given them by Robert de Limeſeia.

Henry II. granted them the chapel of St. Michael, of the Holy Croſs, of St. Lawrence, and of All Saints, near the town of Hampton.

King Richard I. gave them in fee, and perpetual arms, Kingſland, and the wood called Porteſwarde, with all its appurtenances.

Gundred de Warren gave them the church of Little Fageham, which was her dower. Humphry de Bohun, who ſtyles himſelf Conſtable to the King of England, confirmed to them the church of Chaleworth, given by his father, with all the titles, rights, and dues; the Canons of St. Dionyſius to find a Chaplain to officiate there.

William Muſard gave the 3*s.* annual rent left him by his ſiſter Jane, on condition of their finding a wax candle before the altar of the bleſſed Virgin, in the church of their monaſtery, where his ſiſter lay buried. This rent to be received quarterly.

Walter de Chalke, and his wife, bequeathed to them two bezants, for the good of their ſouls; and, on account of the kindneſs ſhewed to them by theſe Canons, to receive the ſame annually, at the feaſt of St. Michael, of Gaufridus Hule, who was bound to pay it as a yearly rent, in Etlinton. A bezant was a coin, ſo called from its being originally ſtruck at Conſtantinople, called likewiſe Byzantium. It ſeems to have been a general name for a piece of money, without any determinate value. According to Du Cange, there were bezants of gold and ſilver; and Blount, in his Law Dictionary, mentions copper ones, of the value of 2*s.*

Godfrey, Biſhop of Wincheſter, confirmed to them the gift of William Aeliz, of the tithes of his rent in Alderton, of 5*s.* ariſing from his mill at the ſame place, and the tenths of his paunage, and alſo the privilege, or quiet paunage for 30 hogs in his woods.

By the charter of the 6th of Edward III. theſe Canons were entitled to a pipe of red wine, for the celebration of maſs, to be delivered to them at Southampton, by the King's butler. They were likewiſe exempted from contribution to the repairs of the bridge of Kingſmill.

This houſe was bound, by its tenures, to find a certain number of men for the defence of Southampton, which, by the Parliament 13th Edward III. anno 1339, they were directed to aſſemble, well armed, and arrayed, at their manors near that town, in order to ſtrengthen the garriſon in caſe of danger.

In the ſame Parliament, a writ of reſpite was granted to the Prior and Canons of this convent, of the tenths that were due at the Purification of the Virgin laſt paſt; and alſo of thoſe which they were bound to pay between that time and the Michaelmas next enſuing, on account of their houſes, and other edifices, which were the greateſt part of their ſubſiſtence, being burned and deſtroyed. This was done by the French, in their invaſion the preceding year, mentioned under the article of the Watergate, Southampton.

Prynne, from Matthew Paris, and other monkiſh writers, mentions one Odo, whom he calls Abbot of this houſe, about the year 1245, who gave great gifts of the goods of the community to the Pope; whereby he obtained the archbiſhopric of Rohan, which he did not enjoy above a year, being ſuddenly ſtruck dead. This was conſidered as a judgment from heaven, for his fraud and ſimony.

The following liſt of Priors of this houſe is given by Browne Willis: Gerard, temp. Hen. Blois, Epiſcop. Winton, Ruchland, 1257; Nicholas, 1263; Richard de Chacornb, el. 1294; Will. de Wareham, el. 1328; Richard Occurs, 1373; John Stanford, el. 1390; John Kyal, el. 1397; Thomas Wincheſter, el. 1412; Thomas Arnwood, el. 1435; William Norman, el. 1456; Thomas Roby, el. 1462; John Haſt, el. 1492; William May, el. 1508.

Nothing more of this priory is remaining than what is here ſhewn. On its ſite is now a farm houſe, at which were ſome time ago to be ſeen many ſtone coffins entire, then uſed for troughs, and other domeſtic uſes. It is now the property of Thomas Wood, Eſq. of Groſvenor Street, London.—This view was drawn anno 1773.

EARLSTON, north-weſt of Kingſclere.

EASTERMEAR, ſouth-weſt of Petersfield, with a fair on Sept. 19th.

EASTMEAN, three miles from Petersfield, and has a fair on Sept. 19th.

EASTON, near Wincheſter.

EASTON, north-weſt of Whitchurch.

EASTON (Iſle of Wight), in Eaſt Medina.

EASTON FERME, near Portſmouth.

EAST WOLBAN, or WORLHAM, ſouth-eaſt of Alton.

EDSWORTH, towards Chicheſter.

EGBURY,

EGBURY,* north-weſt of Whitchurch, between St. Mary Bourn and Litchfield, on the north ſide of the Roman road called the Portway, where was a Roman camp.

ELFORD, not far from Lymington.

ELING, at the bottom of Southampton Bay.

ELLINGHAM,† north of Ringwood, had a priory.

In the pariſh of Ellingham, in, or near the place where the church now ſtands, was antiently a cell, founded in the reign of Henry II. by William de Salaris, ſubordinate to the Abbey of Le Vicompte, in Normandy; but on the diſſolution of the alien priories, in the reign of Henry VI. its revenues, together with the tithes of the pariſh, were annexed to Eton College, where they have continued ever ſince.

The nave of the preſent church bears ſuch ſtriking marks of antiquity, that I have ſometimes been inclined to believe it part of the old cell; or, at leaſt, that it was built not many years after its diſſolution, with ſome of its ruins. No remains of any other buildings belonging to the cell are now to be ſeen, though ſome traces of their foundations are ſtill diſcernable in more places than one.

The only monument worthy of remark in the church, is a mural one, which bears the following inſcription, in Roman capitals:

Here lyeth interred the
Body of Alice Beconſawe,
and Wife of William Beconſawe,
of Ibſley, Eſquire, the ſole
Daughter and Heire of
William White, of Moyles-
Court, Eſquire: She lyved
virtuouſly and died in
the Year of God The 19,
of July, Anno Dom: 1622.

In the church is a picture, deſerving particular mention. It is placed in the middle of a very handſome altar piece, and is ſo well painted, that not a doubt remains of its being the work of ſome eminent maſter. The ſubject of it is "The Laſt Day of Judg-" ment." I muſt add, that it was the gift of the late Lord Windſor, who, at that time, reſided in the pariſh; and it deſcended to him, as an heir-loom, from his anceſtor, Brigadier Windſor, who bore a conſiderable command in the expedition againſt

* Gough's Cambden, vol. i. p. 134.

† Topographer, vol. iv. p. 5.

Cadiz, in the year 1702; which, failing of ſucceſs, the troops made good their landing at Port St. Mary, on the oppoſite ſide of the bay, where, among other exceſſes they were guilty of, they ranſacked ſeveral of the churches, and this picture, with other valuable effects, made a part of the plunder.

There is nothing worthy of notice in the church-yard, except a plain, flat ſtone, which covers the remains of Lady Liſle, who (though at 80 years of age) was tried, convicted, and executed at Wincheſter, for ſecreting in her houſe two Diſſenting Miniſters, who took refuge there, after the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth's little army at Sedgmoor, in Somerſetſhire.*—On the ſtone is the following inſcription, ſtill very legible.

Here lies Dame Alicia Liſle,
and her Daughter, Ann Hartfall.
Alicia Liſle died the 2d Sept. 1685.

The ſaid Lady Alicia Liſle was great-grandmother to the preſent Mr. Scawen.

There is only one manor, or manſion houſe, in the pariſh, and that is called Moyles Court, ſo denominated, I preſume, from a family of that name, who were formerly maſters of it. From them it deſcended to the Whites; from the Whites to William Beconſawe, of Ibſley, by his marrying Alice, the ſole daughter and heireſs of William White; and from the Beconſawes to the Liſles, by John Liſle's marriage with Alicia Beconſawe, co-heireſs of Sir White Beconſawe, Knt. on the 23d day of October, 1636, as appears by the pariſh regiſter.

The houſe at Moyles Court is a very good one, with handſome apartments; in one of which they now ſhew you a dark cloſet, where the two fugitives from Sedgmoor were concealed by Lady Liſle.—The preſent poſſeſſor of the houſe and eſtate is Charles Liſle, Eſq. which family of the Liſles is a very ancient one, and makes a conſiderable figure in Britiſh hiſtory, under the name of De Inſula. Their arms are,

Or, on a chief azure, three lions rampant of the field.†

Creſt. A ſtag ſtatant, argent, attired Or.

ELMESWORTH, in the Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina, has a fair on Eaſter Monday, and July 18th.

* She was widow of Sir George Liſle (one of Cromwell's Lords, and Preſident of the High Court of Juſtice), and was condemned by that monſter of cruelty, Lord Jeffries.—See her laſt ſpeech, and a farther account of both, in Noble's Cromwell, vol. i. p. 373, 374, 375; and Rapin's Hiſt. vol. ii. p. 750.—Editor.

† A family of this name were Sheriffs of this county from a very early period; and Edward Liſle, Eſq. repreſented it in Parliament in 1734. See Topographer, vol. i. p. 465.—Editor.

ELVE-

ELVETHAM,* near Harford Bridge, was the ſeat of the Earl of Hertford, where Queen Elizabeth was magnificently entertained, in her progreſs 1591. It belongs now to Sir Henry Calthorpe, Knight of the Bath, who has conſiderably reduced the old manſion.

The HONORABLE ENTERTAINEMENT *gieven to the* QUENES MAJESTIE, *in Progreſſe, at* ELVETHAM, *in* HAMPSHIRE, *by the Right Honourable the* EARLE *of* HERTFORD. 1591.

London. Printed by John Wolfe, and are to bee ſold at the Little Shop over againſt the Great South Dore of Paules. 1591.

The Proeme.

BEFORE I declare the juſt time or manner of her Majeſties arrivall and entertainment at Elvetham, it is needful (for the readers better underſtanding of everie part and proceſſe in my diſcourſe) that I ſet downe as well the conveniencie of the place, as alſo the ſuffiſing, by art and labour, of what the place in itſelfe could not affoord on the ſodaine, for receipt of ſo great a Majeſtie, and ſo honourable a traine.

Elvetham houſe beeing ſcituate in a parke but of two miles in compaſſe, or thereabouts, and of no great receipt, as beeing none of the Earles chiefe manſion houſes; yet for the deſire he had to ſhew his unfained love, and loyall duetie to her moſt gratious Highneſſe, purpoſing to viſite him in this her late progreſſe, whereof he had to underſtand by the ordinarie geſſe, as alſo by his honorable good frendes in court neare to her Majeſtie, his honor, with all expedition, ſet artificers a work, to the number of 300, many daies before her Majeſties arrivall, to inlarge his houſe with newe roomes and offices. Whereof I omit to ſpeake how manie were deſtined to the offices of the Quenes houſhold, and will onlie make mention of other ſuch buildings as were raiſed on the ſodaine, fourteene ſcore off from the houſe, on a hill ſide within the ſaid parke, for entertainement of nobles, gentlemen, and others whatſoever.

Firſt, there was made a roome of eſtate for the nobles, and at the end thereof a withdrawing place for her Majeſtie. The outſides of the walles were all covered with boughs, and cluſters of ripe haſell nuttes; the inſides with arras; the roofe of the place with works of ivy leaves; the floore with ſweet herbes, and greene ruſhes.

Neare adjoining unto this, were many offices new builded; as namely, ſpicerie, larderie, chaundrie, wine ſeller, ewery, and panterie: all which were tyled.

* Gough's Cambden, vol. i. p. 142.

Not

Not farre off was erected a large hall, for entertainment of knights, ladies, and gentlemen of chiefe account.

There was alſo a ſeverall place for her Majeſties footemen, and their friends.

Then was there a long bowre for her Majeſties guard.

An other for other officers of her Majeſties houſe.

An other to entertaine all commers, ſuiters, and ſuch like.

An other for my lord's ſteward, to keep his table in.

An other for his gentlemen that waited.

Moſt of theſe foreſaid roomes were furniſhed with tables, and the tables carried 23 yards in length.

Moreover on the ſame hill, there was raiſed a great common buttery.

A pitcher houſe.

A large paſtery, with five ovens new built, ſome of them foureteene foote deepe.

A great kitchin, with four ranges, and a boyling place for ſmall boild meates.

An other kitchin, with a very long range, for the waſte, to ſerve all commers.

A boiling houſe, for the great boiler.

A roome for the ſcullery.

An other roome for the cookes lodgings.

Some of theſe were covered with canvas, and other ſome with bordes.

Betweene my lord's houſe, and the foreſayd hill, where theſe roomes were raiſed, there had beene made in the bottom, by handy labour, a goodly pond, cut to the perfect figure of a half moon. In this pond were three notable grounds, where hence to preſent her Majeſtie with ſports and paſtimes. The firſt was a Ship Iſle, of a hundred foot in length, and forty foote broad, bearing three trees, orderly ſet for three maſts. The ſecond was a Fort, twenty foot ſquare every way, and overgrown with willows. The third and laſt was a Snayl Mount, riſing to foure circles of greene privie hedges; the whole in height twentie foot, and fortie foote broad at the bottom. Theſe three places were equally diſtant from the ſides of the ponde, and everie one, by a juſt meaſured proportion, diſtant from the other. In the ſaid water were divers boates prepared for muſicke; but eſpecially, there was a pinnace, ful furniſht with maſts, yards, ſailes, anchors, cables, and all other ordinarie tackling, and with iron peeces; and, laſtly, with flagges, ſtreamers, and pendants, to the number of twelve, all painted with divers colours, and ſundry deviſes.

To what uſe theſe particulars ſerved, it ſhall evidently appeare by that which followeth. And therefore, I am to requeſt the gentle reader, that when any of theſe places are briefly ſpecified in the ſequele of this diſcourſe, it will pleaſe him to have reference to this fore-deſcription; that, in avoiding reiterations, I may not ſeeme to them

them obſcure, whom I ſtudie to pleaſe with my plainneſſe. Por proeme, theſe may ſuffiſe: nowe to the matter itſelfe: that it may be *ultimum in executione* (to uſe the old phraſe) *quod primum fuit in intentione*, as is uſuall to good carpenters; who intending to build a houſe, yet firſt lay their foundation, and ſquare many a poſt, and faſten manie a rafter, before the houſe be ſet up: what they firſt purpoſed, is laſt done. And thus much for excuſe of a long foundation to a ſhort building.

The Firſt Daies Entertainement.

On the twentieth day of September, being Munday, my Lord of Hertford joyfully expecting her Majeſties comming to Elvetham to ſupper, as her Highnes had promiſed: after dinner, when every other needful place or point of ſervice was eſtabliſhed and ſet in order for ſo great an entertainment, about three of the clocke his Honor ſeeing all his retinew well mounted and ready to attend his pleaſure, hee drew them ſecretly into a chief thicket of the parke; where, in few words, but well couched to the purpoſe, hee put them in mind what quietnes, and what diligence, or other duetie, they were to uſe at that preſent, that their ſervice might firſt work her Majeſties content, and thereby his honor, and laſtlie, their own credite, with increſe of his love and favour towards them. This done, my Lord, with his traine (amounting to the number of 300, and moſt of them wearing chains of gold about their necks, and in their hats yellow and black feathers), met with her Majeſtie two miles off, then comming to Elvetham, from her owne houſe of Odiham, four miles from thence. As my Lorde, in this firſt action, ſhewed himſelfe dutiful, ſo her Majeſty was to him, and his moſt gracious; as alſo in the ſequel, between five and ſixe of the clock, when her Highnes, being moſt honorably attended, entred into Elvetham parke, and was more than halfe way between the park gate and the houſe, a poet ſaluted her with a Latine oration, in heroicall verſe: I mean *veridicus vates*, a ſoothſaying poet, nothing inferior for truth, and little for delivery of his mind, to an ordinarie orator. This poet was clad in greene, to ſignify the joy of his thoughts at her entrance; a laurel garland on his head, to expreſſe that Apollo was patrone of his ſtudies; an olive branch in his hand, to declare what continual peace and plentie he did both wiſh and aboade her Majeſtie; and, laſtly, booted, to betoken that hee was *vates cothurnatus*, and not a looſe, or lowe, creeping prophet, as poets are interpreted, by ſome idle, or envious ignorants.

This poet's boy offered him a cuſhion, at his firſt kneeling to her Majeſtie; but he refuſed it, ſaying as followeth:

The

The Poet to his Boy, offering him a cuſhion.

Non jam pulvillis opus eſt, ſed corde ſereno:
Nam pluſquam ſolitis iſtic advolvimur aris.

The Poet's Speach to her Majeſtie.

Nuper ad Aonium flexo dum poplite fontem
Indulſi placido, Phœbi ſub pectine, ſomno,
Veridicos inter vates, quos Entheus ardor
Poſſidet, et virtus nullis offuſa lituris,
Talia ſecuro cantabant carmina Muſæ.
Aſpicis inſueto, tingentem lumine cœlum
Anglorum noſtro majorem nomine Nympham
Os, humeroſque Deæ ſimilem, dum tuta Semeri
Tecta petit, qualis dilecta Philæmonis olim
Cannea Cœlicolum ſubiit magalia rector?
Olli tu blandas humili dic ore ſalutes:
Nos dabimus numeros, numeros dabit ipſus Apollo.
Sed metues tantæ ſummas attingere laudes:
Nam ſpecie ſolem, ſuperos virtutibus æquans,
Majeſtate locum, ſacriſque timoribus implet.
Doctior eſt nobis, et nobis præſidet una:
Ditior eſt Ponto, Pontum quoque temperat una:
Pulchrior eſt Nymphis, et Nymphis imperat una:
Dignior eſt Divis, et Divos allicit una.
En ſupplex adſum, Muſarum numine ductus,
Et meritis (Auguſta) tuis, ô dulcis Eliſa,
Fronte ſerenata modicum dignare poetam,
Ne mea vernantem, deponant tempora laurum,
Et miſer in cantu morior. Se namque Semeri
Obſequioſa meis condit perſona ſub umbris:
Qui fert ore preces, oculo fœcundat olivam:
Officium precibus, pacem deſignat oliva;
Affectum docet officiis, et pace quietum;
Mentes affectu mulcebit, membra quiete.

Hi mores, hæc vera tui perſona Semeri,
Cui lætum ſine te nihil, illætabile tecum
Eſt nihil. En rident ad veſtros omnia vultus
Suaviter, immenſum donec fulgoribus orbem
Eliſabetha novis imples: nox invidet una:
Aſtra ſed invidiæ tollunt mala ſigna tenebras.
Cætera, qua poſſunt, ſacræ gratantur Eliſæ
Lætitia, promptoſque ferunt in guadia vultus.
Limulus inſultat per pictos hœdus agellos
Paſſibus obtortis; et torvum bucula taurum
Blanda petit; tremulus turgeſcit frondibus arbos,
Graminibus pratum, generoſa pampinus uva:
Et tenui latices in arena dulce ſuſurrant,
Inſuetumque melos: te, te, dulciſſima Princeps,
Terra, polus, fluvii, plantæ pecudeſque, ſalutant:
Dumque tuam cupide mirantur ſingula formam,
Infixis hærent oculis, nequeuntque tuendo
Expleri: ſolitis ſed nunc liberrima curis,
In placidos abeunt animos: non ſemina vermes,
Non cervi metuunt caſſem, non herba calorem,
Non viſcum volucres, non fruges grandinis ictum.
O iſtos (Auguſta) dies, o profer in annos;
Et luſtrum ex annis, e luſtris ſæcula ſurgant;
E ſeclis ævum, nullo numerabile motu:
Ut noſtros dudum quotquot riſere dolores,
Gaudia jam numerent, intabeſcantque videndo.
En, iter objecto qua clauſerat obice livor,
Virtutis famulæ charites, caſtrique ſuperni
Cuſtodes horæ, blandiſſima numina, junctim
Jam tollunt remoras, ut arenam floribus ornent.
Ergo age, ſupplicibus ſuccede penatibus hoſpes,
Et nutu moderare tuo: tibi ſingula parent,
Et niſi parerent tibi ſingula, tota perirent.
Dicite, io Pæan, et io ter dicite Pæan,
Spargite flore vias, et mollem cantibus auram.

Becauſe all our countreymen are not Latiniſts, I thinke it not amiſſe to ſet this downe in Engliſh, that all may bee indifferently partakers of the poet's meaning.

The Poet's Speech to his Boy, offering him a cuſhion.

Now let us uſe no cuſhions, but faire hearts:
For now we kneel to more than uſuall ſaints.

The Poet's Speech to her Majeſtie.

While, at the fountaine of the ſacred hill,
Under Apollo's lute I ſweetly ſlept,
'Mongſt prophets, full poſſeſt with holy fury,
And with true vertue, void of all diſdaine;
The Muſes ſung, and waked me with theſe wordes:
  Seeſt thou that Engliſh Nimph, in face and ſhape
Reſembling ſome great Goddeſſe; and whoſe beames
Doe ſprinkle Heaven with unacquainted light,
While ſhee doth viſite Semer's fraudleſſe houſe,
As Jupiter did honour with his preſence
The poore thatch cottage where Philæmon dwelt?
See thou ſalute her with an humble voice,
Phœbus, and we will let thee lack no verſes.
But dare not once aſpire to touch her praiſe,
Who, like the ſunne for ſhew, to Gods for vertue,
Fills all with majeſtie and holy feare.
More learned than ourſelves, ſhee ruleth us:
More rich then ſeas, ſhee doth commaund the ſeas:
More fair then Nimphs, ſhe governs all the Nimphs:
More worthy then the Gods, ſhee wins the Gods.
  Behold (Auguſta) thy poore ſuppliant
Is here, at their deſire, but thy deſert.
O ſweete Eliſa, grace me with a looke,
Or from my browes this laurell wreath will fall,
And I, unhappy, die amidſt my ſong.
Under my perſon Semer hides himſelfe,

His

His mouth yeelds prayers, his eie the olive branch;
His praiers betoken duety, th' olive peace;
His duety argues love, his peace faire reſt;
His love will ſmooth your minde, faire reſt your body.
This is your Semer's heart and quality:
To whom all things are joyes, while thou art preſent,
To whom nothing is pleaſing in thine abſence.
Behold on thee how each thing ſweetly ſmiles,
To ſee thy brightnes glad our hemiſpheare:
Night only envies: whome faire ſtars do croſſe:
All other creatures ſtrive to ſhew their joyes.
The crooked-winding kid trips ore the lawnes;
The milke-white heafer wantons with the bull;
The trees ſhew pleaſure with their quivering leaves,
The meddow with new graſſe, the vine with grapes,
The running brookes with ſweet and ſilver ſound.
Thee, thee (ſweet Princes), heav'n, and earth, and fluds,
And plants, and beaſts, ſalute with one accord:
And while they gaze on thy perfections,
Their eyes deſire is never ſatisfied.
Thy preſence frees each thing that liv'd in doubt:
No ſeedes now feare the biting of the woorme;
Nor deere the toyles; nor graſſe the parching heat;
Nor birds the ſnare; nor corne the ſtorme of haile.
O Empreſſe! O draw foorth theſe dayes to yeares,
Yeeres to an age, ages to eternitie:
That ſuch as lately joyd to ſee our ſorrowes,
May ſorrow now, to ſee our perfect joyes.
Behold, where all the Graces, vertues maydes,
And lightfoote Howrs, the guardians of Heaven's gate,
With joyned forces doe remove thoſe blocks,
Which Envie laid in Majeſtie's highway.
Come, therefore, come under our humble roofe,
And with a becke commaund what it containes:
For all is thine; each part obeys thy will;
Did not each part obey, the wholl ſhould periſh.

Sing ſongs, faire Nymphs, ſing ſweet triumphal ſongs,
Fill ways with flowrs, and th' ayr with harmony.

While the poet was pronouncing this oration, ſix virgins were behind him, buſily remooving blockes out of her Majeſtie's way; which blocks were ſuppoſed to bee layde there by the perſon of Envie, whoſe condition is to envie at every good thing, but eſpecially to malice the proceedings of Vertue, and the glory of true Majeſtie. Three of theſe virgins repreſented the three Graces, and the other three the Howres, which, by the poets, are fained to be the guardians of Heaven gates. They were all attired in gowns of taffata ſcarcenet, of divers colours, with flowrie garlands on their heads, and baſkets full of ſweet hearbs and flowers uppon their armes. When the poet's ſpeach was happily ended, and in a ſcroule delivered to her Majeſtie (for ſuch was her gracious acceptance, that ſhe deined to receive it with her owne hande); then theſe ſixe virgins, after performance of their humble reverence to her Highneſſe, walked on before her towards the houſe, ſtrewing the way with flowers, and ſinging a ſweete ſong of ſix parts, to this dittie which followeth:

The Dittie of the ſix Virgins Song.

With fragrant flowers we ſtrew the way,
And make this our chiefe holliday:
For though this clime were bleſt of yore,
Yet was it never proud before.
O beauteous Quene of ſecond Troy,
Accept of our unfained joy.

Now th' ayre is ſweeter than ſweet balme,
And Satyrs daunce about the palme:
Now earth, with verdure newly dight,
Gives perfect ſigne of her delight.
O beauteous Quene of ſecond Troy,
Accept of our unfained joy.

Now birds record new harmonie,
And trees doe whiſtle melodie:
Now everie thing that nature breeds,
Doth clad itſelfe in pleaſant weeds.

O beau-

O beauteous Quene of ſecond Troy,
Accept of our unfained joy.

This ſong ended with her Majeſtie's entrance into the houſe: where ſhee had not reſted her a quarter of an houre, but, from the Snail Mount, and the Ship Iſle, in the pond (both being neare under the proſpect of her gallerie windowe), there was a long volley of chambers diſcharged. After this, ſupper was ſerved in, firſt to her Majeſtie, and then to the nobles and others. Were it not that I would not ſeem to flatter the honorable minded Earle; or, but that I feare to diſpleaſe him, who rather deſired to expreſſe his loyall dutie in his liberall bountie, then to heare of it againe, I could heere willingly particulate the ſtore of his cheare and proviſion, as likewiſe the carefull and kind diligence of his ſervantes, expreſſed in their quiet ſervice to her Majeſtie, and the nobility, and by their loving entertainment to all other, frends, or ſtrangers. But I leave the bountie of the one, and the induſtrie of the others, to the juſt report of ſuch as beheld or taſted the plentifull abundance of that time and place.

After ſupper was ended, her Majeſtie graciouſly admitted unto her preſence a notable conſort of ſix muſitions, which my Lord of Hertford had provided to entertaine her Majeſtie withall, at her will and pleaſure, and when it ſhould ſeeme good to her Highneſſe. Their muſicke ſo highly pleaſed her, that in grace and favour thereof, ſhe gave a newe name unto one of their pavans, made long ſince by maſter Thomas Morley, then organiſt of Paules church.

Theſe are the chiefe pointes which I noted in the firſt daie's entertainment. Now, therefore, it followeth, that I proceed to the ſecond.

The Second Daies Entertainment.

On the next day following, being Tueſday, and Saint Mathewes feſtivall, the forenoone was ſo wet and and ſtormie, that nothing of pleaſure could bee preſented her Majeſtie. Yet it helde up a little before dinner time, and all the day after: where otherwiſe faire ſports would have beene buried in foule weather.

This day her Majeſtie dined, with her nobles about her, in the roome of eſtate, new builded on the hil ſide, above the pond's head. There ſate below her many lords, ladies, and knights. The manner of ſervice, and abundance of dainties, I omit, upon juſt conſideration; as alſo the ordinance diſcharged in the beginning of dinner.

Preſently after dinner, my Lord of Hertford cauſed a large canapie of eſtate to bee ſet at the pond's head, for her Majeſtie to ſit under, and to view ſome ſportes prepared in the water. The canapie was of greene ſatten, lined with greene taffeta ſarcenet;

cenet; everie ſeame covered with a broad ſilver lace; valenced about, and fringed with greene ſilke and ſilver, more then a hand-bredth in depth; ſupported with four ſilver pillers moveable; and dekt above head with four white plumes, ſpangled with ſilver. This canapie being upheld by four of my Lordes chiefe gentlemen, and tapeſtry ſpread all about the ponde's head, her Majeſtie, about foure of the clocke, came and ſate under it, to expect the iſſue of ſome deviſe, being advertiſed that there was ſome ſuch thing towards.

At the further end of the ponde, there was a bower, cloſe built to the brinke thereof; out of which there went a pompous array of ſea perſons, which waded breſt high, or ſwam till they approched neare the ſeat of her Majeſtie. Nereus, the prophet of the ſea, attired in redde ſilke, and having a cornerd cappe on his curlde heade, did ſwimme before the reſt, as their paſtor and guide. After him came five Tritons, breſt high in the water, all with griſlie heades, and beardes of divers colours and faſhions, and all five cheerfully ſounding their trumpets. After them went two other gods of the ſea, Neptune and Oceanus, leading betweene them that pinnace whereof I ſpake in the beginning of this treatiſe.

In the pinnace were three virgins, which, with their cornets, played Scottiſh gigs, made three parts in one. There was alſo, in the ſaide pinnace, an other nymph of the ſea, named Neæra, the old ſuppoſed love of Sylvanus, a god of the woodes. Neare to her were placed three excellent voices, to ſing to one lute; and in two other boats hard by, other lutes and voices, to anſwer by manner of eccho. After the pinnace, and two other boats which were drawne after it by other ſea gods, the reſt of the traine followed, breſt high in the water, all attired in ouglie marine ſuites, and everie one armed with a huge woodden ſquirt in his hand; to what end, it ſhall appear hereafter. In their marching towards the pond, all along the middle of the current, the Tritons ſounded one halfe of the way; and then they ceaſing, the cornets plaid their Scottiſh gigs. The melody was ſweet, and the ſhew ſtately.

By the way, it is needful to touch here many thinges abruptly, for the better underſtanding of that which followeth.

Firſt, that in the pinnace are two jewels to be preſented her Majeſtie: the one by Nereus, the other by Neæra.

Secondly, that the Fort in the pond is round environed with armed men.

Thirdly, that the Snayl Mount nowe reſembleth a monſter, having hornes full of wild fire, continually burning.

And, laſtly, that the god Silvanus lieth with his traine not farre off in the woodes, and will ſhortly ſalute her Majeſtie, and preſent her with a holly ſcutchion, wherein Apollo had long ſince written her praiſes.

All

All this remembered and conſidered, I nowe returne to the ſea gods; who having, under the conduct of Nereus, brought the pinnace neare before her Majeſty, Nereus made his oration as followeth; but before he began, hee made a privie ſigne unto one of his traine, which was gotten up into the Shippe Iſle, directly before her Majeſtie; and hee preſently did caſt himſelfe downe, dooing a ſummerſet from the Ile into the water, and then ſwam to his companie.

The Oration of Nereus to her Majeſty.

Faire Cinthia, the wide ocean's Empreſſe,
I, watry Nereus, hovered on the coaſt,
To greete your Majeſty with this my traine
Of dauncing Tritons, and ſhrill ſinging Nimphs.
But all in vaine: Eliſa was not there;
For which our Neptune griev'd, and blamd the ſtar,
Whoſe thwarting influence daſht our longing hope.
Therefore impatient, that this worthles earth
Should beare your Highnes weight, and we ſea gods
(Whoſe jealous waves have ſwallowd up your foes,
And to your realme are walles impregnable),
With ſuch large favour ſeldome time are grac't:
I from the deepes have drawen this winding flud,
Whoſe creſcent forme figures the rich increaſe
Of all that ſweet Eliſa holdeth deare.
And with me came gould-breaſted India,
Who, daunted at your ſight, leapt to the ſhoare,
And ſprinkling endleſſe treaſure on this Ile,
Left me this jewell to preſent your Grace,
For hym, that under you doth hold this place.
See where her ſhip remaines, whoſe ſilke-woven takling
Is turnde to twigs, and threefold maſt to trees,
Receiving life from verdure of your lookes;
(For what cannot your gracious looks effect?)
Yon ugly monſter creeping from the South
To ſpoyle theſe bleſſed fields of Albion,
By ſelfe ſame beams is chang'd into a ſnaile,
Whoſe bullruſh hornes are not of force to hurt.

As this ſnaile is, ſo be thine enemies!
And never yet did Nereus wiſhe in vaine.
That Fort did Neptune raiſe for your defence;
And in this barke, which Gods hale neare the ſhore,
White-footed Thetis ſends her muſick maydes,
To pleaſe Eliſaes eares with harmony.
Hear them, faire Quene: and when their muſick ends,
My Triton ſhall awake the Sylvane Gods,
To do their hommage to your Majeſty.

This oration being delivered, and withall the preſent whereof he ſpake, which was hidden in a purſe of greene ruſhes, cunningly woaven together, immediately the three voices in the pinnace ſung a ſong to the lute, with excellent diviſions, and the end of every verſe was replied by lutes and voices in the other boate, ſomewhat afarre off, as if they had beene ecchoes.

The Sea Nymphes Dittie.

How haps that now, when prime is don,
An other ſpring time is begun?
Our hemiſphere is overrunne,
With beauty of a ſecond ſunne.

Eccho. A ſecond ſun.

What ſecond ſun hath raies ſo bright,
To cauſe this unacquainted light?
'Tis faire Eliſaes matchleſſe grace,
Who with her beames doth bleſſe the place.

Eccho. Doth bleſſe the place.

This ſong being ended, Nereus commanded the five Tritons to ſound. Then came Sylvanus, with his attendants, from the wood: himſelfe attired, from the middle downewarde to the knee, in kiddes ſkinnes with the haire on; his legges, bodie, and face, naked, but died over with ſaffron, and his head hooded with a goates ſkin, and two little hornes over his forehead, bearing in his right hand an olive tree, and in his left a ſcutchion, whereof I ſpake ſomewhat before. His followers were all covered with

with ivy leaves, and bare in their handes bowes made like darts. At their approche neare her Majeſty, Sylvanus ſpake as followeth, and delivered up his ſcutchion, ingraven with goulden characters, Nereus and his traine ſtill continuing near her Highneſſe.

The Oration of Sylvanus.

Sylvanus comes from out the leavy groves,
To honor her whom all the world adores,
Faire Cinthia, whom no ſooner Nature fram'd,
And deckt with Fortune's and with Vertue's dower,
But ſtraight admiring what her ſkill had wrought,
Shee broake the mould; that never ſunne might ſee
The like to Albion's Quene for excellence.
'Twas not the Tritons ayr-enforcing ſhell,
As they perhaps would proudly make theyr vaunt,
But thoſe faire beames that ſhoote from Majeſty,
Which drew our eyes to wonder at thy worth.
That worth breeds wonder; wonder holy feare;
And holy feare unfayned reverence.
Amongſt the wanton dayes of goulden age,
Apollo playing in our pleaſant ſhades,
And printing oracles in every leafe,
Let fall this ſacred ſcutchion from his breſt;
Wherein is writ, " Detur digniſſimæ."
O, therefore, hold what Heaven hath made thy right,
I but in duety yeeld deſert her due.

Nereus. But ſee, Sylvanus, where thy love doth ſit.

Sylvanus. My ſweet Neæra, was her eare ſo neare;
O ſet my heart's delight upon this banke,
That in compaſſion of old ſufferance,
Shee may relent in ſight of Beautie's Quene.

Nereus. On this condition ſhall ſhee come on ſhoare,
That with thy hand thou plight a ſolemne vow,
Not to profane her undefiled ſtate.

Sylvanus. Here, take my hand, and therewithall I vowe—

Nereus. That water will extinguiſh wanton fire.

Nereus, in pronouncing this laſt line, did plucke Sylvanus over head and eares into the water, where all the ſea gods, laughing, did inſult over him. In the meane while, her Majeſty peruſed the verſes written in the ſcutchion, which were theſe:

Aöniis prior, et divis es pulchrior alti
Æquoris, ac Nymphis es prior Idaliis.
Idaliis prior es Nymphis, ac æquoris alti.
Pulchrior et divis, ac prior Aöniis.

Over theſe verſes was this poeſy written:

Detur digniſſimæ.

After that the ſea gods had ſufficiently duckt Sylvanus, they ſuffered him to creep to land, where he no ſooner ſet footing, but crying "Revenge! Revenge!" he and his begunne a ſkirmiſh with thoſe of the water; the one ſide throwing their darts, and the other uſing their ſquirtes, and the Tritons ſounding a pointe of warre. At the laſt, Nereus parted the fray with a line or two, grounded on the excellence of her Majeſtye's preſence, as being alwaies friend to peace, and ennemy to warre. Then Sylvanus, with his followers, retired to the woods; and Neæra, his faire love, in the pinnace, preſenting her Majeſtie a ſea jewell, bearing the forme of a fanne, ſpake unto her as followeth:

The Oration of faire Neæra.

When Neptune late beſtowed on me this barke,
And ſent by me this preſent to your Grace,
Thus Nereus ſung, who never ſings but truth:
Thine eyes (Neæra) ſhall in time behold
A ſea borne Quene, worthy to governe kings:
On her depends the fortune of thy boate,
If ſhee but name it with a blisful word,
And view it with her life-inſpiring beames.
Her beames yeeld gentle influence, like faire ſtarres;
Her ſilver ſounding word is propheſie.

Speake,

Speake, ſacred Sybill, give ſome proſperous name,
That it may dare attempt a golden fleece,
Or dive for pearles, and lay them in thy lap.
For winde and waves, and all the worlde beſides,
Will make her way, whom thou ſhalt doome to bliſſe,
For what is Sybil's ſpeech but oracle?

Here her Majeſty named the pinnace The Bonadventure; and Neæra went on with her ſpeech, as followeth:

I now Neæraes barke is fortunate,
And in thy ſervice ſhall imploy her ſaile,
And often make returne to thy availe.
O live in endleſſe joy, with glorious fame,
Sound trumpets, ſound, in honor of her name.

Then did Nereus retire backe to his bower, with all his traine following him, in ſelfe ſame order as they came forth before; the Tritons ſounding their trumpets one halfe of the way, and the cornets playing the other halfe.

And here ended the ſecond daie's paſtime, to the ſo great liking of her Majeſtie, that her gracious approbation thereof, was to the actors more than a double reward; and yet withall her Highnes beſtowed a largeſſe uppon them the next daie after, before ſhee departed.

The Thirde Daies Entertainment.

On Wedneſday morning, about nine of the clock, as her Majeſty opened a caſement of her gallerie window, there were three excellent muſicians, who, being diſguiſed in auncient countrey attire, did greet her with a pleaſant ſong of Coridon and Phyllida, made in three parts, of purpoſe. The ſong, as well for the worth of the dittie, as for the aptnes of the note thereto applied, it pleaſed her Highneſſe, after it had beene once ſung, to command it againe, and highly to grace it with her chearefull acceptance and commendation.

The Plowman's Song.

In the merrie moneth of May,
In a morne, by breake of day,

Forth I walked by the wood ſide,
Where as May was in his pride.
There I ſpied, all alone,
Phyllida and Corydon,
Much adoe there was, God wot,
He would love, and ſhe would not.
She ſaid, never man was true:
He ſaid, none was falſe to you.
He ſaid, he had loved her long:
She ſaid, love ſhould have no wrong.
Coridon would kiſſe her then:
She ſaid, maides muſt kiſſe no men,
Till they did for good and all.
Then ſhe made the ſhepheard call
All the heavens to witneſſe truth,
Never lov'd a truer youth.
Thus with many a pretie oath,
Yea and nay, and faith and troth,
Such as ſilly ſhepheards uſe,
When they will not love abuſe,
Love, which had beene long deluded,
Was with kiſſes ſweet concluded:
And Phyllida, with garlands gay,
Was made the lady of the May.

The ſame day after dinner, about three of the clocke, ten of my Lord of Hertford's ſervants, all Somerſetſhire men, in a ſquare greene court, before her Majeſtie's windowe, did hang up lines, ſquaring out the forme of a tennis-court, and making a croſſe line in the middle. In this ſquare they (beeing ſtript out of their dublets) played, five to five, with the hand ball, at bord and cord (as they tearme it), to ſo great liking of her Highnes, that ſhe graciouſly deyned to beholde their paſtime more then an houre and a halfe.

After ſupper there were two delights preſented unto her Majeſtie; curious fire works, and a ſumptuous banket: the firſt from the three ilands in the pond; the ſecond in a lowe gallerie in her Majeſtie's privie garden. But I will firſt briefly ſpeake of the fire works.

Firſt, there was a peale of a hundred chambers diſcharged from the Snail Mount; in

in counter whereof, a like peale was diſcharged from the Ship Ile, and ſome great ordinance withal. Then was there a caſtle of fire works of all ſorts, which played in the fort. Anſwerable to that, there was, in the Snail Mount, a globe of all manner of fire works, as big as a barrel. When theſe were ſpent on either ſide, there were many running rockets uppon lines, which paſt betweene the Snayle Mount and the caſtle in the fort. On either ſide were many fire wheeles, pikes of pleaſure, and balles of wilde fire, which burned in the water.

During the time of theſe fire workes in the water, there was a banket ſerved, all in glaſſe and ſilver, into the lowe gallerie in the garden, from a hill ſide foureteene ſcore off, by two hundred of my Lord of Hertfordes gentlemen, every one carrying ſo many diſhes, that the whole number amounted to a thouſand: and there were, to light them in their way, a hundred torch bearers. To ſatisfie the curious, I will here ſet downe ſome particulars in the banket:

Her Majeſtie's armes in ſugar worke.

The ſeverall armes of all our nobilitie in ſugar worke.

Many men and women in ſugar worke, and ſome inforſt by hand.

Caſtles, forts, ordinance, drummers, trumpeters, and ſoldiors of all ſorts, in ſugar worke.

Lions, unicorns, beares, horſes, camels, buls, rams, dogges, tygers, elephants, antelops, dromedaries, apes, and all other beaſts, in ſugar worke.

Egles, falcons, cranes, buſtardes, heronſhawes, bytters, pheaſants, partridges, quailes, larkes, ſparrowes, pigeons, cockes, oules, and all that flie, in ſugar worke.

Snakes, adders, vipers, frogs, toades, and all kind of wormes, in ſugar worke.

Mermaides, whales, dolphins, cungars, ſturgions, pikes, carps, breams, and all ſortes of fiſhes, in ſugar worke.

All theſe were ſtanding diſhes of ſugar work. The ſelfe ſame deviſes were alſo there all in flat worke. Moreover, theſe particulars following, and many ſuch like, were in flat ſugar worke and ſinamond.

March panes, grapes, oiſters, muſcles, cockles, periwinckles, crabs, lobſters.

Apples, peares, and plums, of all ſorts.

Preſerves, ſuckats, jellies, leaches, marmelats, paſts, comfits, of all ſorts.

The Fourth Daies Entertainment.

On Thurſday morning, her Majeſtie was no ſooner readie, and, at her gallerie window, looking into the garden, but there began three cornets to play certaine fantaſtike dances,

dances, at the meaſure whereof the Fayery Quene came into the garden, dauncing with her maides about her. Shee brought with her a garland, made in fourme of an imperiall crowne, within the ſight of her Majeſtie ſhee fixed upon a ſilver ſtaffe; and ſticking the ſtaffe into the ground, ſpake as followeth:

The Speech of the Fairy Quene to her Majeſtie.

I that abide in places under ground,
Aureola, the Quene of Fairy land,
That every night in rings of painted flowers
Turne round, and carrell out Eliſae's name:
Hearing that Nereus and the Sylvane gods
Have lately welcomde your Imperiall Grace,
Oapend the earth with this enchanting wand,
To doe my duety to your Majeſtie,
And humbly to ſalute you with this chaplet,
Given me by Auberon, the Fairy King.
Bright ſhining Phœbe, that in humaine ſhape
Hid'ſt Heaven's perfection, vouchſafe t' accept it:
And I, Aureola, belov'd in heaven
(For amorous ſtarres fall nightly in my lap),
Will cauſe that Heavens enlarge thy goulden dayes,
And cut them ſhort that envy at thy praiſe.

After this ſpeech the Fairy Quene and her maides daunced about the garland, ſinging a ſong of ſixe parts, with the muſicke of an exquiſite conſort; wherein was the lute, bandora, baſe violl, citterne, treble violl, and flute. And this was the Fairie's ſong:

Eliſa is the faireſt Quene,
That ever trod upon this greene.
Eliſae's eyes are bleſſed ſtarres,
Inducing peace, ſubduing warres.
Eliſae's hand is chriſtall bright,
Her wordes are balme, her lookes are light.
Eliſae's breſt is that faire hill,
Where vertue dwels, and ſacred ſkill.

O bleſſed

O bleſſed bee each day and houre,
Where ſweete Eliſa builds her bowre.

This ſpectacle and muſicke ſo delighted her Majeſty, that ſhee deſired to ſee and hear it twiſe over; and then diſmiſt the actors with thankes, and with a gracious larges, which of her exceeding goodneſſe ſhee beſtowed uppon them.

Within an howre after, her Majeſty departed, with her nobles, from Elvetham. On the one ſide of her way, as ſhee paſt through the parke, there was placed, ſitting on the pond ſide, Nereus and all the ſea gods, in their former attire: on her left hand Sylvanus and his company: in the way before her, the three Graces, and the three Howres: all of them on everie ſide wringing their hands, and ſhewing ſigne of ſorrow for her departure. While ſhe beheld this dum ſhew, the poet made her a ſhort oration, as followeth:

The Poet's Speech at her Majeſtie's departure.

O ſee, ſweet Cynthia, how the wat'ry gods,
Which joyd of late to view thy glorious beames,
At this retire doe waile and wring their hands,
Diſtilling from their eyes ſalt ſhowrs of teares,
To bring in winter with their wet lament:
For how can Sommer ſtay, when Sunne departs?
See where Sylvanus ſits, and ſadly mournes,
To thinke that Autumn, with his withered wings,
Will bring in tempeſt, when thy beames are hence:
For how can Sommer ſtay, when Sunne departs?
See where thoſe Graces, and thoſe Howrs of heav'n,
Which at thy comming ſung triumphall ſongs,
And ſmoothd the way, and ſtrewd it with ſweet flowrs,
Now, if they durſt, would ſtop it with greene bowes,
Leaſt by thine abſence the yeeres pride decay:
For how can Sommer ſtay, when Sunne departs?
Leaves fal, graſſe dies, beaſts of the wood hang head,
Birds ceaſe to ſing, and everie creature wailes,
For how can Sommer ſtay, when Sunne departs?

O, either ſtay, or ſoone returne againe,
For Sommer's parting is the countrie's paine.

After

After this, as her Majeſtie paſſed through the parke gate, there was a conſort of muſicions hidden in a bower; to whoſe playing, this dittie of "Come againe" was ſung, with excellent diviſion, by two that were cunning.

O come againe, faire Nature's treaſure,
Whoſe lookes yeeld joyes exceeding meaſure.

O come againe, Heaven's chiefe delight,
Thine abſence make eternall night.

O come againe, world's ſtarbright eye,
Whoſe preſence doth adorne the ſkie.

O come againe, ſweet beauties ſunne:
When thou art gone, our joyes are done.

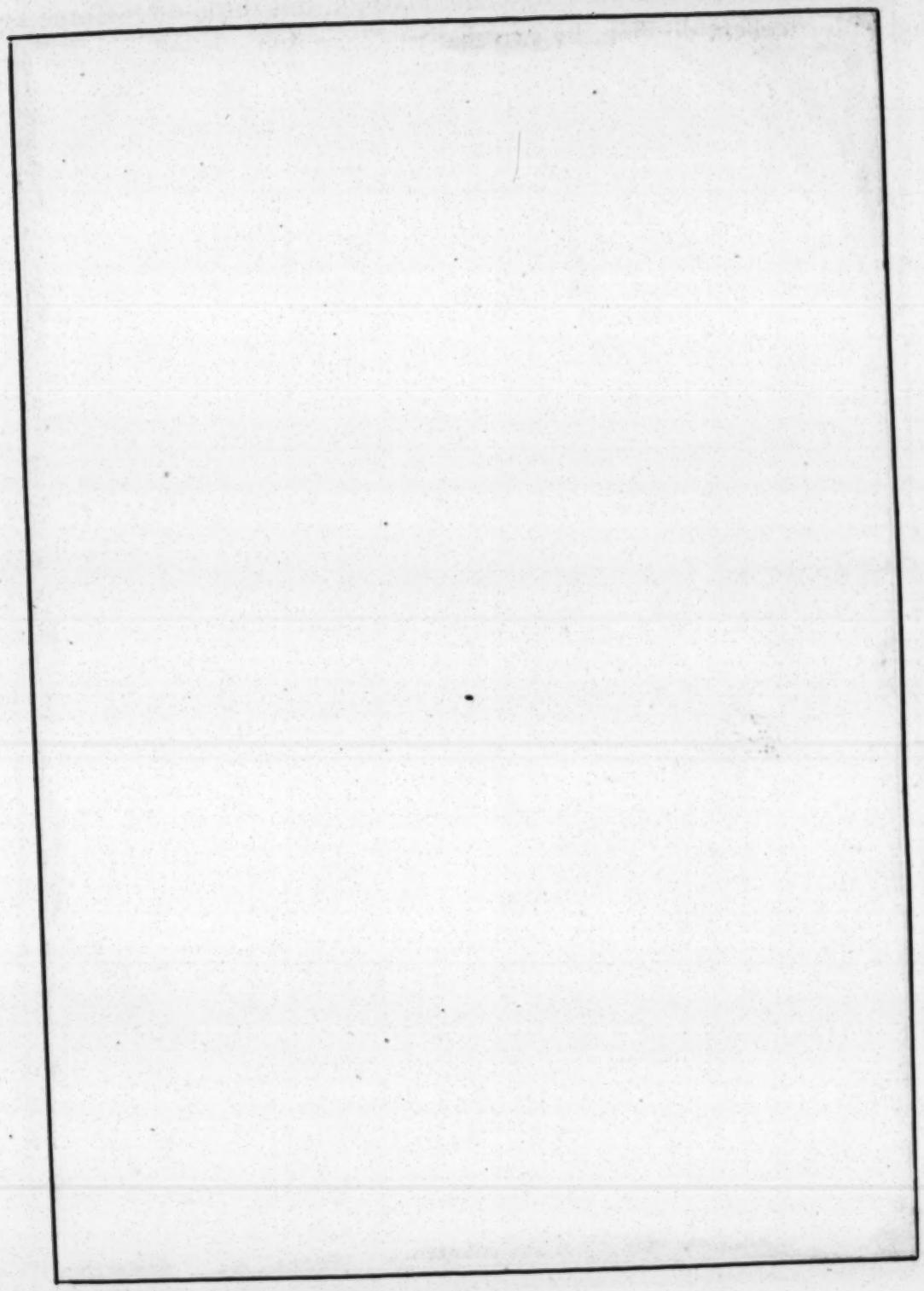
Her Majeſtie was ſo highly pleaſed with this, and the reſt, that ſhee openly proteſted to my Lord of Hertford, that the beginning, proceſſe, and end of this his entertainment, was ſo honorable, as hereafter hee ſhould finde the rewarde thereof in her eſpeciall favour.

And manie and moſt happie yeares may her gratious
Majeſtie continue to favour and foſter
him, and all others which do
truly love and honor her.

At the Earl of Hertford's, in 1630, my Lord Eſſex* came to ſpend his Chriſtmas; where, ſeeing the Miſs Elizabeth Paulet, he was ſo charmed with her beauty, and the ſweetneſs of her manners, that he became deeply enamoured with her, and was married to her in the beginning of the following ſpring. She had cohabited with him about four years, when ſhe was accuſed, and, as it appears to me, very wrongfully, of an adulterous commerce with Mr. Udall, who paid his addreſſes to her ſiſter, whom he viſited at Eſſex Houſe. This accuſation unfortunately occaſioned a ſeparation from her huſband: but he acknowledged a ſon whom ſhe had by him, though he de-

* Robert, Earl of Eſſex, the only ſon of the unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth, and inherited much of his father's popularity. He acquired, in the Low Countries, great reputation as a ſoldier; his courage was great; his honour was inflexible; but he rather waited than ſought for opportunities of fighting, and knew better how to gain than improve a victory. He died the 14th of September, 1646; and his death helped to open a way for the ambition of Cromwell.

clared





Robert Earle of Essex, his Excellence. Generall of ye Armye,
Imployed for ye defence of the Protestant Religion, ye safety of his
Ma:ties Person, & of ye Parliament: ye preseruation of ye Lawes Liberties & Peace
of ye Kingdome. & protection of his Ma:tis Subiects from violence & oppression.

clared he was determined not to own him, if ſhe was not brought to bed by the 5th of November. It was thought very capricious in the Earl, that he ſhould reſt his own, and his lady's honour, and that of his poſterity, upon the narrow point of a ſingle day, as it required no uncommon reach of underſtanding to be informed, that a woman's labour might be retarded by a multiplicity of accidents. The child, however, happened to be born on that day, but dying in its infancy, the houſe of Eſſex became extinct. She married to her ſecond huſband, Mr. afterwards Sir Thomas Higgons, a gentleman of great merit, by whom ſhe had ſeveral daughters. This gentleman gives us to underſtand, that the injuries which ſhe ſuffered in her reputation were the effects of the ſpleen and malice of her Lord's ſervants, whom ſhe had highly offended by introducing order and œconomy into his family, and moreover of the ill will of Sir Walter Devereux, the Earl's near relation, who had conceived a mortal antipathy againſt her. There is a neat little portrait, by Hollar, of this lady, with a black feather at her ear.*

EPMSHOT, near the road from Alton to Petersfield.

ENFIELD, between Rumſey and Wincheſter.

ENHAM, north-weſt of Andover.

ESTROP, near Baſingſtoke.

EVERSLEY, a village which has two fairs, held on the 16th of May, and 18th of October, for cattle and toys. It lays ſeven miles to the northward of Odiham.

EWHURST,† the ſeat of Mr. Mackreath, a well known character. He purchaſed this eſtate of a family of the name of Plowden, ſome years ſince, and entirely created it anew. It is ſituated on the north extremity of Hampſhire, in the hundred of Kingſclere. Here is a winding road amongſt well growing plantations, and by the ſide of a conſiderable ſheet of water. The ground gradually riſes from hence towards the houſe, and the gentle ſwells and inequalities are pleaſingly interſperſed with groups and ſingle trees, which we continued amongſt till we approached the front of the houſe. The building is certainly not equal to theſe outward ornaments, as it conſiſts of no particular ſtyle of arhitecture, being evidently built at different periods, and very low, but within it contains a moſt excellent dining room, the reſt being nothing remarkable. The ſmall pariſh church, which he has much improved, ſtands very near it upon the ſame eminence, ſo that, together with the ſurrounding foliage, they form a pictureſque aſſemblage. But a retroſpect upon the water and ſcenes we had juſt left, was by far the moſt pleaſing. The grounds yet unfiniſhed, in the back part of the

* Granger, vol. ii. p. 377. She was daughter of Sir William Paulet, of Eddington, in Wiltſhire.

† Topographer, vol. i. p. 39.

houſe, alſo deſerve commendation; particularly a terrace, which, though thickly ſhaded with ſhrubs and evergreens, affords, at intervals, much fine proſpect of the hills in Berkſhire, and the ſurrounding country.

EXBURY, in the New Foreſt.

EXTON, north-eaſt of Biſhops Waltham.

FACKHAM, north-weſt of Whitchurch.

FAIRLEE (Iſle of Wight), in Eaſt Medina.

FAREHAM, three miles north-weſt of Portſmouth, twelve miles from Southampton, and ſeventy-four miles from London, is a pleaſant town, with a market on Tueſday, and a fair on June 29. It has a well endowed charity ſchool, where children are inſtructed to read and write, ſo as to qualify them for uſeful employments in life; and near it is Biſhops Waltham.

King Charles dignified this place with the honorary title of an earldom, in creating Madame de Querovalle, his miſtreſs, Counteſs of Fareham, and Ducheſs of Portſmouth.

FARLEY, not far from Baſingſtoke, is uſually called Farley Wallop. Here is an hoſpital, founded by Sir Stephen Fox, for twelve aged perſons of both ſexes, with a free ſchool, the maſter of which is obliged to be in orders, that he may officiate in the church. The ſame gentleman pulled down the old chapel, and erected a new church in its ſtead.

FARLEY, weſt of Wincheſter.

FARLINGTON, ſouth-eaſt of Fareham.

FARME (Iſle of Wight), in the Weſt Medina.

FARNBOROUGH, five miles from Bagſhot, in the road to Wincheſter.

FARINGDON, formerly called Farendon, ſouth of Alton.

The following curious papers are extracted from Mr. Warner's book:

Carta Regis Johannis facta Deo & Eccleſie beate Marie Ciſtercenſis de manerio de Farendon cum ſuis pertinenciis.*

Johannes Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hybernie, Dux Normannie, Aquittanie, comes Andeg. Archiepiſcopis, Epiſcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Juſticiarijs, Vicecomitibus, Seneſcallis, Prepoſitis, Miniſtris, and omnibus, Ballivis, &

* Ex Capit. Cart. Mon. Belli Loci Reg. in Bib. Cotton. Nero A. xii. p. 50.

Fidelibus

Fidelibus ſuis, Salutem. Sciatis nos dediſſe, & preſenti carta confirmaſſe, Deo & eccleſie beate Marie Ciſtercenſis, pro ſalute anime noſtre, & anteceſſorum & heredum noſtrorum, manerium de Farendon, ſicut monachi predicti monaſterij Ciſtercenſis, qui ſunt apud Farendon, illud tenent, cum pertinencijs ſuis, ad conſtruendam ibi quam Abbatiam de ordine Ciſtercenſi, ita quod ibi ſit conventus, habendum et tenendum de nobis & heredibus noſtris, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam. Quare volumus, & firmiter precipimus, quod predicti monachi habeant & teneant, predictum manerium, bene & in pace, libere, & quiete, & honorifice, in omnibus locis, cum omnibus libertatibus, & liberis, conſuetudinibus ſuis, ad idem manerium pertinentibus, ut predictum eſt. Teſte Domino E. Burdeg. Archiepiſcopo, & Domino J. Norwic. Epiſcopo. W. Mareſc. R. Comite Ceſtr. W. Comite Sarum. W. Com. Arundel. Willielmo de Brehos. Rogero de Thorny. Petro de Pratell. datum per manum Symonis prepoſiti Beverlacenſis, & Archidiaconi Wellenſis, apud Veruellum, 2° die Novembris regni noſtri anno quinto.

Carta Regis Henrici, confirmat nobis cartam Regis Johannis patris ſui, & concedit quod poſſimus talliare manerium de Farendon, quociens Rex talliatur communiter dominica ſua per Angliam.*

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, &c. Inſpeximus cartam Domini Johannis Regis patris noſtri, in hæc verba. Johannes Dei gratia Rex Anglie, &c. prout patet infra in confirmacione Regis Edwardi tertij. Nos igitur predictas donaciones & conceſſiones, ratas et gratas habentes eas pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, concedimus & confirmamus, ſicut carta predicti Domini Johannis patris noſtri, quam predicti Abbas & Monachi inde habent, & in qua predicti donaciones & conceſſiones plenius continentur, racionabiliter teſtatur. Conceſſimus etiam & hac carta noſtra confirmavimus, pro nobis heredibus noſtris, predictis Abbati & Monachis, de dono noſtro, quod quumcunque contigit nos, vel heredes noſtros, dominica noſtra communiter per Angliam telliare, poſſint predictum manerium de Farendon, quod fuit de dominico predicti Domini Johannis Regis patris noſtri, ſine ſpeciali precepto noſtra, vel heredum noſtrorum. Hiis teſtibus. Radulfo filio Nicholai Godofridi de Crancumbe, Allmanco de Sancto Amando. Petro de malo lacu. Hugone de Union. Willielmo de Picheford. Bartho Peche; & aliis. Datum per manum venerabilis patris R. Ciceſtr. Epiſcopi Cancellarij noſtri, apud Clarendon, duodecimo die Februarij Anno Regni noſtri viceſimo.

* Ex eodem MS°.

Carta ejuſdem Henrici Regis, de libera Warenna, habenda in manerio de Farendon.*

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, &c. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe, & hac carta noſtra confirmaſſe, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, dilectis nobis in Chriſto, Abbati & Conventui de Bello Loco Regis, quod ipſi & eorum ſucceſſores, imperpetuum habeant liberam Warennam, in omnibus dominicis terris ſuis de Farendon. Ita quod nullus intret Warennam illam, *ad fugandum in ea*,† vel ad aliquid capiendum, quod ad Warennam pertineat, ſine licencia & voluntate ipſorum Abbatis & Conventus, vel ſucceſſorum ſuorum, ſuper forisfacturam noſtram decem librarum. Quare volumus & firmiter precipimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quod predicti Abbas & Conventus, & eorum ſucceſſores, imperpetuum habeant liberam Warennam in omnibus dominicis terris ſuis de Farendon ita quod nullus intret Warennam illam, ad fugandum in ea, vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad Warennam pertineat ſine licencia & voluntate ipſorum Abbatis & Conventus vel ſucceſſorum ſuorum, ſuper forisfacturam noſtram decem librarum ſicut predictum eſt. Teſtibus & datum ſicut in proxima priori carta.

Carta ejuſdem Regis Henrici, de Feria, vel Nundinis apud Farendon.‡

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, &c. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei & pro ſalute anime noſtre, & animarum anteceſſorum, & heredum noſtrorum, conceſſiſſe, & hac carta noſtra, confirmaſſe, Abbati Belli Loci Regis, & Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, quod ipſi & ſucceſſores ſui, habeant imperpetuum unam feriam apud manerium ſuum de Farendon, duraturam ſingulis annis, per duos dies, videlicet in vigili, & in die Sancti Luce Evangeliſte, niſi feria illa ſit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus, quod predicti Abbas, & Monachi, & eorum ſucceſſores habeant imperpetuum predictam feriam, bene, & in pace, cum omnibus libertatibus, & liberis conſuetudinibus, ad hujuſmodi feriam pertinentibus, ſicut predictum eſt. Hijs teſtibus, &c. Datum per manum venerabilis patris R. Ciceſtr. Epiſcopi Cancellarii noſtri apud Cerciſiam viceſimo die Septembris anno regni noſtri undecimo.

* Ex eodem MS°. † "To hunt therein." ‡ Ex eodem MS.

Con-

Confirmacio Regis Edwardi tercij, ſuper cartas Regis Johannis, & Regis Henrici.*

Edwardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie, &c. Inſpeximus cartam, quam celebris memorie Dominus Johannes, quondam Rex Anglie, progenitor noſter, fecit Deo & eccleſie beate Marie de Bello Loco Regis, & Abbati, & Monachis ejuſdem loci, in hec verba. " Joannes, Dei gracia Rex Anglie, &c. Sciatis, nos pro ſalute anime noſtre, & animarum anticeſſorum, & heredum noſtrorum, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & preſenti carta noſtra confirmaſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Bello Loco Regis, quam nos fundavimus in Nova Foreſta in Southampton, & Abbati, & Monachis, ibidem ſervientibus & ſervituris, ipſum locum in quo ſita eſt Abbacia eorum, cum tota terra infra metas ſubſcriptas, contenta, ſcilicet, cum tota terrá angulari ſuper mare, in predicta foreſta, a primo termino ſuper mare, ſicut aqua cadit in mare, ſub Colgumelmor, que Freſhwatur dicitur; & ex inde, uſque ad caput de Colgumelmor, niſi mora ſe furcat, & exinde uſque ad Wolfwarelane, & exinde uſque ad occidentale caput de Bromhaya, & de capite de Bromhaya per foſſatum, uſque ad longum vadum, & de longo vado, uſque ad foſſatum ſuper aquam, que venit de Huppelea, quod Dominus Rex Ricardus, incipere fecit, & de foſſato illo, uſque ad vadum de Hariford, & de illo vado, per mediam hidam, recta linea, uſque ad originem foncium aque de Schurbourne, que tendit uſque ad predictam Abbaciam de Bello Loco Regis, & de origine foncium aque predicte, recta linea, uſque ad alveum foſſati, ſuper quem eadem Abbacia fundata eſt, & predictum alveum a predicto vado de Hariford, cum fluctu maris, in aſcendendo, & deſcendendo, infra utramque ripam. Ita quod quicquid eſt infra predictos terminos, remaneat predicte Abbacie Belli Loci Regis. Dedimus eciam eiſdem Monachis, manerium noſtrum de Farendon, ſcilicet Magnam Farendon, & Parvam Farendon, & Magnam Cokeſwell, & Parvam Cokeſwell, & villas de Schulton, & Ingleſham, cum omnibus pertinencijs, & libertatibus, & liberis conſuetudinibus ſuis. Et preterea, eccleſias de Schulton, & Ingleſham, cum capella de Cokeſwell, & cum omnibus pertinencijs ſuis, & quicquid habebamus in villa de Langeford. Conceſſimus eciam eiſdem Monachis, & confirmavimus, omnes racionabiles donaciones, terrarum, hominum, & elemoſinarum, eis vel in preſenti a nobis collatas, vel in futuris, a regibus, vel ex aliorum libertate conferendas, vel aliter adquiſitas, vel adquirendas, tam in eccleſijs, quam in rebus & poſſeſſionibus mundanis. Quare volumus & firmiter precipimus, quod predicti Monachi de Bello Loco Regis,

* Ex eodem MS.

& ho-

& homines eorum, omnes poſſeſſiones, & elemoſinas ſuas, habeant & teneant, bene, & in pace, libere, & quiete, integre, plenarie, & honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus, & liberis conſuetudinibus, & quietanciis ſuis, in boſco, & in plano, in pratis, & paſturis, in viis, & ſemitis, in aquis, & molendinis, in ſtagnis, & vivarijs, in mariſcis, & piſcariis, in grangiis, & vergultis, infra burgum, & extra, cum ſoka,[1] & ſaka,[2] tol,[3] & theam,[4] infangenethef,[5] & outfangenethef,[6] hamſoca,[7] grithbruch,[8] blodwyte,[9] fiztwyte,[10] fredwyte,[11] hougwyte,[12] leywhite,[13] flemenefride,[14] mordre,[15] latrocinio,[16] foreſtall,[17] ordel,[18] & oreſte, infra *tempore*, & extra *tempore*, & in omnibus locis, & cum omnibus cauſis, que ſunt, vel eſſe paſſunt. Conceſſimus etiam, quod predicti Monachi, quieti ſint imperpetuum, de omnibus nundinis, & quod ipſi, & omnes homines ſui,

[1]. Soka, Socna. The place, territory, or precinct, wherein ſaka, or liberty of court, was exerciſed; the circuit of the place of the franchiſe.

[2]. Saka, ſignifies a liberty or power granted by the King to try and judge cauſes, and of receiving the forfeitures ariſing from them, within the limit, dominion, or juriſdiction of the court Brady.

[3]. Tol. A word commonly known, being an impoſition or payment for things bought and ſold in markets. Idem.

[4]. Theam. A privilege to take and keep bondmen, villains, and ſlaves, with their generations one after another. Idem.

[5]. Infangenethef. A liberty granted to try and judge a thief taken within the juriſdiction of the burgh. Idem.

[6]. Outfangenethef. A liberty to take a thief that fled, and bring him back to the court, or place within which the fact was committed, and there to try and judge him. Idem.

[7]. Hamſoca. Hoc eſt quietus eſſe de amerciamentis pro ingreſſu hoſpitii violenter, et ſine licentia, et contra pacem Regis, et quod teneatis placita de hujuſmodi trangreſſione in Curia veſtra. Will. Thorn apud Dec. Scrip. p. 2030.

[8]. Grythbruck. A privilege of trying ſuch as were guilty of an infraction of the King's peace.

[9]. Bloodwyte. An exemption from paying the cuſtomary fines for blood being ſhed in the diſtrict; and a privilege of holding pleas, and taking fines on that account.

[10]. Fiztwyte. A liberty of proſecuting and fining all contentious and defamatory perſons.

[11]. Fredwyte. Hoc eſt eſſe quietum de amerciamentis, cum quis utlagus fugitures veniat ad pacem Domini Regis ſponte, vel licentiatus. Ang. Sac. tom. i. p. 261.

[12]. Leyrwhite. Emenda pro corruptione nativæ.—[14]. Flemenfride; hoc eſt quod habeant catalla ſive amerciamenta, hominum eorum fugitivorum.—[15]. Mordre. Murdrum, ſignifies not only the crime, but the mulct, or pecuniary puniſhment for that crime. So that to be free from murder, was, that the place where the murder was committed, and the murderer fled, ſhould not be fined, or amerced, for not producing him.—[16]. Latrocinio. A liberty of trying thieves, and ſeizing their goods and chattles, if they were taken, or fled.

[17]. Foreſtall. Hoc eſt eſſe quietum de merciamentis et de catallis areſtatis infra terram veſtram, vel exareſtatis, et teneatis, et habeatis, placita inde in Curia veſtrâ de hujus modi catallis areſtatis infra terram veſtram, et amerciamenta inde provenientia. Ang. Sac. ut ſupra.

[18]. Ordel. A privilege of determining litigations, and doubtful crimes, by the proof of the ordeal.

liberi

liberi ſint, ab omni ſocco, & geldo, & omnibus auxilijs regum, Vicecomitum, & omnium, miniſtralium eorum, & de hidagio,[1] carucagio,[2] danegeldo,[3] hornegeldo,[4] & exeratibus, & de ſcutagio, talleagio, leſtagio,[5] ſtallagio,[6] & ſchiris, hundredis, warpentakis, & placitis, & querelis, warda, & wardepeni, averpani hundredpani, berehalpani, thethingpani, & de omnibus operibus caſtellorum, parcorum, poncium, & de clauſura, & omni careagio, ſummagio, navagio, & domuum regalium edificacione, & omnimoda operacione; & prohibemus ne boſci eorum, ad predicta opera, vel ad aliqua alia capiantur, & ſimiliter ne blade eorum, vel hominum ſuorum, ad caſtalla munienda capiantur. Concedimus etiam quod omnia tenementa eorum, tam in boſco, quam in plano, ſint deafforeſtata, et extra omnem poteſtatem foreſtariorum. Precipimus etiam, quod predicti Monachi, & homines ſui, liberi ſint, & quieti, ab omni thelonio, in omni foro, & in omnibus nundinis, & in omni tranſitu poncium, viarum, & maris, per totum regnum noſtrum, & per omnes terras noſtras, in quas libertates eis dare poſſumus, & omnia mercata ſua, & hominum ſuorum, ſint ſimiliter in predictis locis, ab omni tholoneo quieta, & quod naves eorundem Monachorum, liberum habeant tranſitum, per canuleam, a Farendon uſque ad mare, abſque cum exaccione et cons. Concedimus etiam eis, & confirmamus, quod ſi aliquis hominum ſuorum, pro delicto ſuo, vitam, vel membrum debeat amittere, vel fugerit, & judicio ſtare noluerit, vel aliud delictum fecerit, pro quo debeat catalla ſua perdere, ipſa catalla ſint predictorum Monachorum. Similiter ſi aliquis hominum ſuorum, ſit inmerciatus erga nos, vel ballivos noſtros, pro quacunque cauſa, vel delicto, vel forisfacto, mercie, & amerciamenta, pro dictis Monachis, reddantur, ſervata regie poteſtati, juſticia mortis, & membrorum. Hæc omnia predicta, & omnes alias quietancias, libertates, et liberas conſuetudines, quæ in hoc ſcripto non comprehenduntur, quas regia poteſtas, liberiores alicui domui religionis, conferre poteſt. Concedimus-eciam, predictis Monachis de Bello Loco Regis, & confirmamus pro Dei amore, & pro animabus Henrici Regis patris noſtri, & Henrici, & Ricardi, fratrum noſtrorum, quondam regum Anglie, et Alionore Regine matris noſtre, & pro ſalute anime noſtre, & omnium anteceſſorum

[1]. Hidagio. Hoc eſt eſſe quietum, ſi Dominus Rex talliaverit totam terram per Hydas.

[2]. Carrucagio. Hoc eſt eſſe quietum, ſi Dominus Rex talliaverit totam terram per Carucas.

[3]. Danegeldo. Hoc eſt eſſe quietum de quadam conſuetudine, quæ currit aliquo loco, quam quondam Dani levaverunt in Anglia.

[4]. Horngeldo. Hoc eſt eſſe quietum de quadam conſuetudine exacta pro tallia Scil. de quacunque beſtia cornuta.

[5]. Leſtage. A tribute paid in fairs and markets.

[6]. Stallage. A cuſtom paid for the ſituation of booths, or ſtalls, in the ſtreet, at a fair, or market.

noſtrorum,

noſtrorum, et heredum. Et prohibemus ſuper forisfacturam noſtram, quod nullus eis vel hominibus ſuis, contra hanc cartam noſtram, in aliquos forisfaciat, ſub pena viginti librarum, qua ipſorum & omnes res et poſſeſſiones ſuas, & hominum ſuorum, in cuſtodia, & ſpeciale proteccionem noſtram, ſuſcepimus. Et prohibemus ne ponatur in placitum, de aliquo tenemento ſuo, coram nobiſmetipſis, vel heredibus noſtris. Teſtibus Domino Hub. Cantuarie Archiepiſcopo. Dominis Willielmo Londini. Euſt. Herberto Sarum. Simone Ciceſtr. Epiſcopis & aliis datum 25 die Januarii apud Wynton anno regni noſtri ſexto. Inſpeximus eciam quandam aliam cartam, quam Dominus Henricus, quondam Rex Anglie, proavus noſter, fecit, Abbati, & Monachis predictis, in hæc verba Henricus Dei gratia, &c. Sciatis, quod nos intuitu Dei, & pro ſalute anime noſtre, & animarum anticeſſorum, & heredum noſtrorum, dediſſe, & conceſſiſſe, & hac carta noſtra confirmaſſe, pro nobis, & heredibus noſtris, Deo, & eccleſie beate Marie de Bello Loco Regis, & Abbati, & Monachis, ibidem Deo ſervientibus, et ſervituris, quod ipſi habeant, & teneant, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam elemoſinam, omnes terras, poſſeſſiones, & elemoſinas ſuas, adquiſitas, vel adquirendas, cum omnibus libertatibus, & liberis conſuetudinibus ſuis, prout carta Domini Johannis Regis, patris noſtri, eiſdem facta, teſtatur. Et cum predictus Joannes Rex, pater noſter, in fundatione dicte Abbacie, multas diverſas libertates, & liberas conſuetudines, per cartam ſuam, apertè & diſtinctè ſpecificatas contuliſſet, & nichilominus omnes alias libertates, & liberas conſuetudines, que in eadem carta non comprehenduntur, quas regia poteſtas liberiores alicui domui religionis conferre poſſet, ſub verbis generalibus, contuliſſet eiſdem. Nos primum, et laudabile propoſitum, predicti Joannis patris noſtri, in premiſſis adtendentes, et eorum de Abbatis & Monachorum idemptitati paci, & tranquilitati, perinde volentes libertates, & liberas conſuetudines, eiſdem generaliter conceſſas ſicut predictum eſt, ſpecificandas duximus & pleniùs exprimendas. Concedimus eciam eiſdem Abbati & Monachis de Bello Loco Regis, & eorum ſucceſſoribus, pro nobis, & heredibus noſtris, quod omnia tenementa eorum, tam in boſco, quam in plano, tam de feodis noſtris, quam alienis adquiſita, & adquirenda ſint, deaforeſtata, & extra omnem poteſtatem foreſtariorum, & viridariorum, regardatorum, et omnium ballivorum noſtrorum. Et quod habeant communem paſturam, ad omnia animalia ſua, et hominum ſuorum, exceptis capris, in foreſtis noſtris, de novâ foreſtâ et de la Bere de Porceſtr. tam in cooperto, quam diſcooperto, tam in menſe prohibeto, quam alio tempore anni, cum libero introitu, et exitu, abſque calumpnia, ſive impedimento, miniſtrorum quorumcunque. Concedimus et eiſdem Monachis, quod omnes terras ſuas, & hominum ſuorum, habitas, et habendas, habeant in perpetuum, Wrek, et Weyſ, & quod liberè, & pacificè, capiant, & habeant, omnimodas feras in clauſo

clauſo ſuo, & quod habeant turbam, & brueriam, in predicta Nova Forreſta, quantum indigent pro ſententatione* ſue Abbacie. Concedimus eciam, eis, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quod liberi ſint, & quieti imperpetuum, ab omnibus tornis Vicecomitum, & omni ſecta Curiarum, et dierum viſus, pro terris & tenementis adquiſitis, vel adquirendis, de feodis noſtris, vel feodis aliorum. Similiter ſi aliquis hominum ſuorum, ſit amerciatus erga nos, vel Juſticiarios, vel ballivos noſtros, vel finem fecit, vel redempcionem, pro quacunque cauſa, delicto, vel forisfacto, mercie, & amerciamenta, fines, & redempciones, predictis Monachis, reddantur, ſervata regie poteſtati, juſticia mortis et membrorum. Et prohibemus quod Juſticiarius, Vicecomes, Eſcaetor, Conſtabularius, Forreſtarius, Ballivus, vel aliquis Miniſter noſter, habeat poſſe, vel ingreſſum, in terris vel feodis ſuis, vel hominum ſuorum, preſentium, vel futurorum. Sed totum pertineat ad eoſdem Monachos, & ſucceſſores eorum. Quare volumus, et firmiter precipimus, pro nobis, & heredibus noſtris, quod predicti Abbas, & Monachi, et eorum ſucceſſores, imperpetuum habeant, & teneant, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemoſinam, omnes terras, poſſeſſiones, & elemoſinas ſuas, adquiſitas & adquirendas, cum omnibus libertatibus, & liberis conſuetudinibus, prout carta Domini Joannis Regis, patris noſtri, eiſdem facta teſtatur. Et quod habeant omnes donaciones, libertates, & liberas conſuetudines, ſupraſcriptas, ſine impedimento noſtri, vel ballivorum noſtrorum, vel heredum noſtrorum, ſicut predictum eſt. Et precipimus Baronibus Scaccarij noſtri, & omnibus Juſticiariis, Vicecomitibus, Conſtabulariis, Eſcaetoribus, et omnibus aliis ballivis, et miniſtris noſtris, et heredum noſtrorum, in fide quam tenentur, et nobis, quod preſentem cartam firmiter cuſtodiant, et faciant ab omnibus fideliter cuſtoditam, nec unquam a dictis Abbate, Monachis, vel hominibus ſuis, vel eorum ſucceſſoribus, contra tenorem preſentis carte, aliquid recipiant, exigant, vel requirant. Concedimus eciam dictis Monachis, quod quotuſcunque ipſi, vel eorum ſucceſſores, ſupraſcriptis libertatibus, vel aliquibus aliis conſuetudinibus, a nobis, vel Joanne patre noſtro, quondam Rege Anglie, per cartas eiſdem conceſſis, caſu aliquo contingente, proceſſu temporis, abuſi fuerint, vel non uſi, nihilominus quumcunque dictis Abbati, et Monachis, vel eorum ſucceſſoribus placuerit, predictis libertatibus in poſterum, abſque omni contradiccione utantur. Et prohibemus ſuper forisfacturam noſtram, quod nullus eis, vel hominibus ſuis, contra hanc cartam noſtram, in aliquo forisfaciat, ſub penam viginti librorum ſterlingorum. Hiis teſtibus. Venerabili patre W. Karl. Epiſcopo. Joanne de Laci Comite Lincoln Conſtabulario Ceſtrenſi. W. Comite Warren. S. de Monte forti. P. de malo Lacu. Aumanrico de Sancto Amando. S. Diſpenſer. Joh. de Pleceſtr. S. de Kanz. B. Pech. W. de Pich-

* Pro ſuſtentatione.

ford. Godefrido de Crankombe et aliis. Datum per manum venerabilis patris R. Ciceſtr. Epiſcopi Cancellarii noſtri apud Weſtmonaſterium, decimo die Januarij anno regni noſtri viceſimo ſecundo. Nos autem donaciones, conceſſiones, et confirmaciones predictas, ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis, et heredibus noſtris, dilectis nobis in Chriſto Abbati, et Conventui, loci predicti, et eorum ſucceſſoribus, concedimus, et confirmamus, ſicut carte predicte racionabiliter teſtantur. Hiis teſtibus. Venerabilibus patribus W. Archiepiſcopo Eboracenſi Anglie Primate. J. Elienſi Epiſcopo Cancellario noſtro. H. Lincoln Epiſcopo Theſaurario noſtro. Edmundo de Wodeſtok Comite Cancie. Avunculo noſtro Kmo. Henrico Comite Lanceſtrie et Leiceſtre conſanguineo noſtro. Kmo. Rogero de mortuo mari. Thoma Wake. H. de Perci et J. de Ros. ſeneſcallis Hoſpicij noſtri et aliis. Datum per manum noſtram apud Eboracum, viceſimo tercio die Ferbuarij anno regni noſtri ſecundo.

Bulla Honorij ſummi Pontificis realis et bona.*

Innocencius Epiſcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, delectis filijs Hugoni Abbati monaſterij Belli Loci Regis, ejuſque fratribus, tam preſentibus, quam futuris, regularem vitam profeſſis, imperpetuum, religioſam vitam eligentibus, apoſtolicum convenit adeſſe preſidium, ne fortè cujuſlibet temeritatis incurſus, aut eos a propoſito revocet, aut robur quod abſit ſacre religionis infringat. Ea propter, dilecti in Domino filij noſtris juſtis poſtulacionibus elementer annuimus, et prefatum monaſterium Belli Loci Regis, in quo divino mancipati eſtis obſequio, ſub beati Petri et noſtra protecccione ſuſcipimus, et preſentis ſcripti privilegio convivimus. In primis ſiquidem ſtatuentes, Ut ordo monaſticus, qui ſecundum Deum et beati Benedicti regulam, atque inſtitucionem Ciſtercenſium fratrum, in eodem monaſterio inſtitutus eſſe dinoſcitur, perpetuis ibidem temporibus, inviolabiliter obſervetur. Preterea quaſcunque poſſeſſiones, quecunque bona, idem monaſterium in preſenciarum, juſtè, et canonicè, poſſidet, aut in futurum, conceſſione pontificum largicione regum, vel principum oblacione fidelium, ſue aliis juſtis modis, preſtante Domino, poterit adipiſci, firma vobis, veſtriſque ſucceſſoribus, et illibata permaneant. Inque his perpetuis, duximus vocabula exprimenda locum ipſum, in quo prefatum monaſterium ſitum eſt, cum omnibus pertinencijs ſuis; terram Angulorum infra Novam Foreſtam, cum nemoribus, paſturis, et aquis. Terras de Farendon, cum terris ad eam pertinentibus, videlicet Parva Farendon, Magna Cokevella, Parva Cokevella, Schulton, et Ingleſham, cum earum perti-

* Ex eodem MS.

nencijs,

nencijs, quas cariſſimus in Chriſto, filius noſter Joannes Rex Anglorum illuſtris, in elemoſinam domui veſtre, conceſſit. Sane laborum veſtrorum, quos propriis manibus, aut ſumptibus, colitis, tam de terris, cultis, quam incultis, ſive de ortis, et virgultis, et piſcacionibus veſtris, vel de nutrimentis animalium veſtrorum, nullus a vobis decimos exigere, vel extorquere preſumat.* Liceat quoque vobis, Clericos vel Layicos, liberos et abſolutos, e ſeculo fugientes, ad converſionem recipere, et eos abſque contradiccione aliqua, retinere.† Prohibemus inſuper, ut nulli fratrum veſtrorum, poſt factam in monaſterio veſtro profeſſionem, fas ſit ſine Abbatis ſui licencia, de eodem loco diſcedere, diſcedentem abſque communium literarum veſtrarum caucione, nullus audeat retinere. Quod ſi quis fortè retinere preſumpſerit, licitum vobis ſit, in ipſos Monachos, vel converſos regularem ſuam * * promulgare.‡ Illud diſtinctius inhibentes, ne terras ſui, quod liber beneficium eccleſie veſtre collatum, liceat alicui perſonaliter dari, ſive alio modo alienam, abſque conſenſu tocius capituli, vel majoris, aut ſanioris partis ipſius. Siquis vero donaciones, aut alienaciones, aliter quam dictum eſt, facte fuerint, eas irritas eſſe cenſemus. Ad hec eciam prohibemus, ne aliquis Monachus, ſive convertus, ſub profeſſione veſtre domus alſetus,§ ſine conſenſu et licencia Abbatis et majoris partis capituli veſtri, pro aliquo fidejubeat, vel ab aliquo pecuniam accipiat, mutuo ultra pecuniam capituli veſtri, providencia conſtitutum, niſi propter manifeſtam domus veſtre utilitatem. Quod ſi facere fortè preſumpſerit, non teneatur conventus pro hiis aliquatenus reſpondere. Licitum preterea ſit vobis in cauſis proprijs, ſive civilem, ſive criminalem contineant queſtionem, fratrum veſtrorum teſtimoniis uti, ne pro defectu teſtium, jus veſtrum in aliquo valeat deperire. Inſuper auctoritate Apoſtolica inhibemus, ne ullus Epiſcopus, vel alia quelibet perſona, ad ſynodos; vel conventus forenſes, vos ire, vel judicio ſeculari, de veſtra propria ſubſtancia, vel poſſeſſionibus veſtris, ſubjacere compellat, nec ad domos veſtras, cauſa ordines celebrandi, cauſas tractandi, vel conventus aliquos publicos convocandi, venire preſumat; nec regularem eleccionem veſtri Abbatis impediat, aut de inſtituendo, vel removendo eo, qui pro tempore fuerit, contra ſtatuta Ciſtercenſis ordinis, ſe aliquatenus intromittat. Si vero Epiſcopus in cujus parochia veſtra domus fundata eſt, cum humilitate, ac devocione qua convenit, requiſitus ſubſtitutum Abbatem benedicere, et alia que ad officium epiſcopale pertinent, vobis conferre renuerit, licitim ſit eidem Abbati, ſi tum ſacerdos fuerit, proprios novicios benedicere, et alia que ad officium ſuum pertinent exercere, et vobis omnia ab alio Epiſcopo percipere, que a veſtro fuerint indebitè denegata. Illud adjicientes, ut in recipiendio profeſſionibus que a benedictis

* An exemption from paying tithes.
† The privilege of ſanctuary granted.
‡ Somewhat is here wanting, and imperfect in the original.
§ Sic in orig.

et benedicendis Abbatibus exhibentur ea ſint Epiſcopi forma et expreſſione contenti, que ab origine ordinis, noſcitur inſtituta ut ſcilicet. Abbates ipſi ſalvo ordine ſuo profiteri debeant, et contra ſtatuta ordinis ſui, nullam profeſſionem facere compellantur. Pro conſecrationibus vero altarium, vel Eccleſiarium, ſive pro oleo ſancto, vel quolibet eccleſiaſtico ſacramento, nullus a vobis ſub optentu conſuetudinis, vel alio modo, quicquam audeat extorquere. Sed hec omnia gratis vobis Epiſcopus dioceſanus impendat. Alioquin liceat vobis, quemcunque maluerit Catholicum adire antiſtitem, graciam et communionem Apoſtolice ſedis habentem, que noſtra fretus auctoritate vobis quod poſtulatur impendat. Quod ſi ſedes dioceſani Epiſcopi forte vacaverit, interim, omnia eccleſiaſtica ſacramenta a vicinis Epiſcopis accipere, liberè et abſque contradiccione poſſitis, ſic tamen, ut ex hoc in poſterum proprijs Epiſcopis nullum prejudicium generetur. Quia vero interdum propriorum Epiſcoporum copiam non habetis, ſi quem Epiſcopum Romane ſedis ut diximus communionem habentem, et de quo plenam noticeam habeatis, per vos tranſire contigerit, ab eo benedicciones vaſorum et veſtium, conſecraciones altarium, ordinaciones Monachorum, auctoritate Apoſtolice ſedis recipere valeatis. Porro ſi Epiſcopi vel alij Eccleaſiarum rectores, in monaſterium veſtrum, vel perſonas inibi conſtitutas, ſuſpencionis excommunicationis vel interdicti ſententiam promulgaverint, ſive eciam in mercinarios veſtros, pro eo quod decimas non ſolviti-, ſive aliqua occaſione eorum, que ab Apoſtolica benignitate ſunt vobis indulta, ſeu benefactoris veſtros pro eo, quod aliqua vobis beneficia, vel obſequia, ex caritate preſtiterint, vel ad laborandum adjuverint, in illis diebus, in quos vos laboratis, et alii feriantur, eandem ſummam protulerint ipſam tanquam contra Apoſtolice ſedis indulta, prolatam duximus irritandam nec litere ille firmitatem habeant, quas tacito nomine Ciſtercenſis ordinis, et contra tenorem Apoſtolicum privilegiorum, conſtiterit, impetrari. Preterea cum commune interdictum terre fuerit, liceat vobis nichilominus in veſtro monaſterio excluſis excommunicatis et interdictis divina officia celebrare, paci quoque et tranquilitati, veſtre paterna in poſterum ſollicitudine providere volentes auctoritate Apoſtolica prohibemus, ut infra clauſuras locorum, ſeu grangiarum veſtrarum, nullus rapinam, ſeu furtum, facere, ignem apponere, ſanguinem fundere, hominem temere capere, vel interficere, ſue violenciam audeat exercere. Preterea, omnes libertates, et immunitates, a predeceſſoribus noſtris, Romanis Pontificibus, ordine veſtro conceſſas, necnon et libertates, et exempciones, ſecularium exaccionum a regibus, et principibus, vel aliis fidelibus, racionabiliter vobis indultas, auctoritate Apoſtolica confirmamus, et preſentis ſcripti privilegio communimus. Decernimus ergo, ut nulli omnino homini, liceat prefatum monaſterium temere perturbare, aut ejus poſſeſſiones auferre, vel Abbatas retinere, minuere, ſeu quibuſlibet vexacionibus fatigare, ſed omnia integra conſerventur eorum, pro quorum gubernacione,

cione, ac ſuſtentacione, conceſſa ſunt uſibus omnimodis profutura, ſalva ſedis Apoſtolice auctorite. Siqua igitur in futurum Eccleſiaſtica ſecularis vel perſona, hanc noſtre conſtitucionis paginam ſciens, contra eam temere venire temptaverit, ſecundo tercio ve commonita, niſi reatum ſuum congrua ſatisfaccione correxerit, poteſtatis honoriſque ſui careat dignitate, reamque ſe divino judicio exiſtere, de perpetrata iniquitate cognoſcat, et a ſanctiſſimo corpore ac ſanguine Dei, et Domini redemptoris noſtri Jeſu Chriſti, aliena fiat, atque in extremo examine diſtincte ſubjaceat, ultioni. Cunctis autem eidem loco ſua jura ſervantibus, ſit pax Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti, quatenus et hic fructum bone accionis precipiant et apud diſtrictum judicem premia eterne pacis inveniant. Amen.*

Privilegium pro divinis celebrandis in grangijs noſtris.

Alexander Epiſcopus ſervus ſervorum Dei dilectis filiis Abbati Ciſtercenſi ejuſque Coabbatibus, et Conventibus univerſis Ciſtercenſis ordinis, ſalutem, et Apoſtolicam benediccionem. Devotionis noſtre precibus benignum impertientes aſſenſum preſencium vobis auctoritate concedimus, ut in grangijs, et locis noſtris, que adeo diſtant ab eccleſijs parochialibus, quod ad eas pro audiendis divinis officiis, non poſſitis commode habere recurſum, liceat vobis dummodo parrochiam earundem Eccleſiarum non non interſint, divina eadem celebrare, ſine juris prejudicio alieni. Nulli ergo omnino homini liceat hanc paginam noſtre conceſſionis infringere, vel ei auſu temerario contra ire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare preſumpſerit, indignacione omnipotentis Dei, et beatorum Petri et Pauli Apoſtolorum ejus, ſe noverit incurſurum. Datum Avignie nonis Julij Pontificatus noſtri anno primo.

FASTAN FERNE, near Portſmouth.

FASTON, ſouth-weſt of Aſhmanſworth.

FISHHOUSE, Iſle of Wight, in the Eaſt Medina.

FLESHLAND, Iſle of Wight, in the Eaſt Medina.

FORDINGBRIDGE, ninety-two miles from London, ſtands on the Avon; has a market on Saturday, and fair September 19th. It was once much larger than now, it often having ſuffered by fire. It is ſix miles north of Ringwood. Near this town is a camp, upon a hill, called Godſhill, now overgrown with oaks. It is ſteep on one ſide, and on the other ſide double trenched. It may have been made by Cerdic; and it is called in Domeſday, Godman's Cap in the Foreſt.

* Ex eodem MS.

FOR-

FORLAND EAST, Iſle of Wight, in the Eaſt Medina.

FREEMANTON, or FREEMANTLE, ſouth-eaſt of Kingſclere. By it is a park, where was a royal retreat. In it is a place called King John's bower.

FRITHAM, in the New Foreſt.

FROXFIELD, north of Petersfield.

FROYLE, between Alton and Farnham.

FRIPPESBURY, where was a large Roman camp, about five miles from Okebury.

FYFIELD, is a fine ſporting country, one mile from Weyhill, and three from Andover; is a manor 300 acres, let by leaſe at £140. a year, and 61 acres of coppice and wood grounds.

GALLARE, near Andover.

GARNARD, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt Medina.

GATCOMBE,* Iſle of Wight, near Cariſbrook; has a charity ſchool.

The pariſh of Gatcombe is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Cariſbrook, and is ſurrounded by that pariſh on the north, weſt, and ſouth; on the eaſt it is ſeparated from Arreton by the river Medina. In the time of Edward the Confeſſor, the manor of Gatcombe was held by three brothers: at the time of compiling Domeſday book, Gatcombe was part of the poſſeſſions of William Fitz-Stur, and appears to be the ſame family in the roll of landholders under the Counteſs Iſabella: but in the reign of Edward II. Liſle, by marrying the daughter and heireſs of that famiiy, became owner of extenſive poſſeſſions held by them. That branch of the Liſles ending in the ſucceeding reign,† with John Liſle, this manor, with Whitwell, and Weſtover, came to John Bremſhot, who married Liſle's daughter. The family of Bremſhot ended in two daughters. It appears by an inquiſition taken on the death of Edmund Dudley, in the ſecond year of the reign of Henry VIII. that John Bremſhot, Eſq. died in the eighth year of Edward IV. ſeiſed of the manors abovementioned, and the advowſon of the church of Gatcombe, in the Iſle of Wight; together with the manor of Bremſhot; certain lands called Little Gatcombe, and twenty-two acres of land in Portſea, in the county of Southampton. That he left iſſue two daughters, his heirs, Elizabeth, and Margaret. Elizabeth maried John Dudley, Eſq. by whom ſhe had iſſue Edmund Dudley,‡ who was attainted for high treaſon in the firſt year of Henry VIII. Margaret married John Pakenham, Eſq. by whom ſhe had iſſue Edmund Pakenham. That John Dudley, and

* Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 240. † *Inquiſ. p. m. Joh.* 23 Edw. III.

‡ The infamous lawyer, who proſtituted his profeſſion to gratify the avarice of Henry VII. His ſon, John Dudley, made Duke of Northumberland, was beheaded by Queen Mary.

John

John Dudley, in right of their wives, took poſſeſſion of the aforeſaid manors, and held them in copartnerſhip. That Edmund Dudley, ſoon after (John firſt obtaining the wardſhip) marrying Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of Edward Grey, Viſcount Liſle, ſettled his part on the marriage. Laſtly, that Elizabeth, the wife of John Dudley, died in the 14th year of Henry VII. and Margaret, the wife of John Pakenham, in the firſt year of Henry VIII.

Dudley's moiety of Gatcombe was purchaſed by Richard Worſley, Captain of the Iſland. John Pakenham left Sir Edmund Pakenham his ſon and heir, whoſe eſtate was inherited by two daughters. One of theſe daughters married Richard Earnley, of Cackham, in the county of Suſſex, and the other married Sir Geoffrey Pole, the brother of Cardinal Pole, who had each a moiety by theſe marriages. Gatcombe was bought out of the hands of Earnley and Pole, by John Worſley, Eſq. of Appuldurcombe, whoſe ſon, Thomas, deviſed it to his younger ſon John: in this branch of the Worſley family Gatcombe ſtill remains. In the year 1750, Sir Edward Worſley rebuilt the manſion houſe, and made other conſiderable improvements. On his death he was ſucceeded by Edward Meaux Worſley, Eſq. the preſent proprietor.

The patronage of the church of Gatcombe always went with the manor. The chantry, called, in the epiſcopal regiſters, *Cantaria Manerii de Gatcombe*, was at Whitwell, and was dedicated to St. Radigund. The land adjoining to that chapel, which was the endowment of that chantry, is eſteemed to be in the pariſh of Gatcombe, and pays a penſion to it as the mother church. The Vicar of Godſhill officiates in the chapel of Whitwell, where the Rector of Gatcombe is bound to aſſiſt him; but the diſtance rendering it inconvenient for the latter to diſcharge that duty, he pays four nobles annually to the Vicar of Godſhill to perform the whole. In the north ſide of the chancel of Gatcombe church there is the figure of a man in full proportion, carved in wood; which is called the old wooden ſaint, but muſt have been, probably, a repreſentation of one of the family of the Liſles.

GILES HILL, near Winton; has a fair on September 12th.

GINNS, in the New Foreſt.

GODSHILL, in the New Foreſt, near Fordingbridge; had once a camp on it, ſince overgrown with oaks. The ſteepneſs of one ſide, and the double tract on the other, muſt have rendered it a place of great ſtrength.

GODSHILL, Iſle of Wight, in the Eaſt Medina, near the riſe of Cowes river. It had a chantry formerly, and a charity ſchool. The church, ſituated on a hill, has ſeveral monuments of the Worſleys, a Lancaſhire family, who ſettled here in the reign of Henry VIII.

The

The pariſh of Godſhill * is bounded by that of Newchurch on the eaſt, by Arreton on the north, by Cariſbrook, Kingſton, and Chale, on the weſt, and by Whitwell and St. Laurence on the ſouth. This is one of the ancient pariſhes that exiſted before the compilation of Domeſday book, and one of the ſix churches given by William Fitz-Oſborn to the Abbey of Lyra.

The manor of Godſhill, which gave name to the pariſh, belonged to the abbey of Lyra, till it was given to the convent of Sheen, in Surry, together with the priory of Cariſbrook, and manor of Freſhwater; as appears by a leaſe from that convent, in the 29th year of the reign of Henry VIII. to Captain Richard Worſley, for the term of forty-ſix years, at the annual rent of 200 marks. The remainder of this term, among other leaſehold eſtates, came to Sir Francis Walſingham, by marrying Captain Worſley's widow: Sir Francis Walſingham ſoon afterwards obtained the manor of Godſhill in fee: it has paſſed through ſeveral conveyances ſince, and has been lately purchaſed of Sir Thomas Miller, Baronet, by Sir Richard Worſley.

The church ſtands on the top of a ſteep hill, commanding a moſt beautiful proſpect, and is an ancient well built edifice, with croſs aiſles: ſeveral of the old tombs in it have had braſs figures and inſcriptions on them, which have been long ſince ſtripped off; but by the oldeſt accounts, they belonged to the families of De Aula, Heyno, and Fry. Among the monuments remaining, are the following: a handſome tomb of Sir John Leigh, and Mary, his lady, the daughter and heireſs of John Hacket, Eſq. who died in the reign of Henry VIII. it is without inſcription, but exhibits their figures in full length, of alabaſter, with the arms of the family of Hacket on the border of the lady's robe. A monument of Sir James Worſley and his lady, who was the daughter and heireſs of Sir John Leigh: it is without any inſcription, but the arms are thoſe of Worſley, Leigh, Hacket, and Standiſh, the family of Sir James Worſley's mother. The next monument is to the memory of Captain Richard Worſley, ſon of Sir James; and the inſcription on it ſupplies the deficiency of the others.†

On

* Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 212.

† Richardo Worſley armigero nuper Inſulæ Vectis præfecto, unico fratri ſuo, filio primogenito Jacobi Worſley de Worſley Hall in provincia Lancaſtriæ oriundi, equitis aurati, ejuſdem item inſulæ olim præfecti, ex Anna filia Johannis Ley equitis aurati, apud Appledercombe in eadem inſula nata, Johannes Worſley armiger poſuit.

En pia Worſelei lapis hic tegit oſſa Richardi,
Vectis præfectum quem gemit ora ſuum.

Et

In the month of January, in the year 1778, the church was ſtruck by lightning, and conſiderably damaged; the particulars of this ſtorm, and its effects, are deſcribed in a letter from the Miniſter of the pariſh, in the following note.*

GOOD-

Et patriæ charus dum vixit, et utilis idem,
Mortuus in patria nunc tumulatur humo.
Quem pater adverſa materq. aſpectat in urna,
Matris et in medio ſpectat uterq. parens.
Ad latus hîc nati pueri duo, ſorte perempti
Præpropera, infeſti pulveris igne jacent.
Fælices omnes, vel quos ſors dira coegit,
Triſtia funeſtis claudere fata rogis.
Appeldercombus genuit rapuitq. ſepulchrum
Oſſa habet: hinc animas vexit ad aſtra Deus.

Obiit idem Richardus 12 die Maii A. Dni. 1565; Johannes et Georgius filii dicti Richardi, obierunt 6 die Septembris, A. Dni. 1567.

In the church porch are the following lines to the memory of Richard Gard, liberal benefactor to the pariſh ſchool:

Ecce cubat Gardi corpus mortale Richardi
Hoc tumulo, verum ſpiritus aſtra tenet.
Cujus dona ſcholis largita et munera egenis
Annua, perpetuo non peritura manent.
Inclytæ ſi pareret multos hæc inſula tales,
Qualem jam tandem protulit nuncce virum;
Tunc bene pauperibus, meliuſq. ſcholaribus eſſet,
Sub pede quos preſſos quiſq. jacere ſinit.

Dictus Richardus Gard, ſepultus fuit 5 die Februarii, 1617.

* "Dear Sir, we had here on Monday laſt, about nine in the morning, very ſevere lightning, with two "of the loudeſt claps of thunder I ever heard. There was a ſenſible interval between the firſt flaſh of "lightning and its thunder. The ſecond flaſh of lightning and clap of thunder, ſeemed to be at the ſame "inſtant. My houſe rocked as if it was tumbling down, and at firſt I thought it the effects of an earthquake. "I concluded that the cloud would burſt, and be attended with fatal conſequences: it firſt made its ap-"pearance againſt the old tower, and from thence its zig zag, confuſed, and various directions were ſo per-"plexed that they cannot be followed in any one continued line of deſcription. It ſeems to have com-"menced its rage near the middle of the wall, about four feet below the dial plate of the clock, where "it tore off large pieces of maſſive ſtone, and looſened many others, but did not penetrate quite through "there: ſome of it muſt have entered by the ſpindle in the centre of the dial-plate, as it broke the clock-"caſe, liquified the upper part of the pendulum, diſtorted the works of the clock, and broke the piece of "iron that regulates the ſtriking.

GOODWORTH, near Wherwell.

GOSPORT, a handſome market town of great extent and conſiderable trade, 79 miles from London, in the pariſh of Alverſtock; has a ferry over the mouth of the harbour to Portſmouth, and is much inhabited by ſailors and their wives, and the warrant officers: it is a large town, and of great trade, eſpecially in time of war. Travellers chuſe to lodge here, where every thing is cheaper and more commodious for

" It has done no miſchief in the ſtory where the bells are, except ſplitting the wall on the ſouth ſide; " over the belfry, it has rolled up ſome of the lead, leaving no marks on the boards or timber that ſup- " ported it. The battlements are looſened, the ſpindle that ſupports the weather-cock is bent double, ſo " is the pinnacle on which it ſtands. The pinnacle on the ſouth-eaſt angle is in the ſame ſituation. The " cramp irons and lead that faſtened them in, are wrenched out of their places.

" Near that part of the tower where it ſtruck, it broke almoſt all the glaſs in the great window behind " the gallery; entered the church in an angle between the ſtone frame of the window and the wall; ſhiver- " ed and tore off part of the frame to which the glaſs was faſtened, and looſened it from the building.

" There is a large hole between the two roofs in the angle at the bottom of the weſt end, through which " it muſt either have deſcended from the battlements of the tower, or come out from the ſtory where the " clock is fixed. In its eaſtward direction, it has grazed over the arches, deſcended to the butment; doing " no miſchief there, but tearing off ſome of the whitewaſh, it continued its courſe eaſtward, to the monu- " ment between the two chancels, ſtruck off a part of the moulding, and then laid hold of the iron work, " when it became forky, conducted by the different pieces of the iron about the movements. One part of " it entered cloſe by the corner of one of the hatchments; inſinuated itſelf with inconceivable ſubtilty " through the wall, and came out again in the upper joint of the window-frame over the communion table. " The other part entered the wall in the angle cloſe to the bottom of Mr. Stuart Worſley's monument; " pierced through the wall and the buttreſs on the outſide, threw a large piece of ſtone to a conſiderable " diſtance, deſcended down the buttreſs, ploughed up a furrow a yard or more in length at the north-eaſt " corner of the buttreſs, and made its exit. There are ſome ſtones looſened on the outſide of the opening " of your family vault, which may, or may not be the effect of this ſhock;—there is alſo another furrow " at the ſouth-weſt corner of the church, near the place where it begun its violence.

" This is but a very faint deſcription of the effects of the lightning; if it had happened the day before, " when we were aſſembled in the church, I believe many of the congregation would have been deſtroyed " by it.

" I thought it right to inform you, Sir, of the truth and particulars of this event; therefore, choſe rather " to expoſe my ignorance of technical terms, than betray the leaſt unwillingneſs to inform you of any thing " in my power, that you would wiſh to know; a tribute of gratitude juſtly due to you from, Sir,

" Your much obliged,

" Godſhill, Jan. 21ſt, 1778.

" And obedient humble ſervant,

" DANIEL WALSH.

" To Sir Richard Worſley, Baronet."

them

them than at Portſmouth. The mouth of the harbour, which is not ſo broad here as the Thames at Weſtminſter, is ſecured on this ſide by four forts, and a platform of about twenty cannon, level with the water. Here, on a ſpot anciently called Haſlar Farm, is a noble hoſpital, built for the cure of the ſick and wounded ſailors in the ſervice of the navy; beſides a free ſchool. The market is on Saturday, and fairs May 4th and October 10th.

GOTTON (Iſle of Wight), In Eaſt Medina.

GRANGE, north of Itchingſtoke.

The GRANGE, a fine houſe near Alresford, belonging to Henry Drumond, Eſq. it was built for Sir Robert Henley, by Inigo Jones. The hall, which opens in a ſmall veſtibule, with the copula and ſtaircaſe adjoining, are beautiful models of the pureſt and moſt claſſic antiquity.

GRATELEY, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Quarley Hill, in the road from Andover to Saliſbury; is the place where, in 926, King Athelſtan held a grand council of the nobility.

GRETHAM, north of Petersfield.

GREWEL, Weſt of Odiham.

GROVE PLACE, near Rumſey.

GUERNSEY (Iſle of): ſee its hiſtory in vol. 6 of this work.

HACKWOOD, near Baſingſtoke, the ſeat of the Dukes of Bolton, with fine groves of old oak, but the houſe indifferent, although the back front has ſome degree of elegance in its deſign. On the death of the laſt Duke, it became the property of the Right Honourable Thomas Ord, who married his Grace's daughter, and has lately taken the name of Powlet, purſuant to the deſire of Harry, the late Duke.

HALE, near Fordingbridge.

HALE (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina.

The name of Hale * is not found in Domeſday book;. but in the roll of landholders under Iſabella de Fortibus, the manor is ſaid to be held by William de Godditon. It has been for ſeveral deſcents in the Oglander family.

HALING and THORNEY (before Warblington), two iſlands; Haling is the largeſt; Thorney, ſo called from the plenty of thorns growing on it: each of theſe iſlands has a pariſh church.

Salt is made in ſeveral places along this ſhore, which firſt is of a green colour, but on boiling turns pure white. It is this ſalt that St. Ambroſe ſpeaks of when he ſays, "Water is turned into firm and ſolid ſalt, as is uſual in the Britiſh iſles, which is "cruſted into a ſubſtance as hard and as white as marble, and is very wholeſome."†

* Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 225.

† Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 140.

At Haling, or Haringeye, was a benedictine priory, cell to Jumieges in Normandy.

The HAMBLE, a ſmall river, riſing a little above Warnford, and emptying itſelf into the ſea at a large mouth at Titchfield bay. Bede calls it Homelea, and ſays it runs through the country of the Jutes, and falls into the Solente, as he calls the channel between Britain and the Iſle of Wight, into which, at certain hours, two oppoſite tides coming up with great violence from the ocean and meeting here, raiſed ſo great an admiration in our forefathers, that they reckoned it one of the wonders of Britain, as Bede's words teſtify, ſaying, "Two tides out of the Northern Ocean do daily meet "and encounter near the mouth of the river Homelea, and when their conflict is "ended, return again to the ſea whence they came."

HAMBLEDON, Eaſt of Biſhops Waltham. Fairs February 13th, the firſt Tueſday in May, and October 2d.

HAMELHOOK, on the eaſt point of Southampton harbour.

HAME, near Andover.

HAMEBRISE, a good village about a mile in from Hamel creek, or Haven's mouth, where is a fair road for ſhipping.

HAMBLE HAVEN, in Southampton water,* goeth up to a good fiſhers' town, called Hamebriſe in Leland's time, now a ſmall village near Southampton; was an alien priory of Ciſtercians, cell to Tirone abbey in France as early as Biſhop Blois.

HAMPRESTON, on the borders of Dorſetſhire.

HAMPSTEDE (Iſle of Wight), in Weſt Medina.

HANYMOUTH (Iſle of Wight), in Weſt Medina.

HARDLEY, in the New Foreſt.

HARFORD BRIDGE, over the water, near Hartley Row.

HARNDON, ſouth-eaſt of Hambledon.

HARTLEY, near Selborn.

HARTLEY ROW, nine miles from Bagſhot, in the weſtern road; has a fair on Shrove Tueſday and June 29th.

HARTLEY WASPIL, north-weſt of Hartley Row.

HARTLEY WITENEY, in the north-eaſt corner of the county, near Hartford bridge; was a Ciſtercian nunnery founded in the Conqueror's reign, valued at £43. per annum.

HASELEY (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina.

Haſely † is a name not found in Domeſday book; whence it may be preſumed to have been part of Arreton, when the general ſurvey was taken. It was given to Quarr abbey at its firſt foundation, by Engler de Bohun, and by the Monks converted

* Gough's Cambden, vol. i. p. 134.

† Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 224.

into

into a grange, and was one of the moſt conſiderable they enjoyed. At the diſſolution of the abbey it was purchaſed by Mr. George Mills, of Southampton, in whoſe family it remained during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the reign of James I. it was purchaſed, with ſeveral other manors belonging to the abbey of Quarr, by Sir Thomas Fleming, Lord Chief Juſtice of England, and deſcended, through the female line, to John Fleming, Eſq. of Stoneham park, near Southampton.

HATHERDEN, north-weſt of Andover.

HAVANT, between Fareham and Chicheſter, ſixty-ſix miles from London; has a market on Saturday, and fairs June 22d and March 17th.

HAWKLEY, north of Petersfield.

HAWLEY, ſouth-eaſt of Blackwater.

HEATH, by the allum and copperas houſes ſouth-weſt of Chriſtchurch.

HEATH HOUSE, ſouth of Petersfield.

HECKFIELD, north-weſt of Hartley Row; has a fair on Good Friday.

HEDLEY, ſouth of Alton.

HELHOUSE, eaſt of Kingſclere.

HENLEY near Andover, is called Bold Henley.

HENTON AMNER, ſouth of Alresford.

HERIGOT, between Alton and Baſingſtoke.

HIDE, or HYDE, HOUSE (ſee Hyde Abbey), in the north part of Wincheſter, is an undemoliſhed piece of an old monaſtery, where ſome Roman Catholic gentry are ſtill tolerated with reſidence, and where, it is ſaid, they have an oratory, and live according to the rules of St. Benedict.

HIGH CLERE, on the borders of Berkſhire.

HILL, near Southampton.

HILL (Iſle of Wight), in Eaſt Medina.

HINTON, ſouth-eaſt of Ringwood.

HITH, three miles from Southampton.

HOLBURY, in the New Foreſt.

HOLDSHOT, north of Odiham.

HOLIBORN, near Alton.

HOLMHURST, north-weſt of Chriſtchurch.

HOLT, near Wincheſter.

HOLY GHOST CHAPEL, near Baſingſtoke, ſtands on a hill on the north ſide of the town, and was built in the reign of Henry VIII. but was diſſolved by Edward VI. and reſtored by Philip and Mary as a ſeminary of learning; but ſince unnoticed. The building was elegant, as its ruins ſtill ſhew, and was built of ſtone curiouſly

rioufly ornamented: part of the eaſtern and ſouth walls remain, with an hexagonal turret: adjoining it is a building where now the ſchool is kept.

This Chapel ſtands on a hill, on the north ſide of and overlooking the town of Baſingſtoke: it was built in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir William afterwards Lord Sandes, who, with Richard Fox, Biſhop of Wincheſter, obtained a licence from that Prince to found a free chapel here, and thereupon to eſtabliſh a guild, by the name of the Brotherhood or Guild of the Holy Ghoſt, which was by a perpetual ſucceſſion to continue for ever. To this brotherhood an eſtate was given by Sir William Sandes, for the maintenance of a Prieſt to perform divine ſervice in the chapel, and therein likewiſe to inſtruct youths in literature.

It does not appear that the Biſhop was any farther a benefactor, than in joining his intereſt, which was very great, with that of Sir William, for procuring the licence for its foundation.

This fraternity eſcaped the general diſſolution, and remained till the 1ſt year of King Edward VI. anno 1546-7, when an act of Parliament paſſed, whereby free chapels, and chanteries of all ſorts, and the eſtates belonging to them, were given to the King; in conſequence of which act this fraternity was diſſolved, and their eſtate taken for the King's uſe: it remained in the Crown till the year 1556; when the inhabitants of Baſingſtoke petitioning their Majeſties King Philip and Queen Mary, and their petition being backed by the interceſſion of Cardinal Poole, the Pope's Legate, and Archbiſhop of Canterbury, this guild was, by their Majeſties letters patent, re-eſtabliſhed, and endowed with the ſame eſtate it poſſeſſed at its ſuppreſſion, which was alſo to be applied to the ſame purpoſes. What the value of this eſtate was, is not aſcertained; it conſiſted of 105 acres of land, and two houſes.

By theſe letters patent a body corporate and politic was conſtituted by the name of the Aldermen, Wardens, Brothers, and Siſters of the fraternity or guild of the Holy Ghoſt, within the chapel of the Holy Ghoſt, near Baſingſtoke, in Hants, to continue for ever in a perpetual ſucceſſion. The aldermen and two wardens were annual officers, choſen out of the brotherhood, but removeable at pleaſure. This body conſiſted of an indeterminate number of members, and that of either men or women; and the aldermen or wardens for the time being had power to admit as many perſons of either ſex as they thought proper.

The buſineſs of this fraternity was to be tranſacted under a common ſeal, which they were authoriſed to keep and uſe. They were alſo made capable of holding lands, ſuing, or being ſued; holding meetings, and, together with the brethren of the fraternity, of making, according to their own diſcretion, ſuch rules and ſtatutes (conſiſtent with the laws of the land) as were neceſſary for the better ordering and governing



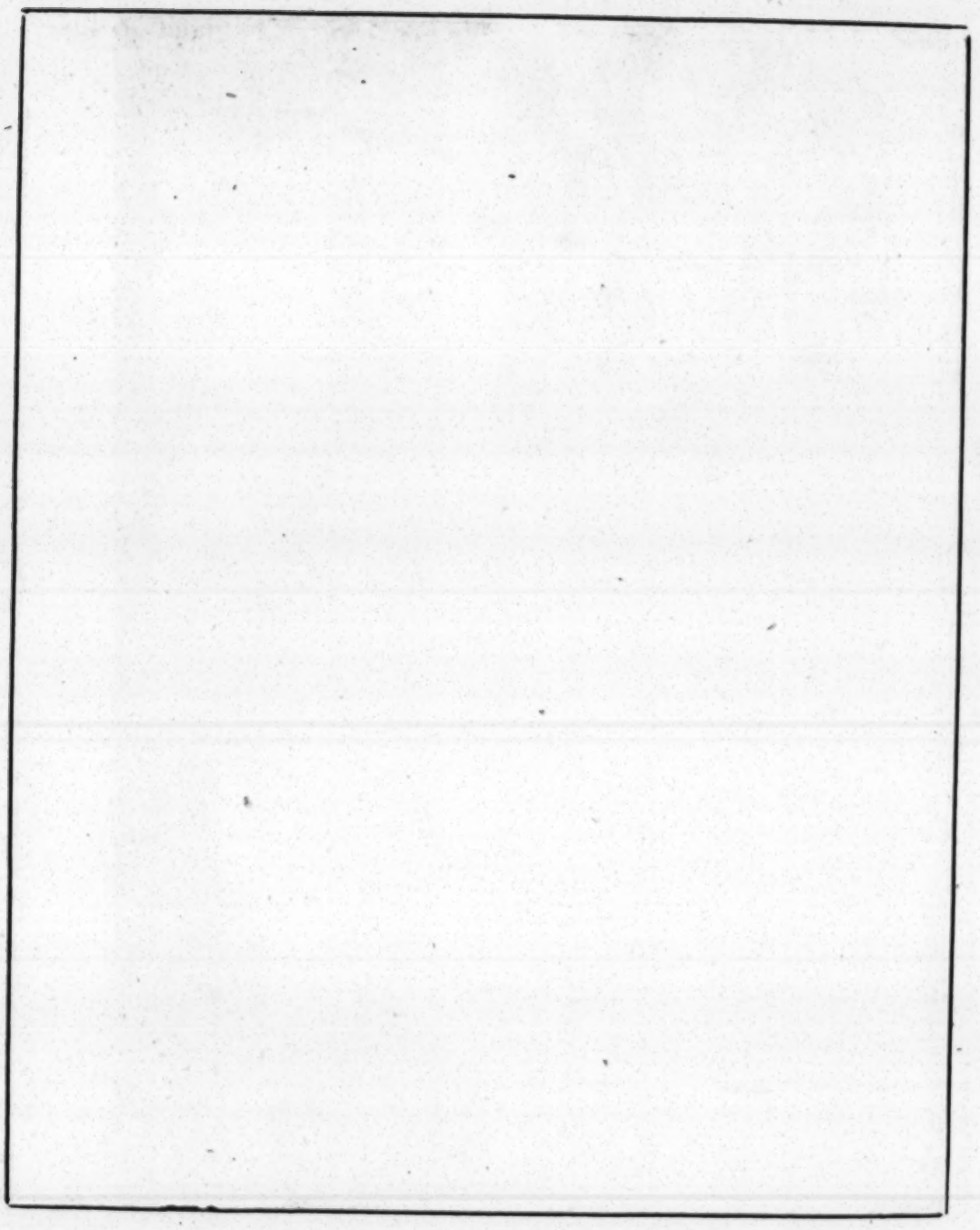
J. Bonner fecit & direx

HOLY GHOST CHAPEL.

Published the 10th of Septem. 1763 by S. Hooper.

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GRAPHIC ART DEPT. BIRMINGHAM



ing their fraternity or guild, and of the brethren and ſiſters thereof, and their ſucceſſors.

The eſtate granted to this guild, being given for the maintenance of a Prieſt to celebrate divine ſervice and inſtruct youth, was not deemed as given to ſuperſtitious uſes, and there remained untouched till the civil wars, when this and many other church lands were ſeized and alienated, and the chapel and ſchool ſhut up for many years, until 1670, when, by the application of Dr. George Morley, Biſhop of Wincheſter, the eſtate was again reſtored.

Beſides the original endowment, this chapel had ſeveral benefactors: the moſt conſiderable were Sir James Deane, and Sir James Lancaſter, Knights; the former bequeathed £10. per annum to the preacher, and the ſame to the ſchoolmaſter, of this chapel for the time being; the latter an annuity of £20. each to the ſame perſons. The preſentation of this benefice is in the Lord Chancellor, although the Reverend Mr. James, in the year 1673, held it by the nomination of the magiſtrates of Baſingſtoke.

Loggan, from whom this account is taken, ſays, that a petition was preſented to the preſent King (that is George II.) in council; wherein the petitioners prayed to be made truſtees and patrons of this chapel, and the ſchool kept therein; but he does not mention who theſe petitioners were; but circumſtances make it probable they were the magiſtrates or inhabitants of Baſingſtoke.

This chapel was, when entire, a beautiful building, elegantly finiſhed, as is ſtill viſible from its remains. Loggan, deſcribing it, ſays, the outſide of it was of free-ſtone, curiouſly ornamented; neither was the inſide leſs beautiful. Upon the roof of it, we are told by Camden, the hiſtory of the Prophets, Apoſtles and Diſciples of Chriſt, was very artificially depicted; but through neglect of repairs, it is now in ruins; part of the eaſtern and ſouth walls only remain ſtanding, and an hexagonal turret to the ſouth-weſt, almoſt entire, which was formerly a ſtaircaſe. My Lord Sandes, the founder, is, by Camden, ſaid to be buried in this chapel: if, as is highly probable, he had any monument erected, it is now hid by the rubbiſh.

There is a tradition that this chapel was covered with lead, which was taken off and converted into bullets for the ſiege of Baſing Houſe. This is contradicted by another, which ſays, that it was tiled, and that the tiles were remaining not many years ago. Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral other abſurd ſtories; ſuch as, that this chapel was formerly in ſo high repute, that many pilgrimages were made to it, and that once ſeven Saxon Kings were all worſhipping here at the ſame time.

Weſtward of and adjoining to the ruins of the chapel ſtands a building (though but

but in indifferent repair), conſiſting of one large regular room, about forty feet in length, and twenty-four in breadth: this is the only chapel and ſchool room that of late has been made uſe of. On this building is an inſcription commemorating Biſhop Morley for procuring the re-opening of the ſchool, and the reſtitution of the eſtate.

This place was anciently a burying-ground, before the erection of the chapel; it ſtill continues to be uſed as ſuch.

The above deſcription pretty well agreed with the ſtate of theſe buildings in 1760, when this view was taken.

HOOK, near Spithead.

HOOK, four miles weſt of Hartley Row.

HORDWELL, on the coaſt, ſouth ſide of Elleſmere.

HORDWELL CLIFF, on the coaſt, ſouth-weſt of Lymington, and is, in perpendicular height, about fifty yards from the ſea. It extends about a mile and a half along the ſhore, and is compoſed chiefly of red gravel to about eighteen or twenty yards below the ſurface; but amongſt the gravel very few ſhells or marine ſubſtance are to be found. In many parts of this cliff are large veins, or rather maſſes, of mouldering ſoft clay, through which land ſprings are continually trickling down, which by degrees looſen the clay, and cauſe it to ſlide away one below another in great beds, and perhaps the froſt may not a little contribute to produce this effect; ſo that the ſurface has in a few years been greatly worn away.

When this fall of the cliff happens, there is then found perhaps the greateſt variety both of the turbinated and bivalve ſhells that were ever met with in any other place in the world, in their original ſtate, and have ſuffered no change ſince the deluge.

Many of theſe ſhells are the natural inhabitants of very diſtant regions, and ſome of them entirely unknown either in their natural or foſſil ſtate. Towards the bottom of the cliff are found large nodules, reſembling a hard reddiſh ſtone, or marble: with this the church of this pariſh, and other edifices, have been built; yet this ſubſtance is no other than a maſs of ſhells.

HORDLE CLIFF,* denominated from the adjoining hamlet, commands a grand view of the ocean; which being embraced to the weſt by Hengiſtbury Head, to the eaſt by the weſtern extremity of the Iſle of Wight, and aſſiſted by the bending of the main land, forms to the eye a deep and capacious bay. It is on this range of cliff

" that oft
" The nightly blaze is kindled——

* Mr. Warner's Hampſhire, vol. ii. p. 31.

" The

" The ſign
" Of danger; and of ambuſh'd foes to warn
" The ſtealth-approaching veſſel, homeward bound
" From Havre, or the Norman iſles, with freight
" Of wines, and hotter drinks, the traſh of France,
" Forbidden merchandize."

great quantities of which, notwithſtanding all the caution of government, are landed during the winter ſeaſon of the year. In vain the veſſels that contain theſe goods are way-laid at ſea, and their cargoes intercepted by land; the hydra ſtill remains unſubdued, nor is there a probability of its being ſpeedily deſtroyed; ſince, I am told, the profits of this contraband traffic are ſo immenſe, as to allow the ſmuggler conſiderable clear gain if he do but ſave one freight out of three. The providential eſcape of a cuſtom-houſe officer a few years ago on this ſpot, when in purſuit of prohibited goods, is extremely well worth notice. An information had been given to the ſupervifor of Lymington, that a quantity of ſmuggled liquor was landing on the ſea ſhore, that officer, attended by his corps on horſeback, ſet out for the ſpot—the night was extremely dark and tempeſtuous—the route lay over Hordle cliff. When the party had ridden on for a conſiderable time, a council was called, to adopt proper meaſures of proceeding; it then appeared one of the number was miſſing. His companions, extremely alarmed, immediately rode back the way they had come, repeating the name of the abſentee with great vociferation. At length the voice of the perſon loſt was heard from the ſhore beneath, aſſuring them all was well; that his horſe had miſtaken the way, and hurried him, rather abruptly, down a deſcent ſixty or ſeventy feet; but that neither the animal nor himſelf were at all the worſe for this ſudden and diſagreeable ſituation.

HORDLE, a village eight miles eaſt of Chriſtchurch. The church * appears to have been built previous to the Domeſday ſurvey, as it is minuted down in that record. The æra of its erection cannot be exactly aſcertained; though the conformation of the moſt ancient parts leads one to think it might be about the reign of Edward the Confeſſor. Its weſtern extremity, and ſouth eaſtern members, appear to claim the higheſt antiquity. In the northern tranſept there was placed a large flat monumental ſtone, to which a braſs plate, about fifteen inches long, and of the rude workmanſhip in the engraving, was attached. About twenty-five years ſince, the ſtone was taken up, and

* Mr. Warner's Hampſhire, vo. ii. p. 33.

removed to the eaſtern part of the church, where it at preſent remains: at the ſame time the brazen image was torn from it, and deſtroyed or loſt.

Little, if any, certain information can be given reſpecting the perſonage whoſe bones repoſed, heretofore, under this monumental ſtone. From a note which accompanied the ſketch of the braſs plate, when it came into my poſſeſſion, I find he was conjectured to have been a Sir Reginald de Clerk, who periſhed in one of the bloody conteſts fought between the rival houſes of York and Lancaſter. This ſuppoſition is in ſome meaſure corroborated by the figure itſelf, which, from its appendages, the ſaddle whereon the head reclines, and the ſpurs with which the feet are armed, was certainly intended to repreſent a knight; the armour too is of the 15th century. Add to this, in the ſouthern part of the ſame church I find another flat tombſtone, ſacred to the memory of Chriſtopher Clark, lord of the manor of Hordle (who, after a long exiſtence of 112 years, died in 1720); a circumſtance which proves, that a family of the name of Clerk was formerly of ſome note in this part of Hampſhire. The influence and property which the Clerks heretofore poſſeſſed at Hordle, are, however, now no more, and the only trace of this ancient family is to be found in the cottage of a labourer of that name, who ſtill reſides in the pariſh; a conſideration that ſhould remind us of the conſtant mutability of human affairs, and ſerve as a wholeſome leſſon to that weakeſt of all paſſions, *family pride*.

HORN COURT, near Chriſtchurch.

HORRIL, near Lymington.

HOUGHTON, near Stockbridge.

HOUND, between Southampton and Titchfield bay. Netley abbey is pleaſantly ſituated in this pariſh on the eaſtern banks of the Southampton river, about two miles below that town; it was founded by King Henry III. in 1239: part of the chapel is ſtill ſtanding, which was built in the form of a croſs; and though greatly defaced, ſtill ſhews it was once an elegant building. At ſome diſtance from the ruins, there are, viſible, large mounds, formerly ſerving as heads to fiſhponds, and reſervoirs for water, that of the river being ſalt. A few paces northward, and nearer to the river, ſtands a ſmall ruined caſtle, which ſeems, by its conſtruction, to be of much later date than the abbey.

HUNTON, eaſt of Andover.

HURSLEY, near Wincheſter, where is an eſtate which, though not more than £800. a year, is ſo overgrown with woods, that it can eaſily ſpare the cutting of £20,000. worth of timber. The Biſhops of Wincheſter had here a park, and a caſtle called Merdon, of which ſome ſmall ruins remained in Leland's time; the ſite is now a farm houſe, ſurrounded by immenſe earth works.

Hurſley

Hurſley came to Oliver Cromwell's ſon Richard, who married in 1643, the eldeſt daughter of Richard Major, Lord of that manor, and was buried in the church,* which as well as the houſe, was elegantly rebuilt by Sir William Heathcote, in whoſe family it now remains.

HURST CASTLE. On that neck of land, which running furtheſt into the ſea, makes the ſhorteſt paſſage to the Iſle of Wight, the diſtance being not above two miles. It ſtands upon a beach one mile and a half in the ſea; and was the laſt priſon of King Charles I. before he was brought to London for his trial. Here is always a garriſon, commanded in chief by a governor. It is of ſtone, and was built by Henry VIII. to defend the approach to Southampton harbour.

Hurſt caſtle ſtands on the extremity of a peninſula, oppoſite the eaſt end of the Iſle of Wight. King Henry VIII. built it at the ſame time when he fortified the ſea coaſts with many ſimilar erections. It was meant particularly to guard that channel or paſſage called the Needles, ſo named either for its narrowneſs, as reſembling the eye of a needle, or from its vicinity to certain chalk rocks, one of which is tall and ſlender with a ſharp point, like a pinnacle or needle. Theſe are ſtyled the Needles or Needle Rocks; they are ſeen at a diſtance in this view, where the pinnacle, or pointed rock here mentioned, is particularly diſtinguiſhable; this, about ſeven years ago, was thrown down by the impetuoſity of the waves which waſhed its ſides, and had before greatly undermined it.

Leland in his Itinerary, thus mentions this caſtle: "The caſtle at Hourſte on the "ſhore, is countyd to be a XIIII. myles from Cauld-ſhore. This caſtelle is ſet al-"moſt right agayne the farther ende of the Lande of the Iſle of Wighte. And the "Trajectus here from Land to Land is about two miles, the which narrow place is "defended by Hurſt Caſtelle."

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as appears from Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa, here was a Captain whoſe fee was 1*s.* and 8*d.* per diem; an officer ſtyled Under Captain, at 1*s.* A maſter gunner and porter, eleven gunners and ten ſoldiers at 6*d.* per diem each. In the year 1659, here was a garriſon, conſiſting of two corporals and one drum, each at 1*s.* thirty-ſix ſoldiers at 8*d.* a gunner at 20*d.* a mate at 16*d.* and two matroſſes, each at 10*d.* per diem, with an allowance of 1*s.* per diem for fire and candle for the guard. The Governor's daily ſalary was 5*s.* which has been ſince augmented to 10*s.* The preſent Governor is M. General Robert Sloper.

Hither, December 1ſt, 1648, King Charles I. was removed by the army from Newport. Ruſhworth has the following account of the tranſaction, as ſent by letter

* See letters at the end of Harris's Life of Cromwell.

to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, from the officers deputed by Colonel Hammond to take charge of his Majeſty in the Iſle of Wight:

" Right Honourable,

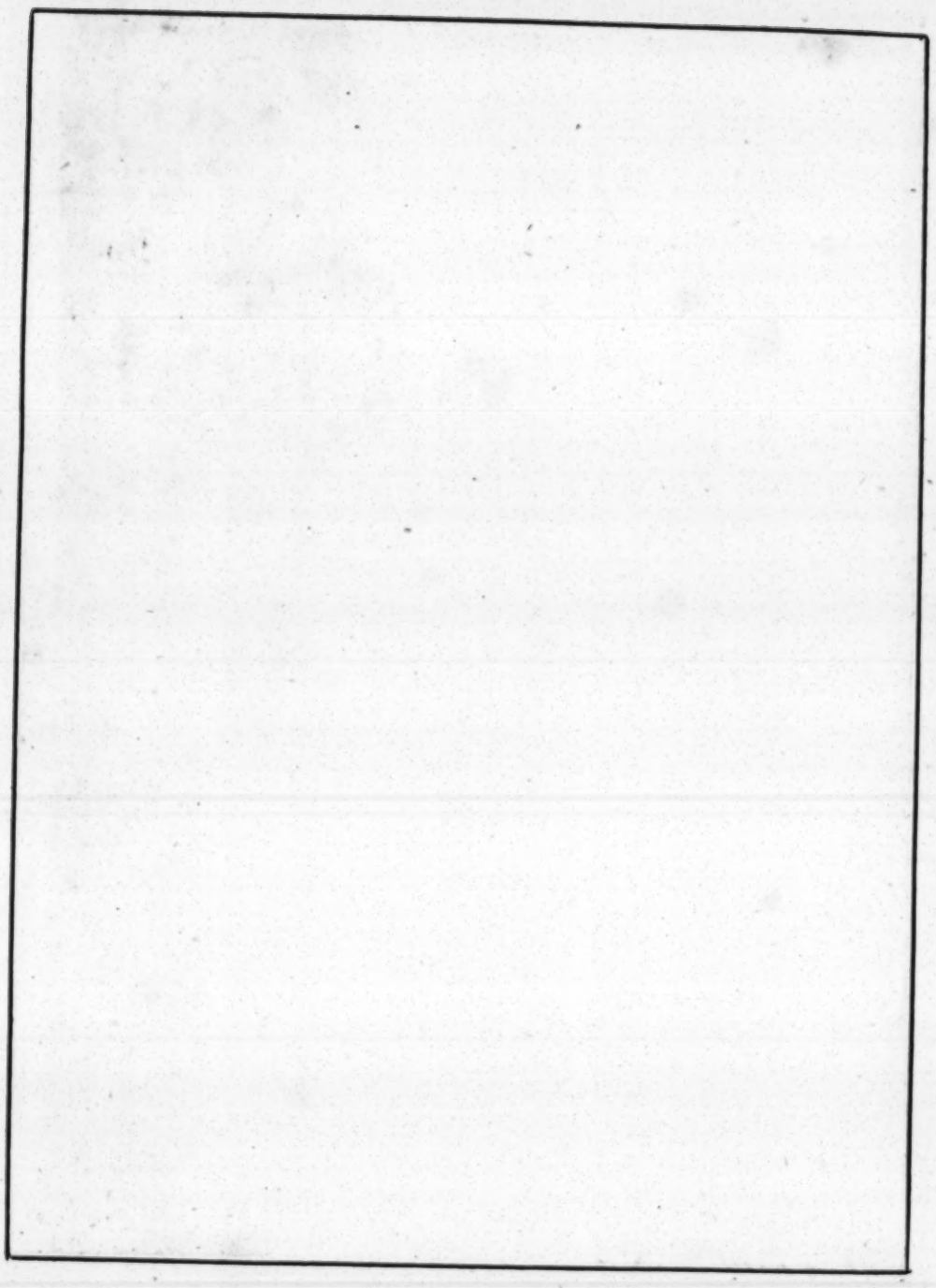
" Yeſterday, there came into the Iſle, ſome officers of the army, viz. Lieute-
" nant Colonel Cobbet, and Captain Merryman, with inſtructions from the
" General and Council of War, directed to themſelves, and the commander
" in chief here, forthwith to ſecure the Perſon of the King in Carriſbrook
" Caſtle, as before the treaty till they ſhould receive reſolution from the Houſes
" upon their late remonſtrance; and they underſtanding that the management of
" the affairs of this iſland, was by Colonel Hammond committed to ourſelves,
" or any two of us; they acquainted with their inſtructions, deſiring our concurrence
" with them, that ſo the preſent work intended by them might with leſs difficulty
" be accompliſhed. While we were in debate of theſe things, there came in a meſ-
" ſenger from the General, with an order under his hand and ſeal, directed to the
" gentlemen, commanding them immediately to take the Perſon of the King
" into their charge, and to remove him from thence into Hurſt Caſtle; requiring
" us by name, with all other officers and ſoldiers in the Iſle, to be aiding and aſſiſt-
" ing to them therein: two of us, viz. Major Rolph and Captain Hawes, upon ſight
" of that order, declared ourſelves obliged not to diſobey the General's commands;
" but conceived ourſelves bound to yield obedience thereunto by our commiſſions.
" The other of us, viz. Captain Boreman, that his duty lay immediately to the Go-
" vernor, who had inſtructed him contrary to theſe inſtructions and commiſſion, he
" would not act; neither was he of himſelf in a capacity to oppoſe them in that ſer-
" vice. Captain Hawes being unſatisfied in the action, manifeſted his unwillingneſs
" to join in it, and his reſolution neither directly or indirectly to oppoſe it. But theſe
" gentlemen, with the concurrence of the army forces here, and the aſſiſtance of a
" freſh troop of horſe; and one company of foot which landed in the night, in pur-
" ſuance of their commands, very civilly made their addreſſes to the King, according
" to another order from the General, for his uſage with all civility and due reſpect
" unto his perſon. Between five and ſix o'clock this morning, ſome of the gentle-
" men, who by the Parliament were appointed to attend him, acquainted his Majeſty
" with theſe orders and inſtructions, they had in charge from his Excellency the
" Lord General concerning him, who preſently and quietly conſented thereunto;
" and ſet forward in his coach from Newport, at eight o'clock this morning towards
" Hurſt Caſtle, with Mr. Harington, Colonel Herberts, and Captain Mildmay, and
" other of his ſervants to attend him. Now we do aſſure you, in the whole tranſ-
" action



Hurſt Caſtle, Hampſhire.
Pub. 20 May 1784 by S. Hooper.

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Godfrey, &c.



" action of this great affair, there neither was nor is the leaſt diſturbance in this Iſle:
" Thus we have with all clearneſs and faithfulneſs, given you a full and impartial ac-
" count of theſe late proceedings here. Having ſo done, we ſubſcribe ourſelves your
" humble ſervants,

MAJOR ROLPH.
CAPTAIN BOREMAN.
CAPTAIN HAWES.

Carriſbrook Caſtle,
Dec. 1, 1648.

" *P. S.* Since the writing hereof, we have intelligence, that his Majeſty is ſafely
" arrived at Hurſt Caſtle."

The Houſe of Commons, on the reading of this letter, voted, that the ſeizing of the Perſon of the King, and carrying him priſoner to Hurſt Caſtle, was without the advice or conſent of that Houſe. Nevertheleſs, a fortnight after, viz. Dec. 14th, the army having procured a majority, according to Clarendon, by violence, on receiving a letter from Colonel Ewer, Governor of Hurſt Caſtle, complaining of his want of money and neceſſaries, occaſioned by the coming thither of the King, they ordered for an immediate ſupply, that the treaſurers at Goldſmith's Hall, be deſired forthwith to diſburſe and pay the ſum of 200*l.* to Colonel Ewer, or his aſſigns; and that the ſaid treaſurers do reimburſe themſelves out of the remainder of the fine of Sir Charles Kenniſh, not yet charged. On the 23d, the King left this Caſtle, being eſcorted on his way to Windſor, by Major General Harriſon, with ſuch precautions as preclude every attempt to an eſcape, which, it is agreed, had been meditated.—This drawing had been made anno 1761.

* Hurſt beach is the neareſt point of land, (if a long ridge, or cauſeway of looſe gravel, may be ſo termed) to the Iſle of Wight. The diſtance between its eaſtern extremity, and the oppoſite point in the iſland, is not more than a mile. Compreſſed within theſe narrow limits, the tide ruſhes with redoubled force through the ſtrait, and forms a channel, juſt at this ſpot, no leſs than twenty-eight fathoms in depth. The only object worth remark on this dreary, and ſterile length of beach, which ſtretches in a direction eaſt and weſt for nearly two miles, is the caſtle, erected within a few hundred yards of its termination. The deſign of its erection was to prevent the deſtructive viſits of French cruiſers and piratical adventurers, which were accuſtomed to enter at the Needles ſtrait, and plunder the towns on the coaſt; or cut out ſhips from their ports.† An hardy attempt of this nature, induced Henry VIII. to place a fortreſs on this commanding ſpot.

* Warner's Hampſhire, vol. ii. p. 18.

† Lambarde's topograph. Dict. in Voc. Hurſte.

" Non tulit hanc labem mens principis alta;
" Quin Hurſtam ſtatuit, vindicis ipſe loco."

The perſon firſt appointed to the command of this fortreſs after this erection was, I believe, Thomas Bertie, Eſquire, of Berſted in Kent, an anceſtor of the Duke of Ancaſter. He appears to have been made Captain of Hurſt caſtle in the latter end of King Henry's reign; and it was not compleated till that period. This governor preſerved his command in the reign of Edward VI. as is evident from a grant of his arms and creſt, bearing date July 10th, 1550, wherein Thomas Hawley Clarencieux king of arms certifies, that the ſame Thomas Bertie, " was deſcended of an " houſe undefamed, was then Captain of Hurſt caſtle, for the King's Majeſty, and " had of a long time uſed himſelf in feats of arms, and good works; ſo that he was " worthy in all places of honor to be admitted, numbered, and taken in the com- " pany of other nobles, &c."*

In Queen Elizabeth's time we have the following account of the eſtabliſhment kept up, at " the caſtle called Le Hurſt," together with the fees of thoſe who were on duty there.

	£.	s.	d.
Captaine, fee per diem - - - - - - - -	0	1	8
Under Captaine, fee per diem - - - - - - -	0	1	0
Maſter gunner and porter; fee a peece per diem - - - - -	0	0	6
Gunners eleven—ſoldiers ten; per diem - - - - -	0	0	6

The Captain's name at this period was Thomas Carye.†

Since however the navy of this country has been upon ſuch a reſpectable footing, as to command the Britiſh channel; theſe fortreſſes have been found altogether uſeleſs with reſpect to hoſtile purpoſes, and many of them, in conſequence, been permitted to delapidate; while others are kept up to reward, by the command of them, officers who have deſerved well of their country by their long ſervice, activity, or valour. Hence in moſt of thoſe which remain, the ſuperfluous ſoldiers and gunners are lopped off, and the amount of their pay, added to the miſerable pittance before reſerved to the commander. In conſequence of a judicious alteration of this kind, the governor of Hurſt caſtle has at this time ten ſhillings per day.

* Coll. Peer. v. II. p. 52.

† Vide Queen Eliz. An. Expences Civil and Milit. in the Collection of Ordinances, &c. p. 259.

The

The fortreſs of which we are ſpeaking, has not entirely been confined to its original deſignation, the repelling of foreign attacks; rebellion and intolerance, having in turn made it the inſtrument of their exceſſes. To its dreary walls the unfortunate Charles I. was conducted, on the 6th of December, 1648.

The King had already been impriſoned in Cariſbrook-caſtle for ſeveral weeks, when the army deſirous of having his perſon in their poſſeſſion, ſeized violently upon him. The circumſtances of this tranſaction are detailed in the letter before mentioned.

Tradition, which points out the apartment wherein Charles was confined, records alſo the harſhneſs and indignity ſhewn to him during his continuance at Hurſt; as well as the meek patience with which they were endured. The well known apophthegms, uſually denominated King Charles's Golden Rules, are believed by the hiſtorian of the caſtle, to have been placed in the apartment where they at preſent remain, by the monarch himſelf; and are venerated accordingly. The term of Charles's impriſonment at Hurſt was not long; in twenty-ſeven days after his removal here, the army removed him to Windſor, and ſhortly afterwards to London; where the ſcaffold at Whitehall was ſoon moiſtened by his blood.

The unjuſt and abſurd penal ſtatutes, enacted for the diſcovery and puniſhment of Popiſh prieſts, exerciſing the duties of their function within this kingdom, the abrogation of which atteſts the good ſenſe and liberality of the preſent age; found a victim in a blameleſs and amiable character, who finiſhed his exiſtence in Hurſt caſtle, after a confinement there of thirty years. This perſon was one Paul Atkinſon, a native of Yorkſhire, born in the year 1655. The tempting ſum of one hundred pounds, which theſe ſtatutes held out as a reward to any informer againſt the tranſgreſſor of them, induced a miſerable woman, a maid ſervant of Mr. Atkinſon, who had been reſcued from ruin, rags and wretchedneſs by the benevolent prieſt, and received into his family, to betray her maſter. The harmleſs offender was inſtantly ſeized, and Hurſt caſtle choſen to be the ſcene of his perpetual impriſonment. Here, at a diſtance from every friend and connection, whoſe occaſional ſociety might have whiled away the tedious hours of captivity, this unfortunate man wore out thirty years of his life. Death at length put him beyond the reach of perſecution, on the 15th day of October, 1729. His remains were removed to Wincheſter, and interred in St. James's church-yard; where a modeſt head-ſtone hands down to poſterity a notification of his long impriſonment.

H. S. E. R. P.
Paulus Atkinſon Franciſcanus,

qui

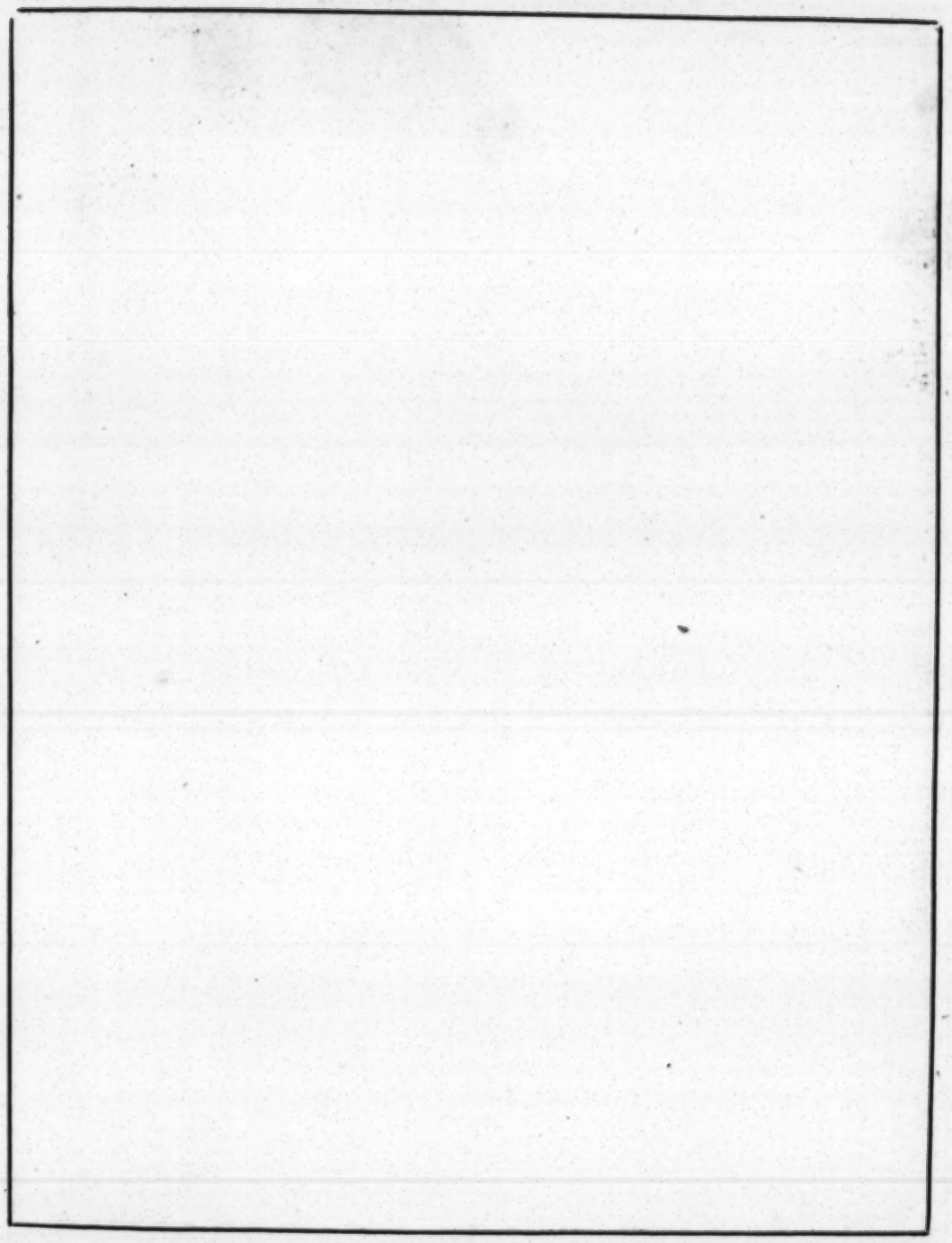
qui 15. Oct. 1729,
Ætat. 74, in Caſtro de Hurſt, Vitam
finivit poſtquam ibidem 30 pere-
gerat Annos, R. I. P.

The ſweetneſs of Mr. Atkinſon's diſpoſition, the goodneſs of his heart, and his unaffected piety, endeared him greatly to the humane commander of Hurſt caſtle, a Mr. Dore, who endeavoured to alleviate the horrors of perpetual impriſonment by relaxation. To this end, he frequently allowed Mr. Atkinſon to accompany him to a ſmall farm, which he poſſeſſed in the neighbourhood; where, in the wholeſome hoſpitality of the times, he uſed to regale him with a pipe of tobacco, and a glaſs of ale. Some intolerant bigots, however, who reſided in the adjoining parts, and obſerved this kindneſs of the governor, took great offence at it; and threatened to complain of the qualified liberty thus allowed Mr. Atkinſon. The patient ſufferer, appriſed of their indignation, determined to avoid in future giving any cauſe for it; and from that moment, ſhut himſelf up in the little apartment which had been aſſigned him. Here he remained to the hour of his death, without once leaving it, although the governor frequently requeſted him to repeat thoſe innocent indulgences which had before ſo much conduced to his health and amuſement. Notwithſtanding this abridgment of his little remaining comforts, and the cloſe impriſonment to which he thus doomed himſelf, the worthy prieſt never loſt his chearfulneſs: and, perhaps, we cannot eaſily find a ſtronger proof, that peace of mind, when founded upon a conſciouſneſs of rectitude, and aided by the comforts of religion, can be but ſlightly affected by external circumſtances, than the calm ſerenity which Mr. Atkinſon preſerved, during the tedious term of thirty years impriſonment, and the reſignation with which he bore his misfortunes, and not the malice of his foes—ſo true is that admirable obſervation of our great poet.

"He that has light within his own clear breaſt,
"May ſit i' th' centre, and enjoy bright day;
"But he that hides a dark ſoul, and foul thoughts,
"Benighted walks under the mid-day ſun;
"Himſelf is his own dungeon."

HURTON. North Eaſt of Chriſt-church.

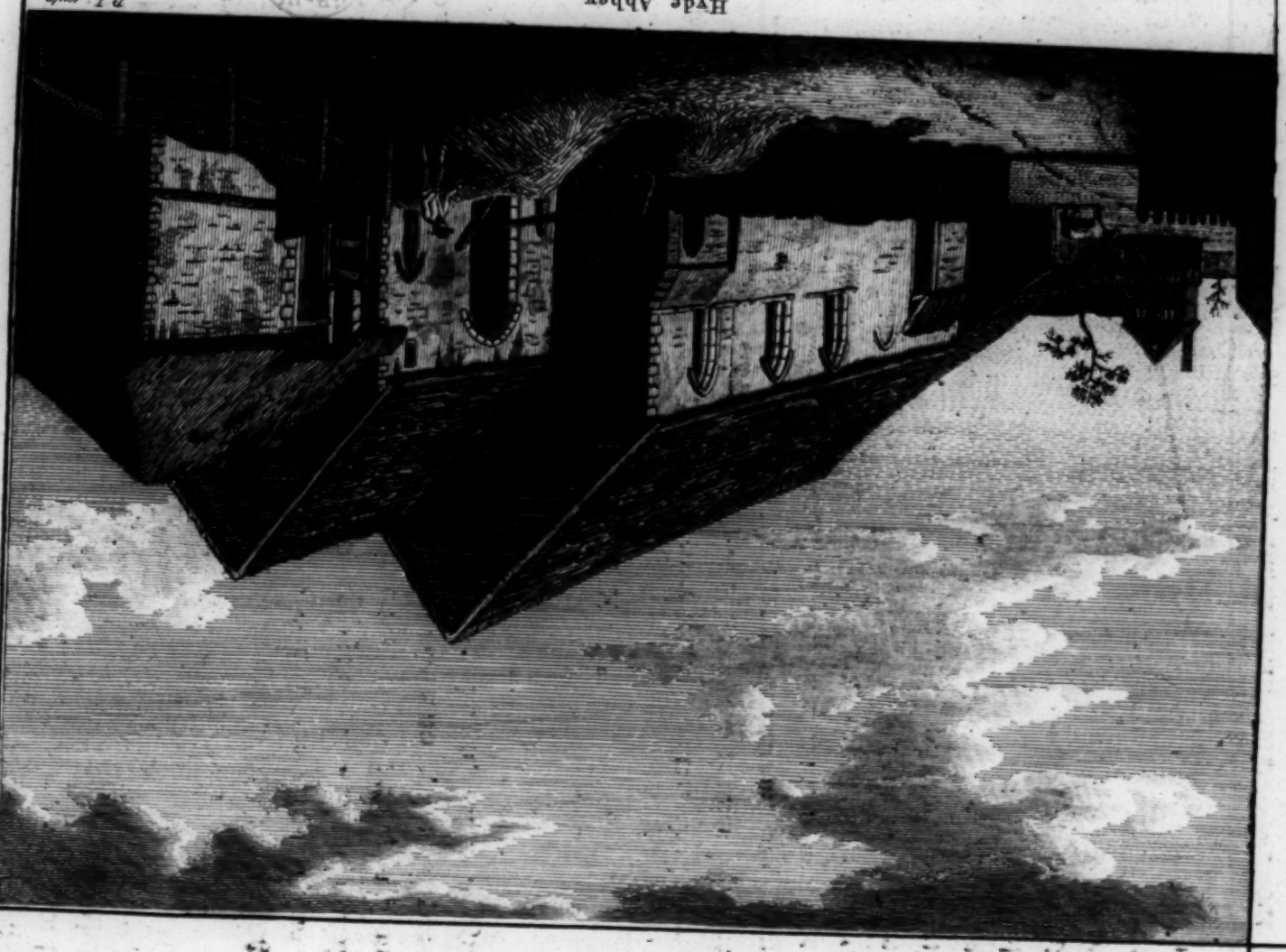
HUSBORN TARRANT. A pariſh north of Andover, ſo called becauſe the manor of it belonged before the ſuppreſſion of abbies, to the monaſtery of Tarrant in Dorſetſhire;



Hyde Abbey.

Published 1 May 1785. By S. Harper.

D.L. sculp.



Dorſetſhire; but being in King Edward VI.'s poſſeſſion, reg. r. he, by the advice of the Lord Protector and his council, granted it, with ſeveral other lands and rents in the manor of Bramhill, and the fee-farm rent of Baſingſtoke, together with Wardlame park, in this county, and in other counties, unto Sir William Pawlet, Knt. Lord St. John, great Maſter of his Houſehold, and to his heirs and aſſigns for ever, for the maintenance of the fortreſs of Leatly, in the ſaid county, and finding one captain, one porter, one gunner, and ſix ſoldiers.

HUSBORN PRIOR, ſouth-weſt of Whitchurch, and on the ſame river.

HYDE ABBEY. This ancient ſtructure was firſt erected in 901, by Alfred, King of the Weſt Saxons, and finiſhed by his ſon, near the city of Wincheſter. It was plundered by William the Conqueror, as well as by King Stephen. It was the burial place of ſeveral of our Sovereigns and Princes. The edifice was deſtroyed ſoon after the reformation; ſo that but little remains of this noble edifice, but a gateway, and ſome fragments of walls, with the foundation of the church, which is 250 feet long.

HYDE ABBEY, PLATE I.*

Alfred, King of the Weſt Saxons, having brought over from Flanders the learned Monk, Grimbald, founded a houſe and chapel at Wincheſter for ſecular Canons, under his government. He afterwards projected a greater foundation, and by his will ordered a noble church and college to be erected on the north ſide of the cathedral: this was begun anno 901, and finiſhed by his ſon Edward, who dedicated it to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and Saint Peter. It was called the New Minſter, to diſtinguiſh it from the cathedral, or old minſter, within the precincts of whoſe cemetery it ſtood. The building being completed, Edward placed therein ſecular Canons, who remained here till the year 963, when they were expelled by Ethelwould, Biſhop of Wincheſter, a great favourer of Monks, on account, as was pretended, of their ſcandalous lives, and an Abbot and Monks put in poſſeſſion of the houſe: but many differences and inconveniencies ariſing from the too near neighbourhood of thoſe two great monaſteries, their bells, ſinging, and other matters, mutually interfering with each other, the Monks of New Minſter thought it proper to remove to a place called Hyde, on the north ſide of the city, and a ſmall diſtance without its

* Groſe's Antiquities.

walls, where King Henry I. at the inſtance of William Gifford, Biſhop of Wincheſter, founded a ſtately abbey for them: St. Peter was generally accounted the patron; though it is ſometimes called the monaſtery of St. Grimbald, and ſometimes of St. Barnabas, and, in Anglia Sacra, ſaid to have been dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Columbanus. From this time the monaſtery loſt its title of New Minſter.

The Monks of this houſe were endowed with very conſiderable lands, privileges, and immunities, not only by their founder, King Edward, but alſo by ſeveral of his ſucceſſors, Kings of England; namely, Athelſtan, Edward, Edred, Edgar, Edmund Ironſide, Edward the Confeſſor, William the Conqueror, and particularly Henry I. and Maud his Queen, as may be ſeen in their charter in the Monaſticon. It was likewiſe not without its misfortunes; for William the Conqueror, at his firſt coming, finding the Abbot, and twelve of his Monks, in arms againſt him, ſeized on their eſtates, and held them above two years; and in the reign of King Stephen, they were ſo plundered and oppreſſed by Stephen de Blois, his brother, then Biſhop of Wincheſter, that their number was reduced from forty to ten Monks. This partly aroſe from his jealouſy of their increaſing wealth and power, and partly from a deſign of making them ſubſervient to his intended project of raiſing the ſee of Wincheſter to an archbiſhopric, and the abbey of Hyde to a biſhopric, which, with the dioceſe of Chicheſter, were to be ſubordinate to Wincheſter.

This abbey was the burial place of divers Princes, and great perſonages, viz. King Edmund, and his ſon Elfred, St. Eadburgh, daughter of King Edward, Aelfred, ſon to King Edulf, King Aelfred, and, as ſome ſay, King Edred, notwithſtanding there is an inſcription for him in the cathedral of Wincheſter.

Before the diſſolution this monaſtery was valued at £865. 18*s*. ob. 9. per annum—Dugdale; £865. 1*s*. 6*d*. ob. 9.—Speed. The ſite was granted 37th Henry VIII. to Richard Bettell.

That this building was demoliſhed very ſoon after the reformation, appears from Leland, who, ſpeaking of it, ſays, "In the ſuburb ſtood the great abbey of Hide, "and hath yet a paroche church. This abbey was called Newen Minſter, and ſtood "in the cloſe hard by St. Swithin's, otherwiſe called Ealden Minſter; but when it "was tranſlated thence to Hide, it bore the name of Hide. The bones of Alfredus, "King of the Weſt Saxons, and of King Edward, his ſon and kind, were tranſlated "from Newen Minſter, and laid in a tomb before the high altar at Hide; in which "tomb was of late found two little tables of lead, inſcribed with their names; and "here lay alſo the bones of St. Grimbald and Indoce."

Of

Of this once noble edifice very little remains, except part of the precinct wall, ſome out buildings towards the ſtreet, and the gateway, the mouldings of which exhibit on each ſide the head of a King; the ſame head occurs on a wall towards the ſouth. The church, which was built with flint, caſed with ſquare ſtone, appears, from traces of its walls, to have conſiſted of three aiſles, and to have been at leaſt 240 feet long. Moſt of the buildings hereabout ſeem to have ſome materials of the abbey about them; and the tower of St. Bartholomew is ſuppoſed to have been erected with ſtones collected from its ruins.—This view was drawn 1780.

HYDE ABBEY, PLATE II.

This view ſhews the north aſpect of the remains of this abbey, with the church of St. Bartholomew, ſuppoſed to have been originally built ſoon after the conqueſt, but repaired, and its tower erected, about the year 1541, out of the ruins of the abbey, which, according to the Hiſtory of Wincheſter, had been then deſtroyed near two years. It is ſuppoſed here was originally another aiſle.

Liſt of the Abbots of this Abbey, chiefly taken from Brown Willis.

Galfredus was Abbot of New Minſter anno 1121, in whoſe time the Monks of that abbey were removed to Hyde, where he began the building of the church, but died in the year 1124, before it was completed: he was ſucceeded by Oſbertus, who died in the year 1135; after which this monaſtery was much oppreſſed by Henry de Blois, Biſhop of Wincheſter: Hugh Schorchevylyn, called, in the annals of Wincheſter, Hugh de Lens, was the next Abbot; he was much diſliked by the Monks, who complained and appealed againſt him, as likewiſe againſt the Biſhop, who, it is ſaid, endeavoured to pervert the ſtate of the abbey, and, about the year 1143, tried to prevail with the Pope to make his ſee an archbiſhopric, and this abbey a biſhopric, ſubject, with the ſee of Chicheſter, to his juriſdiction. Theſe controverſies betwixt the Abbot and his Monks ended anno 1149, and his being depoſed: after him Salidus was made

Abbot; upon whoſe death, which, it is ſaid, happened anno 1171, Thomas, Prior of Montacute, was elected, though it does not appear that he was conſecrated before the year 1174; he reigned anno 1180, and was ſucceeded by John, Prior of Cluny, who died anno 1222: Walter de Aſtone was next elected, and, dying anno 1249, was ſucceeded the ſame year by Roger de St. Walleric, who died anno 1263: his ſucceſſor was William de Wigornia; he dying anno 1282, was ſucceeded by Robert de Popham; whoſe ſucceſſor, anno 1292, was Simon de Cuninges; he dying anno 1304, had for ſucceſſor Geffrey de Feringes, who reſigned anno 1317: William Odiam was elected in his ſtead; whoſe ſucceſſor was Walter de Fiſhyde, the time of whoſe incumbency is uncertain: anno 1362, Thomas Peithy occurs Abbot; upon whoſe death, or reſignation, John Eyneſham was elected, who died anno 1394: his ſucceſſor was John Letcombe, or Lattecombe: after whom John London appears Abbot, anno 1407; he died anno 1415, and was ſucceeded by Nicholas Strode; after whom is found Thomas Bromele, who is mentioned as Abbot anno 1440; he continued till about the year 1460, and then Henry Bonvile occurs Abbot; who was ſucceeded, on the firſt day of December, anno 1471, by Thomas Wyrcetur; when he died is uncertain, but he is mentioned anno 1480; in which year the ſeries of the Abbots in the regiſter leaves off: it is, however, probable that he continued till the year 1485, when Thomas Forte was elected, who did not hold that office long; for anno 1489, Richard Hall was choſen Abbot, and is recorded as ſuch anno 1500, and in all probality remained ſo for near forty years; for after him no other Abbot is mentioned before the year 1528; about which time John Salcot, alias Capon, a Doctor of Divinity, of Cambridge, was tranſlated from the abbey of Hulm, in Norfolk, to this place. He was the laſt Abbot, and as a reward for his having been very inſtrumental in procuring, in his own univerſity, the King's divorce, on the 19th of April, anno 1534, he obtained licence to hold the biſhopric of Bangor in commendam with this abbacy; and for his good ſervices at the diſſolution, anno 1539, and his ready yielding of the abbey to the King, in the ſurrender of which he procured his Monks, twenty-one in number, to join, he was promoted to the biſhopric of Saliſbury, which he held till the year 1559.

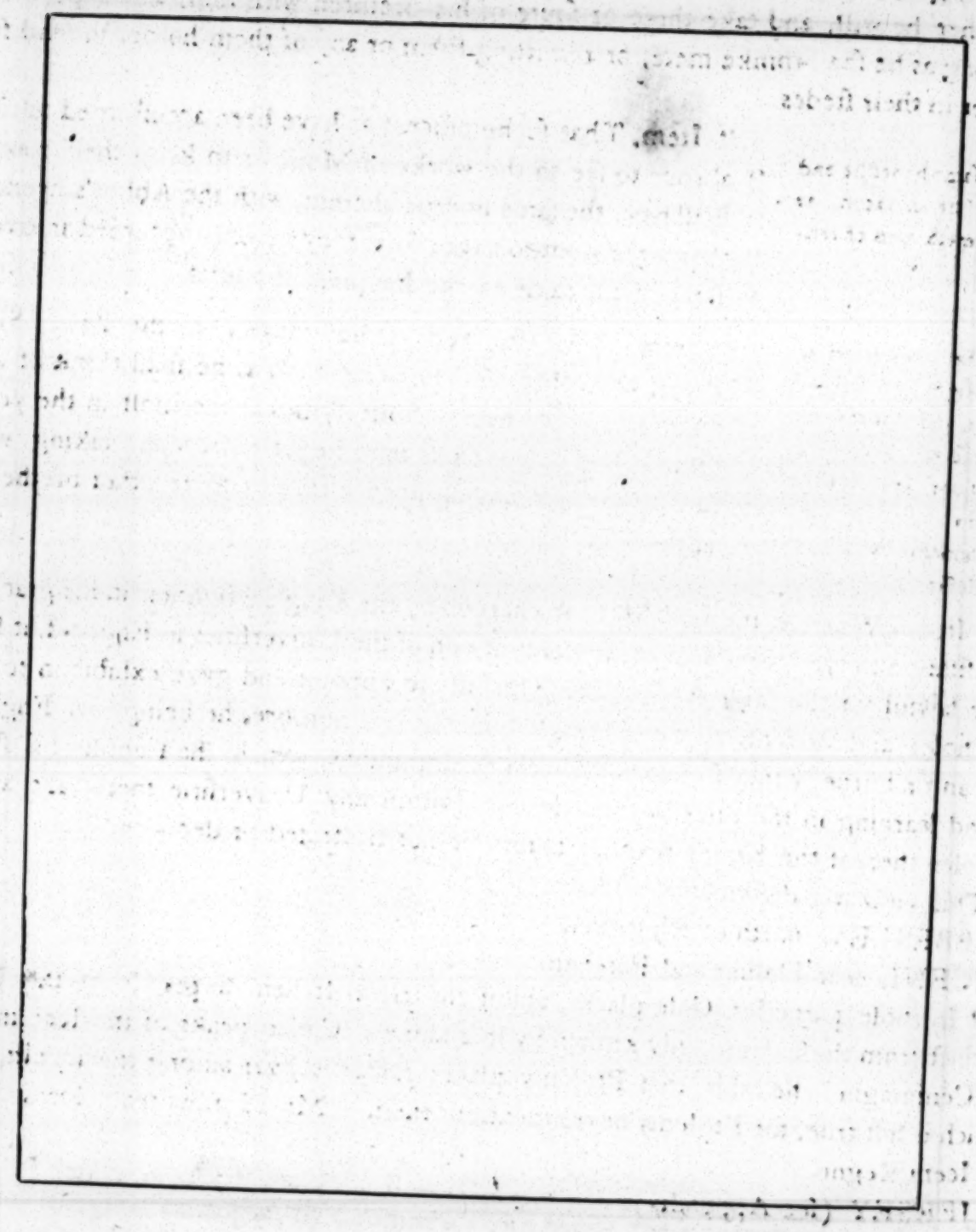
Among the manuſcripts of the Cotton library, marked Cleopatra, E. 4. is a letter containing orders to this abbey, a ſhort time before the diſſolution, corrected, as is be the marginal catalogue, by Cromwell's own hand: theſe corrections are ſuppoſed to ſaid in the notes.

" Firſt, It is releaſed and permitted to the Reverend Father in God, John, Biſhop

" of

Hide Abbey, Hampshire, Late the Pr.





" of Bangor, Abbot of the monaſtery of Hide, that he ſhall goo or ride at his libertie " whither he will, and take three or foure of his brethren with him, and kepe them " as long as he ſhall thinke mete, or remitting them or any of them home, to ſend for " other in their ſtedes.

" The ſame honeſtlie and modeſtlie in facon, as beſeemeth men of religion.

" Item, That ſuche officers as have been accuſtomed to ride " abrode to ſee to the worke of Mon. or to keep their courts, " ſhall have the ſame libertie therein, with the Abbot's licence, " they were wont to have; ſo as they be only occupied in over- " ſight of the ſaide worke keeping of courts.

" So that they reſort to no light or ſuſpect place, and that they uſe themſelves in their recreations as otherwiſe therin ſhal apperteyne to honeſtie and their profeſſion.

" Item, That the ſaid Abbot maye give the Prior, Sub- " Prior, and other officers, being ſuch as he ſhall think of diſ- " creation, licence thre or foure tymes at the moſt in the yeare " to goo abroad for their refreſhe or recreacon, taking with " him or them ſo having licence thre or foure other bretheren " at the leaſt.

" Item, Whereas the ſaid Mon. is charged by the King's Highneſs in his gracious " viſitation to fynd three ſcollers ſtudents at oon of the Univerſities in England, it ſhall " be lawful for the ſaide Abbot during his life, to appoint and gyve exhibicon to oon " ſcholer and ſtudent, to be accompted in the ſaid nombre, he beinge an Engliſh- " man or borne within ſome of the King's dominions, which ſhall applie his ſtudy " and learning in the pties beyond the ſee, within any Univerſitie there, ſoe as by " coler thereof the King's revenue herein be not fruſtrated or deceyved."

This view was drawn anno 1780.

IBBESLEY, north of Ringwood.

ICENI, near Haling and Fareham.

* In thoſe parts Dr. Gale places, about the river Itchen, a people of the Iceni, diſtinct from thoſe commonly known by that name. Cæſar ſpeaks of the Icenimagni, or Cenimagni: he adds, that Ptolemy places *portus magnus* among the Icenimagni; which is not true, for Ptolemy never mentions them. Mr. Horſley reads Iceni Cangi, or Iceni Regni.

JERSEY (ſee Appendix).

* Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 140.

IFFORD,

IFFORD, weſt of Chriſtchurch.
ILSFIELD, ſouth-eaſt of Baſingſtoke.
INGHAM (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina.
ITCHEL, near Alderſton.
ITCHING, a village eaſt of Itching river, oppoſite to Southampton.
ITCHING ABBOTS, north-weſt of Alresford.
IVORY LODGE, in the New Foreſt.

END OF SECTION I.

COLLECTIONS

FOR THE

HISTORY

OF

HAMPSHIRE,

AND THE

BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER:

INCLUDING THE ISLES OF WIGHT, JERSEY, GUERNSEY, AND SARKE,

BY D. Y.

WITH THE ORIGINAL DOMESDAY OF THE COUNTY, AND AN ACCURATE ENGLISH TRANSLATION, PREFACE, AND INTRODUCTION; CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THIS CURIOUS RECORD, A VIEW OF THE ANGLO SAXON HISTORY AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT, FROM THE REIGN OF ALFRED; TOGETHER WITH A SLIGHT SKETCH OF THE MOST MATERIAL ALTERATIONS WHICH THE LATTER UNDERWENT AT THE PERIOD OF THE CONQUEST. TO WHICH IS ADDED, A GLOSSARY EXPLANATORY OF THE OBSOLETE WORDS.

By RICHARD WARNER,

OF SWAY IN THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON, AND OF ST. MARY HALL, OXFORD.

Illustrated with upwards of Sixty Plates, elegantly engraved, Views of remarkable Places, or Portraits of eminent Men, taking honours from this County, or being Natives.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

Sect. 2. Containing the last part of the *Topographical* Description alphabetically arranged.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOUR, AND SOLD by MESSRS. RIVINGTON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD; MESSRS. CADELL AND DAVIES, STRAND; LAW, AVE-MARIA-LANE; SEWEL, CORNHILL; THE BOOKSELLERS OF SALISBURY, OXFORD, WINCHESTER, AND SOUTHAMPTON.

N.B. Only 250 of this work are printed, viz. 225 on small paper, and 25 large paper. Price Five Guineas in boards the small paper, and Ten Guineas the large.

SECT. II.

ST. KATHERINE's (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina. (See St. Katherine under Letter S in this Vol.)

St. KATHERINE-HILL, near Wincheſter; has a camp.

KATHERINGTON, to the ſouth-eaſt of Biſhop's Waltham.

KEMPSHOT, ſouth of Baſingſtoke, the reſidence of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales, and his Illuſtrious Conſort the Princeſs Caroline of Brunſwick.

This place* was the ancient ſeat of the Pinks, part of which, at leaſt, is in this pariſh, a part perhaps in the pariſh of Clideſden, and part in that of Wynſlade, in which latter, Wood (in his Ath. Ox. II. 110), ſays it is, when he ſpeaks of Robert Pink, Warden of New College in Oxford, who he ſays, was ſon of Henry Pink of Kempſhot, in the pariſh of Wynſlade in Hamſhire, and was born there. He was educated in Wykeham's ſchool near Wincheſter, admitted true and perpetual Fellow of New College in 1596, took the degree in arts, entered on the phyſic line, was admitted Warden of his College, 1617, proceeded in divinity, and was much eſteemed by King James I. for his dexterity in diſputing, and by King Charles I. for his eminent loyalty. He was a zealous defender of the Univerſity Privileges and Liberties, eſpecially when he performed the office of Vice Chancellor, and eſteemed, by all that knew him, moſt eminent for his knowledge in philoſophy and divinity. He wrote; I. Quæſtiones ſelectiores in Logicâ, Ethicâ, Phyſicâ, Metaphyſica inter authores celebriores repertæ. Oxon. 1680, qu. publiſhed by John Lamphire, principal of Hart-Hall.

II. Poemata Latina.

III. Geſta Vicecancellariatus ſui. A MS. containing the acts and geſts of his Vice-chancellorſhip of the Univerſity from 26 July, 1634, to 22 July, 1636.

* Topographer, vol. i. p. 29.

He died much lamented by the members of his College, becauſe he had been a vigilant, faithful, and public ſpirited governor; by the poor of the city of Oxon, becauſe he had been a conſtant benefactor to them; by the orphans, to whom he had been a father; and generally by all who knew the great virtues, piety and learning of the perſon, Nov. 2, 1647. His body was buried in the outer chapel belonging to New College, between the pulpit and the ſcreen, and, in 1677, Dr. Ralph Bridoake, Biſhop of Chicheſter, erected an handſome monument for him on the W. wall, at ſome diſtance from his grave.*

The family of Pink continued at Kempſhot, till about twenty years ago, when the laſt of them ſold it with the appurtenances of about 400l. per ann. to Philip Dehaney, Eſq. then reſident at Farley-Wallop, in this neighbourhood (one of the ſeats of the Earl of Portſmouth), and he pulled down the old houſe, and built a handſome large manſion of brick, in its ſtead, on a gentle knowl, to the ſouth of the turnpike road, and very conſpicuous from it. In 1787, he ſold it to Mr. Morley, an Eaſt Indian, who, in 1788, ſold it again to Mr. Croke, then reſident at Stratton Park, in this neighbourhood (one of the ſeats of the Duke of Bedford, and now inhabited by Lord John Ruſſel.)

KEPPERNHAM, near Stockbridge.

KERN (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina.

Kerne,† formerly written Curne, appears by the roll of the tenants of the iſland, to have been held by the Knights Templars, and by the chapel of Burton. The poſſeſſions of both having been granted to Wincheſter College, the manor is held under a leaſe from that body, by Mr. Bagſter.

KINGSCLERE, on the edge of the downs, near Berkſhire, is a pleaſant town, in the Oxford road from Baſingſtoke, fifty-ſix miles from London, and was once the ſeat of the Saxon Kings. It has a well frequented market on Tueſdays; and fairs, the firſt Tueſday in April, and the firſt Tueſday after October 10th. It was anciently the ſeat of the Weſt Saxon Kings; it is about half a mile long, and as much broad; the diſtance from here to Newbury is about ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt, and thirty-three on the ſame point to Oxford; and forty-ſeven north by weſt to Chicheſter.‡ Within a mile of this place is an ancient ſquare camp, and ſome remains of a large building, ſaid to have been a caſtle.

KINGET (Iſle of Wight), in the Weſt Medina.

KINGSWOOD (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina.

* Wood, ut ſupra.

† Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 198.

‡ Gough's Camden, vol. 1. p. 142.

KINGS-

KINGSWORTHY, between Stockbridge and Alresford.
KIRBRIDGE, east of Southampton.
KINGSLEY, east of Alton.
KINGSTON, south of Alresford.
KINGSTON near Portsmouth.

KINGSTON (Isle of Wight), in the East Medina. The parish of Kingston* is the smallest in the island; it is bounded by the parish of Shorwell on the south, and by the parish of Goodshill on the east. It is in Domesday book called Chingestune, probably from some old possessor of the name of Chinge, was then in the King's hands, and had been held by Ulric in the time of Edward the Confessor. It was soon after in a family, who from it assumed the name of Kingston, and who enjoyed it many years; several of them being subscribing witnesses to deeds of very ancient date. Sir Jordan de Kingston held this manor in the reign of Edward I. at half a knight's fee. Sir John de Kingston was one of the jury summoned before the escheators, in the seventh year of Edward III. and was afterwards appointed one of the wardens of the island. In another inquisition in the twenty-second year of Richard II. Lewes Mewes is recorded to have held the manor of Kingston in right of Alice his wife, daughter and heiress of William Drewe, who had married the heiress of Kingston. It continued in the family of Mewes, or Meaux, for more than three hundred years; Lady Worsley, relict of Sir Edward Worsley, Knight, the last survivor of that ancient family, devised it to Edward Meaux Worsley, Esquire.

The church was built by one of the Kingstons, before the registers of the diocese; so that the founder and date cannot be ascertained; but the Lords of Kingston appear by those registers always to have enjoyed the presentation.

KNIGHTON GORGES (Isle of Wight), in the parish of Newchurch, where is a good old seat.

† The manor of Knighton Gorges was held in the reign of Henry III. by John de Morville, a younger brother of de Morvilles, a considerable family in the county of Cumberland. John de Morville dying in the fortieth year of Henry III. Ralph de Gorges, who married Elen, his daughter and coheir, enjoyed the manor in her right, and received the homage of his tenants at Bradpole in Dorsetshire. Sir Ralph de Gorges, the son of Elen, left only one daughter, Eleanor, the wife of the celebrated Sir Theobald Russel, whose son Sir Ralph Russel succeeded to the Lordship of Knighton, and left Sir Maurice his heir: Thomas the only son of Sir Maurice dying without issue, his heirs general were John Hacket, son of one of the daughters of Sir

* Sir Richard Worsley's Isle of Wight, p. 243. † Ibid p. 205.

Maurice Ruſſel,* and two of her daughters; Margaret, who married John Keneys, and Eleanor the wife of Stephen Hatfield: Knighton fell to the ſhare of Hacket, as appears by the return to an inquiſition taken in the ſeventeenth year of the reign of Henry VI. He alſo poſſeſſed Woolverton, Milton, and other eſtates in this iſland.† He left two daughters, Joan and Agnes; Joan married —— Gilbert of Witcombe, in Somerſetſhire, and had Knighton, with part of Wolverton for her portion; and that manor continued in the Gilbert family until the fifth of Elizabeth, when George Gilbert of Witcombe, ſold the manor of Knighton, and his ſhares of Milton, Woolverton in Bimbridge, and the manor of Cleavelands in the pariſh of Newchurch, to Anthony Dillington, Eſq. of Pool, in Dorſetſhire: Mr. Dillington ſold his ſhare of Woolverton, Milton, and Cleavelands, to Sir Robert Worſley; but Knighton continued for a long time the ſeat of his family, until by a failure in the male line, the manor devolved to two ſiſters, coheireſſes of Sir Triſtram Dillington, Baronet, the laſt of whom bequeathed it to Maurice Bocland, Eſquire, on whoſe deceaſe it deſcended to the preſent proprietor, George Maurice Biſſet, Eſquire. Knighton Houſe is an old building, containing ſeveral good apartments, beautifully ſituated on the edge of a hill between ſome fine woods, formerly remarkable for great plenty of pheaſants.

LADLE HILL, near Lidmanton, has the traces of a camp.

LAINSTON, near Wincheſter.

LAMPTON, ſouth-eaſt of Portſmouth.

LANGFORD (Iſle of Wight), in the Weſt Medina.

LANGARD (Iſle of Wight). Langard or Langred, called in Domeſday Langereſton, was formerly part of the poſſeſſions of the family of Ruſſel, Lords of Yaverland. It was held in the laſt century by that of Knight, from whom it was purchaſed ſome years ſince by William Pike, Eſq. who bequeathed it to Mr. Bonham, the preſent poſſeſſor.

LANGHORN (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina.

LANGLEY, in the New Foreſt,

LANGSTONE HARBOUR, like that of Portſmouth, from which place it is diſtant four miles, is capacious enough to contain the whole navy of England; but a bar or bank of ſand which ſtretches itſelf acroſs the mouth of the harbour, renders the entrance ſomewhat difficult for large ſhips, there not being a ſufficient depth of water for them to enter at low water. Nor is its ſituation equal to that of Portſmouth; it is only defended from the ſea in ſouth weſt and weſterly winds by the Iſle of Wight, but the ſoutherly winds blow right to the harbour, without any other ſhelter nearer than the coaſt of France. This harbour has, however, one advantage over moſt others, which are barred; namely, its bar never ſhifts, it is always the ſame; whereas the

* Dugdale has mentioned the Ruſſel family as anceſtors of the Dukes of Bedford; but the Ruſſels of the Iſle of Wight not only bore different arms, but appear plainly to have ſunk in female heirs.

† Eſch. 23 Hen. VII.

bars

bars of moſt others are ſo changed and ſhifted by every gale of wind, that there is no entering the harbour without a pilot. There are generally about two fathoms and a half of water upon the bar at low water; but as ſoon as you are within the haven, it deepens to four, five and ſix fathoms. Veſſels of conſiderable burthen go up to the mills at Bedhampton, which is near ſix miles from the harbour's mouth. One of the branches runs to Portſea bridge, where it meets a branch of Portſmouth harbour, and boats are continually paſſing this way, from one harbour to the other at high water. This paſſage is very convenient for carrying timber to the dock at Portſmouth, from the foreſts on the borders of Hampſhire and Suſſex, and accordingly large quantities paſs that way. Another branch of Langſtone harbour extends from the channel at Bedhampton to the village of Langſtone, where it is joined by an arm of Chicheſter haven, ſo that there is a communication by water between Dealquay, near Chicheſter and Portſmouth, without paſſing through the mouth of either harbour.

LASHAM, north-weſt of Alton.

LAVERSTOCK, near Overton.

St. LAWRENCE (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina, near New Church. Its ſituation is remarkably romantic, conſiſting of a ſlip of land ſecluded from the adjoining country, by a range of rocky cliffs, reſembling an immenſe ſtone wall. The village conſiſts of a few ſtraggling cottages, with a church, the ſmalleſt in the iſland. The communication with the village is by a ſteep road cut through the cliff.

LEAP, between Lymington and Calſhot caſtle.

LEBRIRAN, near Goſport.

LECKFORD, north of Stockbridge, on the ſame river.

LEE MARKS, near Titchfield.

LEMERSTON (Iſle of Wight), in the Weſt Medina.

* The manor of Lemerſton, in this pariſh, gave name to its ancient poſſeſſors, ſoon after the conqueſt; who built and endowed an oratory here for three prieſts. It came to the Tichbornes, of Tichborn in Hampſhire, by a marriage with the daughter and heireſs of Ralph de Lemerſion, and they retained it four hundred years. Sir Henry Tichborn, Baronet, ſold it ſome years ſince to George Stanley, Eſquire, father of the late Right Honourable Hans Stanley, who deviſed it to his ſiſters.

LINCHFORD, on the border of Surrey, ſouth-eaſt of Bramſhot.

LINDHURST, in the New Foreſt. See Lyndhurſt.

LIPPOCK, in the pariſh of Bramſhot, in the road from London to Portſmouth, eight miles north-eaſt of Petersfield, with two fairs, on the firſt Wedneſday in March, and June 11.

† Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 252.

LISLE, or LISSE, north of Petersfield. Liſſe has a fair on May 6th.

LISTURNEY, near Biſhops Waltham.

LITCHFIELD has a Roman military way running by it, between Pamber and the foreſt of Chute; it is a village of note only for having the ſame name with a city in this kingdom with an epiſcopal ſee, ſignifying a field of carcaſſes, from whence it paſſes to the foreſt of Chute, delightful for its ſhady walks, pleaſant hunting, and plenty of game, where the huntſmen and foreſters admire its paved riſing ridge, which is very viſible, though it is in ſome places interrupted. A camp and ſeven barrows in this and the next pariſh of Burrough Clere, are ſigns of a battle. This camp is that probably on Ladie Hill, mentioned by Gibſon and Stukeley.

LOCKERLEYN, north weſt of Rumſey.

LODDON, a river in Hampſhire and Berkſhire, which runs into the Thames near Twyford.

LONG COPPICE, in the pariſh of Warblington.

LONG PARISH, between Andover and Barton Stacey.

LONG STOCK, between Dunbury Hill and Stockbridge.

LOVINGTON, near Alresford.

LUCKOME (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina.

LUNGFORD, ſouth of Wincheſter.

LYGH, on the borders of Suſſex towards Eaſtbourn.

LYMINGTON, a borough town, about eleven miles to the eaſt of Chriſtchurch, eighteen miles ſouth-weſt of Southampton, has a harbour for veſſels of conſiderable burthen. The town ſtands about a mile from the channel, running between the main land and the Iſle of Wight. The tide flows near a mile above the town. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 13; it is ſeated on a hill, and ſends two members to parliament, and is ninety-ſeven miles ſouth-weſt of London. About a quarter of a mile from this town are conſiderable ſalt works, which uſed to ſupply near all the weſt of England with ſalt, till the trade was ſpoiled by the merchants of Liverpool, who ſend it up the Severn channel. The Cheſhire ſalt is cheaper, which makes moſt cuſtomers. This town, when in rebellion againſt James II. by the Duke of Monmouth, was famous for its mayor, Colonel Thomas Dore, who declared for the Duke immediately on his landing at Lime, and raiſing an hundred men to join and aſſiſt him; but before he compaſſed his deſign, the King's army was victorious, and prevented him; and becauſe he was not actually but only intentionally in the rebellion, King James pardoned him; notwithſtanding which favour, he was ſo adverſe to popery, that he joined heartily in the revolution; but he never obtained any other reward for his ſervices, than to be a Lieutenant Colonel in Lord Lucas's regiment of foot.

The

The Duke of Monmouth, after his forces were routed at Sedgemore, was making to this town, hoping, that by the aſſiſtance of Colonel Dore, he might have got on ſhip board, and made his eſcape, but he was apprehended before he could reach this place.

We will give now what that intelligent gentleman the Rev. Mr. Warner ſays of this town, in his elaborate and entertaining remarks on the ſouth-weſt parts of Hampſhire, which is worth purchaſing by all lovers of antiquity.

According * to the teſtimony of an ancient hiſtorian, the Iſle of Wight had been long the grand emporium of Britiſh commerce.† Here, originally, the Phœnician traders, and afterwards the Grecian gallies and ſhips of Armorica, carried the wares of their reſpective countries, to exchange them for the tin of Cornwall, which the people of that province brought by land-carriage, into the neighbourhood of Lymington.

The commercial intercourſe thus maintained by the inhabitants of this part of Britain, with enlightened nations, had a natural tendency to ſoften their rugged manners, and give them a taſte for ſociety and civilization: and this effect we find to have taken place, for the ſame hiſtorian tells us, that ſuch of the Britons as enjoyed this intercourſe with the foreign merchants, had already made ſome progreſs in the arts, and practiſed the modes of civilized life.‡

From theſe premiſes then, I am led to conclude, that many towns exiſted on the ſouth-weſtern ſhore of Britain, previous to the deſcent of Julius Cæſar, and that one of them occupied the ſite of the preſent town of Lymington. The ſituation is ſo particularly well calculated for the purpoſes of commerce, and its diſtance from the Iſle of Wight, their great mart, ſo trifling, that we can hardly ſuppoſe the Britons could overlook it. And I am greatly ſtrengthened in this opinion, when I conſider the name the town now bears, which ſeems to be of genuine Celtic extraction.§ From the old Britiſh names which continue to diſtinguiſh an infinite number

* Mr. Warner's Hampſhire, vol. i. p. 4.

† Diodorus Siculus Bib. Hiſt. L. 2. c. 1. There have been doubts indeed, among the learned, whether Diodorus, in the paſſage referred to, ſpeaks of the Iſle of Wight or not. The weight of argument, however, inclines to the affirmative of the queſtion. See Whitaker's Hiſtory of Mancheſter; et infra.

‡ The words of Diodorus are as follow. Της γαρ Βρεττανικης κατα το ακρωτηριον το καλουμενον Βελεριον οι κατοικουντες φιλοξενοι τε διαφερουτως εισι και δια την των ξενων εμπορων επιμιξιαν εξημερωμενοι τας αγωγας. Lib. 5. c. 8. p. 209.

§ The literal ſignification of the word Limintun (as it ſhould be written,) is, a town ſituated on a ſtream, or torrent of water: from the Britiſh *Limii i ii*, a ſtream of water (Baxter's Etymolog. in voc. Limia) and the Saxon appellative Tun, tun, or ton (added, in after times) which ſignifies, an hedge, wall,

number of cities and towns, even to the preſent day, in this country, it is certain that places here, anciently received appellations from the circumſtances of their ſituations.* Lymington, I apprehend, to be an inſtance of this; and from the analogy between the name it now is known by, and the local circumſtances above alluded to, I have little doubt, that the old Celtic inhabitants of this kingdom, occupied a village or town, near the ſpot, on which it at preſent ſtands.†

Whether, however, the Britons ever availed themſelves of the local advantages of Lymington or not, is a point which will be conſidered by moſt as problematical; but that their conquerors did not altogether neglect them, cannot be diſputed. To ſay nothing, at preſent, of thoſe vaſt examples of Roman labour in its neighbourhood, which having exiſted for almoſt ſeventeen centuries, ſerve now to atteſt the preſence of that indefatigable people there: the fact will be eſtabliſhed, by remarking, that a large quantity of their coins have been within the preſent century

wall, village, or town; vide Gloſſ. ad Calc. Sax. Chron. apud Gibſon. The g in Lymington, was foiſted into the word, within theſe three centuries. In Domeſday Book, the manor is called Lentune: in the reign of Edward the Firſt, Lemynton (Lib. Cotidian. Garderob. p. 89), and in ſeveral charters, given in the appendix, Lementun, Liminton, &c. always without the g.

* In ſupport of this aſſertion, I might adduce the authority of Cambden, Lluyd, Borlace, and other antiquarians. I ſhall be content however to give the following anecdote communicated to me by my well informed friend the Rev. William Jackſon, Vicar of Chriſt Church, to whom I am indebted for ſeveral curious particulars relative to that ancient town. A gentleman well known in the literary world (who related the circumſtance to Mr. Jackſon) was ſome years ſince in company with Dr. Littleton, then Biſhop of Carliſle, and the ingenious editor of Oſſian. The converſation turned on the ſubject of local etymologies; when Mr. Macpherſon declared, he could from his knowledge of the Celtic tongue, particularize the ſituation of any town, or village, which continued to bear its ancient name, however corrupted, though he had never ſeen or heard of the place before. The Biſhop requeſted our antiquarian to make trial of his ſkill, and on his compliance, propounded to him the names of half a dozen obſcure villages within his dioceſe, places of which Mr. M. had not the leaſt knowledge. As Dr. Lyttleton pronounced the name of each, Mr. Macpherſon deſcribed to him the circumſtances of its ſituation; "This, ſaid he, is ſeated in a deep valley; this, on the declivity of a mountain; and a third, is nearly "inſulated by the meandring river on which it ſtands;" and thus he went through the liſt, to the aſtoniſhment of the Biſhop, who could hardly be perſuaded but that he had ſome previous knowledge of the places in queſtion.

† The Britons, I would further obſerve, were fond of maritime ſituations, both for the ſake of commercial intercourſe, and the opportunities it gave them of manufacturing ſalt; large quantities of which they uſed in preſerving their meat: an art they are ſaid to have poſſeſſed. Their mode of producing this article was rather extraordinary. They heaped a number of trees together, and ſet them on fire. When they were reduced to charcoal, they poured a certain quantity of ſea water upon the heap, which produced a concretion ſomewhat ſimilar to ſalt. Strabo, L. 4. p. 197. Some German tribes practiſed the ſame method. Tacit. Annal. Lib. 13. c. 57.

dug

dug up in the heart of the town,* an unqueſtionable proof of their reſidence on this ſpot. Indeed the active ſpirit of Roman induſtry would draw many advantages from the neighbourhood of Lymington, which might induce them to be ſtationary there. Its ſituation was admirably calculated for the production of ſalt, an article extenſively uſeful; and from the duties on which, the Roman government received conſiderable emolument.† Add to this, it was oppoſite to the coaſt of Gaul, and watered by a copious ſtream, ſufficiently wide and deep to receive the largeſt ſhips the Roman marine could boaſt—an advantageous circumſtance never diſregarded by theſe wary conquerors.

I paſs over the early and obſcure æra of Anglo Saxon hiſtory, with only remarking, that it is highly probable the Britons of the ſouthern part of Hampſhire did not relinquiſh to the Saxons all that is dear to human nature without ſome ſtrenuous ſtruggles, nor periſh altogether unrevenged.‡ This I infer from the numerous Tumuli ſcattered around the neighbourhood of Lymington, many of which cover the remains of ſuch of the invaders, as fell in the unequal conteſt between them and the unfortunate Britons.

Lymington, as well as the country about it, was unqueſtionably involved in the wide ſcene of deſolation, which the Danes, for the period of 150 years, repeatedly occaſioned on the weſtern and ſouthern ſhores of England. The Saxon Chronicle frequently mentions them as laying waſte with fire and ſword the Iſle of Wight, and the adjoining parts.§ Dreadful, indeed, muſt have been the miſeries which the maritime inhabitants of the kingdom ſuffered in theſe times, when an enemy, fierce and inexorable, whoſe pride was rapine, and religion ſlaughter, whom neither oaths could bind, nor preſents gain, was continually hovering on their coaſts, waiting for opportunities to deſtroy their property, and ſpill their blood!

* Gough's edition of Cambden, vol. i. p. 132. The late reſpectable Sir Harry Burrard, Bart. of Walhampton, near Lymington, informed me, that about half a century ſince, a large urn, filled with coins, was dug up at Norley wood, a place two miles and a half due eaſt from Lymington. Mr. Gough, in his ſuperb and elaborate edition of Cambden, ſays, he has a braſs coin of Tetricus Senior; Reverſe Lætitia Aug. found at Lymington.

† Cambell's Polit. Survey of Brit. vol. ii. p. 491, et Note (l).

‡ The character of the Belgic Britons inhabiting the ſouthern coaſts of England, was, in Cæſar's time, marked by a gallantry and fierceneſs ſuperior to the neighbouring tribes. "Horum omnium, fortiſſimi "ſunt Belgæ." De Bell. Gall. l. 1. That they retained ſome ſparks of their original bravery, ſeems probable from the number of earth works and tumuli in this part of the kingdom; which clearly prove, that the Saxons did not puſh their acquiſitions here quite ſo rapidly, nor with ſo little trouble as in many other places.

§ Vide Sax. Chron. apud Gibſon, p. 129. 131, 132. 135. et 138.

An

An ancient author gives us the following deplorable picture of England, during the period when it groaned under the ravages of the Danes. Through all the provinces of the realm, ſays he, the fields were deſolated, and villages deſtroyed; the cities were burned, and churches plundered: multitudes of eccleſiaſtics fell by the ſword; numbers periſhed in the flames; ſome were hurled from precipices; and others hanged: the ſtreets were crouded with diſtracted matrons; infants, torn from the mother's breaſt, were transfixed with lances, or ground to atoms beneath the wheels of carriages.*—Well might the miſerable Anglo Saxons inſert a petition in their daily ritual, to be delivered from an enemy capable of ſuch horrid cruelties as theſe.†

The firſt recorded account which I meet with of Lymington, is contained in that venerable monument of antiquity Domeſday book, where it occurs in the following terms:

" Ipſe comes tenet unam hidam in Lentune;‡ et Fulcuinus de eo. Leving tenuit " in paragio. Tunc pro una hida; modo, pro dimidia, quia *ſilva* eſt in Foreſta. Ibi " unus villanus, 2 ſervi, et 3 bordarii habent 1 carucatam, et 4 acras prati. Tem- " pore Regis Edwardi, valebat 20 ſolidos; et poſt, et modo, 15 ſolidos."§

The paſſage may be thus engliſhed:

The ſame Earl poſſeſſes one hide in Lentune; and Falcuin holds under him. Leving formerly held it in parcenery.‖ It was, at that time, aſſeſſed at one hide;¶

* Jam vero, per omnes provincias agris vaſtatis, villis prædatis, civitatibus crematis, eccleſiis ſpoliatis, clericorum et monachorum, aliis ferro jugrulatis, aliis flammis conſumptis, aliis de murio præcipitatis, aliis ſuſpenſis; matronis omnibus per plateas diſtractis, et demum ignibus injectis; parvulis a matrum uberibus avulſis, aut lanceis exceptis, aut ſuperacto carro, minutatim contritis, &c. Alured. Bever. Annal. l. viii. p. 114. Vide quoque, Oſbernum de Vit. S. Elphegi Arch. Cant. Ang. Sac. tom. ii. p. 135.

† " A furore Normannorum, eripe nos Domine," was the ſhort but emphatic petition introduced into the Anglo Saxon Litany of the tenth century. The Danes, and other Scandic tribes, were all included in the general apellation of *Normanni*, becauſe they were men who came from the North.

‡ Letune, a corruption of Limintum, written, probably, according to the Norman pronunciation of the word: for the clerks who drew up the Rotuli from which Domeſday book was compiled, being Normans, the names of places were ſpelled according to the orthography of that people. Brady's Hiſt. Eng. in Pref. Hence ariſes an almoſt univerſal difference in the names of places as they occur in Domeſday book, and as they are at preſent pronounced: from which circumſtance, as Mr. Warton obſerves, we cannot always appeal with certainty to this ancient and venerable record; which would otherwiſe have poſſeſſed the higheſt authority, and have afforded information now never to be obtained. Hiſt. Kid. p. 29. Note (p.).

§ Hampſhire, extracted from Dom. book, p. 260. 4to; Faulder, 1789, forming the 3d vol. of this work.

‖ Parcenery. This tenure, which is of Norman origin, implied the younger brother holding his feif of the elder, and the latter of a ſuperior lord; but both continuing in the homage and ſervice. Grand Conſtumier, c. 28. 30. Gloſſ. ad Calc. Domeſday Hampſhire, in Verb.

¶ The hide contained 100 Norman acres, which were equal to 120 Engliſh ones. Idem Gloſſ.

it

it is now aſſeſſed at half a one, becauſe the wood is thrown into the Foreſt.* Here are two ploughlands.† Here one villain,‡ two ſlaves, and three borderers occupy one ploughland and four acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward (the Confeſſor), its annual worth was 20*s.* It was afterwards, and is now, worth 15*s.* annually.

On the above extract I wiſh to make the following obſervations:

In the firſt place I remark, that from the ſlight mention made of Lymington, the only one which occurs in this famous record, one would be apt to ſuppoſe it might have been an inſignificant village at the period of the ſurvey. I am, however, of a contrary opinion, and for theſe reaſons:

The primary intention of the Conqueror, in making the extenſive ſurvey which Domeſday book exhibits, was to gain an accurate knowledge of his own demeſne poſſeſſions, and the lands of his followers, the great feudatory lords, who held in capite under him, that he might be acquainted with the real and exact value of the former, and the quantity of hidage, or land-tax which was, or ought to have been, paid by the latter. Hence it happened, that the under tenants, and ſuch as lived in little trading towns, who held no landed property, but trafficked under the protection of their immediate lord, are not, in a variety of inſtances, taken notice of in the ſurvey. Accountable only to the lord of the fee, whoſe permiſſion to trade they obtained by certain annual rents, ſuits, and ſervices, or whoſe protection was voluntarily offered them, they were altogether abſolved from the land tax, or hidage, termed the Geld; and therefore, without there was gabelle payable by them to the crown, as tenants of houſes (as in the inſtance of a few houſes in Thuinam, Chriſtchurch, which paid a rent of 16*d.* to the King), there was no occaſion to make mention of them in the Domeſday ſurvey. Beſides, no notice occurs in the above extract of the ſalt works at Lymington, which moſt probably ſubſiſted there in the Saxon times, and which, we know from documents now remaining, were in exiſtence at the conqueſt, or a very few years after it. Theſe indiſputably would have been minuted in the ſurvey of Lymington, had the clerks employed on the occaſion intended to have recorded every

* The ſituation of this wood is nearly defined, to this day, by the two hamlets, called Upper and Lower Woodſide. Theſe probably ſkirted the wood which ſtretched from Lymington to Pennington.

† That is, a ſufficient quantity of land to occupy two ploughs.

‡ The difference between the ſervi, and villani, was, the former had no property at their own diſpoſal themſelves, and whatever they could acquire belonged to the lord, whoſe work they performed, and were ſupported by him: the latter held their lands on the precarious tenure of the lord's will, but paid a fixed rent to him for the ſame, and the fruits of their labour, after this payment, belonged to themſelves. They were, however, a kind of *live ſtock*, and transferable with the manor. Du Cange Gloſſ. in Voc.

thing accurately. Add to this, too, we ſee nothing of the church or chapel, although it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe there muſt have been one here at the compilation of Domeſday book, ſince Baldwin de Redvers, who lived about 70 years afterwards, in a grant to the Canons of Chriſtchurch, confirms the donation of his grandfather of the church (among other things) of Boldre, with his chapels of Brocheherſt (Brochenhurſt) and Limenton. All theſe circumſtances, I ſay, taken together, amount nearly to a certainty, that the minute made in Domeſday book, and cited above, relates, not to the town, but to the manor of Lymington; in other words, to that diſtrict of land which from a very early period had been called ſo, from the name of the principal village or town within it.

The Earl, or Comes, who is ſaid to have been in poſſeſſion of the manor of Lymington, at the æra of the general ſurvey, was Rogerius, or Roger de Yvery, a nobleman who had accompanied the Conqueror in his expedition to England.* On the numerous ſoldiers of fortune who followed him on this occaſion, William beſtowed poſſeſſions with a degree of laviſh magnificence that almoſt exceeds belief—the fidelity of Earl Morton was recompenſed by a donation of 793 manors; Odo, Biſhop of Baieux, received from the hand of his brother 439 manors; Hugo de Port reckoned upwards of 400 within his domain; Henry de Ferrars 176; and many other Norman noblemen an equal or a greater number.†

Domeſday book evinces that Comes Rogerius taſted largely of the Conqueror's bounty: numerous and extenſive manors occur in that record in the counties of Huntingdon, Oxford, Warwick, and Glouceſter, as belonging to him, excluſive of his poſſeſſions in Hampſhire. Perhaps he was as worthy an object of the Monarch's liberality as any of his followers. His character ſeems to have been particularly amiable, conſidering the age in which he lived; gallantry in battle, and fidelity in friendſhip, were the leading features of it.—I relate the following anecdote, as it has reference as well to the poſſeſſor of Lymington 700 years ago, as to the anceſtor of an ancient and honourable family, a branch of which lives in its neighbourhood at preſent.

At the æra of the Norman invaſion, Roger de Yvery, and another noble Norman, Robert D'Oiley, were connected together by the ſtricteſt ties of friendſhip. In the raſh and romantic enterpriſe Duke William was about to undertake (for, notwithſtanding its ſucceſs, it was without diſpute highly ſo), theſe two brother ſoldiers, and

* Regiſter Oſeney Abbey, MS. in Bib. Chriſt. Ecc. Coll. Oxon.

† Kelham's Key to Dom. Book. Brady's Pref. to Hiſt. Eng. Diſſertation on Dom. Book prefixed to Hutchins's Hiſt. Dorſet.

friends,

friends, were engaged; and, in the true ſpirit of the times, agreed, by the interchange of mutual oaths, to divide equally between them all ſuch lands and poſſeſſions as the fortune of their ſwords might achieve, or the liberality of their leader might confer on them in this mighty expedition. After its ſucceſsful termination, the Conqueror largely recompenſed the valour of both. In the courſe of a ſhort time, however, a prodigious acquiſition of territory fell to the lot of Robert D'Oily, by his marriage with Alditha, the only daughter and heir of Wigod de Willingford, a potent Saxon Lord, who inherited great eſtates. Here it ſeemed the compact made between the two friends could not be expected to operate; for as the marriage was an event which happened a conſiderable time poſterior to the conqueſt, Robert might, with ſome appearance of juſtice, have urged, that it could not come within the terms of an agreement which extended only to the immediate conſequences of the enterpriſe. The generous Norman, notwithſtanding, thought differently; and nobly divided with his friend the additional eſtates he then became poſſeſſed of. Roger de Yvery had for his ſhare conſiderable tracts of land, and, amongſt the reſt, an honour in the county of Oxford, which then received and has been ſince known by the name of the Barony of Yvery.*

A rare inſtance this of high honour and unbroken faith, in an age when agreements, ratified by oaths, were conſidered as binding ſo long only as it appeared to be the intereſt of either party to keep them.

The vaſt eſtates of Roger de Yvery, which he thus poſſeſſed through the favour of his Prince, and the generoſity of his friend, devolved, at his deceaſe, on his ſon, a youth of the ſame name with himſelf. This Baron alſo, the ſecond Norman poſſeſſed of Lymington, ſeems to have been a ſoldier of conſiderable merit. As long as the Conqueror lived, he continued his faithful adherent and friend; but on William's deceaſe, and the unjuſt ſeizure of the crown by Rufus, diſguſted either at the tyrant's uſurpation, or his ferocious and arbitrary manners, Roger de Yvery inrolled himſelf in the number of the Barons who adhered to Robert, and raiſing a conſiderable body of forces, committed much havock and devaſtation in the county of Leiceſter.†

This inſurrection, however, was not attended with the ſucceſs its motive merited. The Monarch, by force, and policy, ſoon quelled it; and Earl Roger, with ſeveral other mal-content Barons, being obliged to leave the kingdom, to avoid the rage of the irritated tyrant, their large poſſeſſions were forfeited, and Lymington, among the reſt, eſcheated to the crown.

* Kennet Antiq. Collins's Peerage. † Coll. Peer.

It continued annexed to the royal demeſne till the reign of Henry I. who granted it, together with the lordſhip of the Iſle of Wight, the borough of Chriſtchurch, and a large tract of land extending from thence to Beaulieu,* to Richard de Repariis, or Redvers, a Baron deſcended from one of the nobleſt families of Normandy, who had been a ſteady adherent of the Monarch in the various ſcenes of tumultuous conteſt by which his reign was diſturbed.†

Lymington coming thus into the poſſeſſion of a powerful and opulent Baron, the advantages of its ſituation became objects of particular attention. Its ſalt-works quickly increaſed in value; and a port being eſtabliſhed, the wines of France, and other foreign commodities, were unſhipped at its quays.‡—Trammelled by the ſuperſtitious reverence for the monaſtic character which infected his age, Richard de Redvers beſtowed ample donations on all the religious houſes in his neighbourhood. Quarre Abbey, in the Iſle of Wight, partook of his bounty; and a tithe of the ſalt of Lymington was given by him to this monaſtery, a ſhort time after he had been in poſſeſſion of the town: a grant which his ſon Baldwin augmented and confirmed, for the ſalvation of the ſouls, as he expreſſes it, of his mother, himſelf, and all his anceſtors. Donations to the church, and bequeſts to pampered monaſtics, being conſidered, at that time, as the moſt certain means of conciliating the favour of offended heaven, and making atonement for every ſpecies of moral turpitude.

Lymington continued to be a part of the large poſſeſſions of the De Redvers' family till the latter end of the 13th century; when the policy of Edward III. availing himſelf of that indifference to temporal concerns which uſually marks the laſt hours of expiring age, prevailed on Iſabella de Fortibus, the heireſs of the Redvers' family, and inheritrix of their ample eſtates, to make over to him, by deed, on her death bed (for the ſum of 6000 marks), the lordſhip of the Iſle of Wight, and ſuch other honours as ſhe poſſeſſed in the county of Hants. Hugh de Courtnay, Baron of Oakhampton, in the county of Devon, the next heir of the deceaſed, ſuſpecting the equity of this tranſaction, inſtituted a claim to the eſtates, and petitioned the Parliament to ſet aſide this queſtionable conveyance. The matter was therefore ſcrutinized, and witneſſes examined on each ſide of the queſtion; when, after a full diſcuſſion, the

* A memento of this royal grant is preſented in the name of the farm near Boldre church; which is even now called Roydon, or King's gift.

† Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 51. Dugdale's Baron. tom. i. p. 254.

‡ Rot. Parl. 3 Edward I.

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Parliament authenticated the deed by which Iſabella had paſſed away her poſſeſſions and Earl Hugh's claim was in courſe diſallowed.*

The great object of Edward, in this myſterious purchaſe, was to wreſt from the hands of a ſubject, ſo conſiderable and dangerous an honour as the lordſhip of the Iſle of Wight; which, without diſpute, muſt have been a continual ſource of jealouſy to the crown, as its poſſeſſors exerciſed the rights of ſovereignty uncontrouled within its limits, and could at any time, when actuated by caprice, or prompted by reſentment, occaſion, by the power and ſituation of this demeſne, conſiderable uneaſineſs to the reigning Prince. Edward, therefore, having gotten the Iſle of Wight into his poſſeſſion, his chief wiſh was gratified; and he ſeems to have returned to the heir of Iſabella de Fortibus, a trifling part of the other eſtates, as ſome conſolation for his diſappointment. Somewhat of this kind I am led to imagine; ſince I find that at the deceaſe of this Baron, a few years afterwards, the manor of Lymington was numbered amongſt his other poſſeſſions.† In this family I think it continued till the year 1538, the 29th year of Henry VIII. when Henry Courtnay, Earl of Devonſhire, being convicted of treaſon, the all-graſping hand of the King ſeized the lands of this victim of his tyranny, and annexed them to the crown. The concluding ſcenes of this nobleman's life afford a ſtrong example of the inſtability of mortal grandeur, and, as ſuch, ſhould be a ſolemn monition to human pride. Careſſed and eſteemed by his Prince, honours and eſtates accumulated thick upon him. In 1522, he received from Henry the lordſhip of Caliland, in Cornwall, and a ſplendid manſion, which had belonged to the attainted Duke of Buckingham, near London; three years afterwards, the title of Marquis was conferred upon him; in 1529, he ſubſcribed to the articles exhibited againſt Wolſey; in 1536, gave his vote againſt the unfortunate Anna Bulleyn; in 1538, filled the exalted and important office of high ſteward at the trials of the Lords D'Arcy and Huſſey; and in the enſuing January, he bowed his own neck on Tower Hill to the axe of the executioner.‡

> " Such is the ſtate of man. To-day he puts forth
> " The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow bloſſoms,
> " And bears his bluſhing honours thick upon him:
> " The third day, comes a froſt, a killing froſt;
> " And, when he thinks, good eaſy man, full ſurely
> " His greatneſs is a ripening—nips his root,
> " And then he falls."

* Rot. Parl. 8 & 9 Edward III. See the proceedings in Sir R. Worſley's Appen. Hiſt. Iſle Wight.
† Collins's Peerage, vol. vi. p. 458. ‡ Ibid.

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One of the advantages, which a village or town derived in former times, from the poſſeſſion of a powerful poſſeſſor, was a freedom of trading, under a certain yearly rent, paid to the lord, in return for the privilege. The liberty of carrying on a foregn traffic was poſſeſſed by the inhabitants of Lymington; who, as I hinted before, imported conſiderable quantities of the continental wines. I find alſo, by an ancient quo warranto, that a fair was eſtabliſhed in the town, ſo far back as the 8th of Edward II. a convenience it probably enjoyed from ſome charter of franchiſes, granted by the De Redvers family, which has long ſince periſhed, and is now forgotten.

With reſpect to theſe appointed periods of public concourſe, it may in ſome degree develope the manners of our anceſtors to obſerve, that in ancient times, when large commercial towns were few in number; and when there was no communication even between them and diſtant parts of the kingdom; the fair was the grand emporium of all the conveniences and luxuries of life; to which mart, the inhabitants of the adjoining country flocked, to lay in their ſtock of neceſſaries for the enſuing year.* Theſe fairs were productive of conſiderable advantage to the lord of the diſtrict in which they were holden, as well as of convenience to the ſurrounding country. For every one who attended as a ſeller, paid a certain toll proportioned to the quantity of the articles he vended: and the purchaſer, who came from afar, was content, in a lawleſs and pillaging age, to render his tribute to the lord's bailiff, for ſafe conduct in going to and from the fair, and for protection during the time he continued there.†

I have obſerved above, that it was cuſtomary at theſe annual marts, for families to purchaſe their houſehold ſtores for the year's conſumption. Among theſe were included, carcaſes of ſuch animals as ſerved culinary purpoſes; which being falted and barrelled up, were expoſed to ſale at ſuch periods. For ſo entirely was the time of our anceſtors employed, in waging foreign wars, ſettling domeſtic diſputes, or following the ſports of the field; that no attention was paid to grazing, one material branch of modern huſbandry: and few, or none of the nobility, had a ſufficient quantity of cattle, for the conſumption of their families, notwithſtanding the extenſive demeſnes, which moſt of them poſſeſſed. Habits of attention to agriculture and

* Fairs or wakes, had their origin, not in a view to public convenience, but, like moſt other inſtitutions of the dark ages, in the errors of ſuperſtition. They grew out of thoſe large aſſemblies, which, in the early corruptions of chriſtianity, uſed to meet at the dedication of churches, or on the anniverſaries of favorite ſaints. Du Freſne in voc. Feriæ.

† Du Freſne ut ſupra.

grazing

grazing cattle, had not gotten a footing amongſt our great-men, till the latter end of the ſeventeenth century. A remarkable inſtance of their diſregard to the latter, occurs in the Northumberland houſehold book; by which it appears, that one of the greateſt barons of the ſixteenth century, was obliged to have recourſe to fairs, for the carcaſſes of bullocks and ſheep, for the uſe of his family during the year; doubtleſs, becauſe he could not furniſh fat beaſts from his own paſtures. The regulation is couched in the following words. "He that ſtandes charged, with my lordes houſe, "for the houll yeare, if he may poſſible, ſhall be at all faires, where the groice "emptions (general ſtock) ſhal be boughte for the houſe for the houlle yeare, as "wine, wax, beiffs, multons, the carcaſſes of oxen, and ſheep) wheite, and "maltie."* A paſſage, by the bye, which diſplays the importance of fairs, ſo late as the year 1512.

I find Lymington to have been a borough in the reign of Edward III. and as ſuch, had ſummonſes ſent to it for the return of repreſentatives; but it ſeems not to have complied with the precept; nor did its members attend the Britiſh ſenate, till the 27th of Queen Elizabeth.† In the reign of James I. its incorporation by charter took place; after which its returns became regular. In former times, indeed, before the Houſe of Commons had acquired its preſent weight and importance in the ſcale of the conſtitution, the right of repreſentation in parliament, was conſidered, by many towns, as a burthen; and there are inſtances on record, of boroughs petitioning to be excuſed from this expenſive honor. The repreſentatives of towns in thoſe days being in general choſen from among the actual burgeſſes of the different corporations, were unable, without aſſiſtance, to bear the heavy expences of travelling to and from the parliament; and accordingiy they often found it neceſſary to apply to their conſtituents for a regular ſalary, while they continued thus employed in their ſervice.‡ Hence many boroughs, whoſe reſources were ſmall, choſe rather to wave the privilege of having particular guardians of their rights in the national ſenare, than to be loaded with an annual expence, which they could not conveniently

* Northumberland Houſehold Book, p. 467. † Willis's Not. Parl. in pref.

‡ Among the archives of the town of Southampton, is a minute in the following words: 1ſt Hen. VII. Thomas Reynold rode fro Southampton to the parlement, Jan. 23, and returned Mar. 8, being ſix and forty days, and received for his parlement wages £7. 13s. 4d.—This allowance amounted to 40d. or 3s. 4d. per day. Book marked Water Works, fol. 155. 157. It was extremely common at this time, and during the two preceding centuries, for the ſheriffs or other officers, to whom the writs for the election of members of parliament were committed, to return that ſuch and ſuch boroughs could not ſend repreſentatives to the national ſenate, propter eorum debilitatem, et pauperratem, becauſe of their inability and poverty.

ſupport. The practice of this payment for parliamentary attendance, continued till the cloſe of the laſt century; when it expired with the famous Andrew Marvell of facetious memory; who repreſenting his native place, Kingſton upon Hull, in two parliaments, the burghers allowed him a handſome ſtipend, for the ſupport of his dignity, during the period of his public ſervice.* The right of electing the repreſentatives for Lymington, is at preſent veſted in the mayor and burgeſſes; though it appears by the corporation books, that the commonality of the town anciently exerciſed the ſame privilege. At the latter end of the ſeventeenth century however, the right of election being diſputed, and each of the contending parties returning two members in ſupport of their reſpective pretenſions; the claims were inveſtigated by a committee of the Houſe of Commons, which, after due deliberation, and inſpection of the town archives, reſolved; that the repreſentatives of the borough of Lymington, appeared for the moſt part, to have been elected by the mayor and burgeſſes, and that the right in ſo doing, ſhould in future be veſted in them.

The town under conſideration, gives the title of viſcount to the eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Portſmouth.

This honor was firſt conferred on the amiable John Wallop, by George I. in the ſixth year of his reign; who raiſed him to the dignity of a peer, by the titles of Baron Wallop, and Viſcount Lymington, in the county of Southampton. The preamble to the patent which confers this dignity, deſerves inſertion, for the very judicious reaſons it gives for the exaltation of the patentee.

" Since of all the privileges that belong to the ſupreme authority, we eſteem that " to be the moſt valuable, which enables us to give a juſt reward to thoſe men who " deſerve well of their country. We have determined to place, among the peers, " our truſty and well-beloved John Wallop Eſquire, one of the lords of our trea- " ſury; of a very ancient, and during the reign of our royal anceſtors, the Saxons " in this iſland, of an illuſtrious family."

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The inhabitants of Lymington teſtified their diſlike to the exceſſes of rebellion in the ſeventeenth century, by their aſſiſtance of Prince Charles, in an attempt he made to reſcue his father, when confined in the caſtle of Cariſbrook. In 1648, ſeveral ſhips from the parliamentary fleet having revolted to the young Prince, he appeared before Yarmouth in the Iſle of Wight, with nineteen ſail and a body of two thouſand men. A party of them he landed without much oppoſition; but the parliament having pre-occupied the place with ſome troops, under the command of Major Jermy, and the people of the town not affording him the aſſiſtance he expected,

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Charles, after ſuſtaining ſome little loſs, was obliged to retire.* It is ſaid that during his continuance in Yarmouth road, ſo deeply intereſted did the people of Lymington feel themſelves in the ſucceſs of his attempt, and ſo ardently did they deſire the reſtoration of the impriſoned monarch, that the fleet was ſupplied by them with plenty of proviſions, gratis; Mr. Dore, the mayor of the place at that time, having alſo engaged to take an inferior command in Charles's little army, in caſe it had gained a footing in the iſland.

One more anecdote on the authority of tradition, and we have done.—That facility in diſcovering means of extrication in caſes of emergency, which ſo ſtrongly marks the female character, was diſplayed in another inſtance at Lymington, during the reign of James II. A large party of the leading people in the town and neighbourhood, firmly adhered to the cauſe of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth; and their uſual place of aſſembling was the houſe of a Mrs. Knapton, who ſeems to have poſſeſſed a maſculine ſpirit, and ſtrong underſtanding.† One day the junto was convened, and deep in conſultation over a pipe of tobacco and can of ſtrong beer, the great article of regale in thoſe days; when news arrived, that intelligence had been received of their meeting, and a party was at that moment entering the town for the purpoſe of apprehending them. The gueſts were deſired inſtantly to make their eſcape through the back windows; the pipes were broken, drinking veſſels hidden; and leſt the effluvium of the tobacco ſhould betray the ſecret of the meeting, our ingenious female involving her face in a flannel wrapper, took a lighted tube and ſmoaked moſt vigorouſly.—When the party reached the houſe, they ruſhed impatiently into the room, where they expected to find the prey; but what was their ſurpriſe, to perceive nothing but an old woman, apparently in a violent paroxyſm of the tooth-ache, endeavouring to remove her pain by fumigation.—The ſtratagem had its intended effect; and the party retired without making further ſearch after the adherents of Monmouth.

The ancient church of Lymington, which probably periſhed in one of the deſolating viſits of the French, ſtood to the northward of the preſent town, on the right hand of that part of the turnpike road, called Broad lane. A trace of its ſituation

* Whitlocke's Memorials, p. 319, 320.

† After the unhappy termination of the battle of Sedgemore, and the deſtruction of Monmouth's hopes; his friends ſtrongly adviſed him to make towards Uphill, a creek on the Severne, and from thence into Wales. But the Duke (knowing he had many adherents in that town and neighbourhood) determined to ſeek Lymington. His attempt however failed; and tradition ſays, he was taken near Ringwood; from which place, he wrote an ineffectual, ſupplicating letter to the king. Kennet's hiſt. v. iii. p. 432.

may

may be diſcovered in a ſemicircular hollow at this ſpot; where, as I have been informed, remains of its foundation were viſible in the beginning of the preſent century.

The oldeſt part of the exiſting church was built, I ſhould judge, about the reign of Henry VI. and though a regular pile at firſt, conſiſting of a nave and two ſide aiſles, with a tower, or ſpire in the center; it is become now, by various ſubſequent alterations extremely informal. The only objects in it worth notice are; a plain table monument with no inſcription, ſtanding in the veſtry; the ſlab of which is compoſed of a ſingle piece of marble, meaſuring nearly nine feet in length, and four in breadth;* and an elegant buſt in white marble of a Mr. Charles Colborne, executed by the famous Ryſbrack.

The following ſingular memorandum is inſerted in the regiſter, under the year 1736. "Samuel Baldwyn, Eſq. ſojourner in this pariſh, was immerſed, without "the Needles, in Scratcher's Bay, ſans ceremonie, May 20th." This was performed in conſequence of an earneſt wiſh he had expreſſed to that effect, a little before his diſſolution.—And what reaſon doſt thou think, reader, could urge him to have his body caſt into the ocean, rather than quietly committed to the earth? No motive of erring ſuperſtition.—No whim of bewildered reaſon; but a determination to diſappoint the intention of an *affectionate* wife; who had repeatedly aſſured him in their domeſtic ſquabbles, which were very frequent, that if providence permitted her to ſurvive him, ſhe would revenge her conjugal ſufferings, by occaſionally dancing on the turf that covered his remains.

——Tantæne animis cœleſtibus iræ?

The only manufacture ever carried to any height at Lymington is ſalt; for which it was formerly much celebrated.† This article was doubtleſs made very early on the coaſt of Hampſhire. St. Ambroſe, according to Camden,‡ ſpeaks of it in terms of

* Campbell's Poetical Survey, vol. i. p. 151.

† Since writing the above, this monument has been removed to admit certain alterations in the part of the church where it ſtood. The remains of the perſon who repoſed beneath it, had been evidently diſturbed, previous to this laſt exhumation; as the tibiæ were placed above the ſhoulders; and ſome of the ribs at the foot of the receptacle wherein the body lay, which was formed ſomewhat coffin-wiſe, with rough, unhewn ſtones.—The only remarkable circumſtance obſervable in the remains, was, the number of teeth in each of the jaws, and the firmneſs with which they were fixed in the cancelli.

‡ Britan. Hamp. p. 123. Gibſon's Edit.

praiſe—The Milford Salinæ or ſalt-works, occur in Domeſday book ;* and ſhortly afterwards, we find a tithe of the Lymington ſalt to have been given to the Monks of Quare Abbey, in the Iſle of Wight—when theſe ſalt-works were in their zenith, which was about five and twenty years ago, I am told they returned into the exchequer, for duty alone, the annual ſum of fifty thouſand pounds. At that period, the London markets were chiefly ſupplied by the Lymington ſalt-works, and ſome of their produce was taken off by the American merchants. Since then, however, they have been gradually declining, owing to the proprietors of the brine pits and rock-ſalts, in the north, and north-weſtern parts of the kingdom, being able to underſell the Lymington manufacturers conſiderably.† The fact is, the proceſs by which the marine ſalt is produced, requires the conſumption of large quantities of coals; which, being brought from Sunderland and Newcaſtle, the original price of the article, the various expences attending the freight, delivery of it, &c. together with the duty, amount ſo high, that the Lymington conſumer pays in the proportion of three to one more than the northern manufacturer, for every chaldron of coals which he uſes.

The manufacturers of this article in the ſouth of England, as ſoon as they perceived the diſadvantages under which they laboured, and the ruin they were threatened with in conſequence of them; endeavoured to avert the evil by an application to parliament. They accordingly petitioned the Houſe of Commons a few years ſince, ſtating their ſituation, and praying relief.—The aſſiſtance they required, was, an exemption from paying the duties on coals, uſed in the manufacture of ſalt; or a drawback, tantamount thereto, to be allowed out of the ſalt duties, at the time they were paid. The legiſlature, however, thought proper to refuſe this exoneration; ſo that it is probable the Lymington ſalt-works, would, ere now, have been utterly extinguiſhed, had not a ſeaſonable demand for the ſalt ſprung up from Maryland and Virginia, which, together with a trifling exportation of it to the London market, ſtill keep them in exiſtence; though theſe caſual demands may be ſaid rather to have protracted the æra of their diſſolution, than to have invigorated, or increaſed the manufacture.

It ſeems, indeed, as if the ſouthern ſalt-manufacturers, had ſome reaſonable foundation for their hopes, that parliament would have attended to the ſubſtance of their petition when it was preſented; ſince one material object of national concern, the encouragement of navigation, was involved in the queſtion. The quantities of

* Hampſhire extracted from Dom. Book.

† Campbell, vol. i. p. 360.

coals

coals conſumed at the different ports on this coaſt, at which ſalt is made, were immenſe; and as they were all water-borne from Newcaſtle, or Sunderland hither, a large fleet of colliers, the beſt nurſery of Britiſh ſailors, was continually employed in the ſervice. Add to this, the uſeful purpoſes, to which the marine ſalt may be almoſt excluſively applied, ſhould ſeem to demand particular attention: I mean, the curing, and preſerving of meat, butter, and cheeſe, for which it is notorious, this ſpecies is infinitely to be preferred to any other.

The proceſs in manufacturing this neceſſary article of exiſtence, is extremely ſimple.

The ſea-water is firſt pumped into certain ſhallow quadrilateral reſervoirs of earth, called ſalt-pans. In theſe it remains expoſed to the influence of the ſun, till a certain proportion of its freſh particles are exhaled; ſo as to leave it ſeven times ſtronger than it was in its original ſtate.—It is then conducted by another pump into flat iron pans, of eight or nine feet ſquare, and as many inches deep; which being placed over a fierce fire, the liquor or brine is boiled, until all the remaining freſh particles have paſſed off by evaporation, and nothing is left in the pans but pure ſalt. This is thrown together into proper veſſels for a few days, to drain; after which, it is fit for uſe.

It muſt not be forgotten that the beſt Glauber, or medicinal ſalts, are alſo made at Lymington; but the exceſſive duty of twenty pounds per ton upon them, has operated almoſt as a prohibition to their ſale, and nearly ruined this branch of the ſalt manufacture.

One of the moſt valuable circumſtances in the ſituation of Lymington, is its proximity to a copious river which flows at the bottom of the town; and which, when the tide is high, preſents to the eye a fine expanſe of water. This is one of thoſe local advantages, which, if rightly managed, may be rendered the certain means of affluence and aggrandizement to a town, and its inhabitants. The opportunity it affords of a perpetual intercourſe with other kingdoms, or different parts of the ſame country; of an advantageous exchange of home commodities for foreign articles; of the carriage of goods to and from its ports, with eaſe, expedition, and cheapneſs; muſt extend the trade, multiply the inhabitants, and increaſe the riches of a place ſo ſituated; provided it be not itſelf wanting, in improving ſuch an advantage. Lymington, in ſome degree, confirms the truth of this obſervation. Though in a manner inſulated by New Foreſt, which ſhuts it in on three ſides; and lying in the immediate neighbourhood of the three great ports of Cowes, Southampton, and Portſmouth; yet the active ſpirit of its inhabitants has, by availing itſelf of the river, counteracted the other apparent inconveniences of its ſituation;

and

and without the aſſiſtance of one internal manufacture, except ſalt, converted Lymington from a ſmall, and thinly inhabited place, into a populous, affluent, and well-built town. From a very early period, the wines of the continent, as I have before remarked, were wafted into its port; and in ſucceeding ages, the ſmall, but numerous profits of a coaſting trade, have thrown into it a very conſiderable degree of wealth.*

There is one circumſtance, however, which in the courſe of time, if the evil be not remedied, may deprive Lymington of the advantages it has hitherto received from its river, by rendering the navigation of this eſtuary, not only difficult, but impracticable, for ſhips of burthen. I mean the accumulation of mud, which increaſes very apparently every year; gradually contracting the channel, and leſſening its depth. Such a material alteration has it worked in the latter within this half century, that, as I am informed from very good authority, a veſſel of five or ſix hundred tons burthen could conveniently lie along-ſide Lymington quay, about ſixty years ago; whereas now, the water will ſcarcely allow a collier of three hundred tons to be navigated to the ſame place. This very unfavorable circumſtance has been occaſioned by a cauſeway, thrown acroſs the river, to the north of the town, half a century ago; which impeding the free current of the water, prevents the freſhes from carrying off the alluvion and filth, brought in, and depoſited, at the flowing of the tide. This, ſettling on the margin of the channel, has rendered it already very narrow; and will probably in a few years, ſo completely choak it up, as to make it unnavigable by any ſhips of conſiderable burthen.

The country immediately on the banks of Lymington river is extremely beautiful. The eaſtern ſide however has conſiderably the advantage in this reſpect. Art having been here judiciouſly buſied, in embelliſhing ſcenes which nature had fitted for her plaſtic hand. The hanging coppices and plantations of Walhampton; the ſwellings and fallings of the conntry about Vicar's hill; and the rich wood-ſcenery of Heathy-

* Lymington has many privileges annexed to its port, though it be ſubordinate to the port of Southampton. As early as the ſecond of Edward the Third, the petty duties were taken by the inhabitants of Lymington, on certain merchandizes brought to their port. The people of Southampton diſputed their right of impoſing and receiving duties; the queſtion was tried, and the men of Lymington were caſt. This was in 1329, Madox Firm. Burg. p. 220. Notwithſtanding the deciſion againſt them, the men of Lymington, afterwards, were repeatedly guilty of the ſame offence, and as repeatedly paid for it; but at length in the year 1730, having again taken the petty cuſtoms, and being ſued for the ſame, by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, the people of Lymington had the addreſs to get the cauſe moved from the courts above, to the county aſſize, where a jury, from their own neighbourhood, gave a verdict in their favour. Since this period, the petty cuſtoms have been paid at Lymington.

Dilton, and Brockenhurſt; form a fine *coup d'œil* from many ſpots on the weſtern ſide of Lymington river.

LYNDHURST, in the New Foreſt, a ſeat of the Duke of Glouceſter's, in the midway between Windſor and Weymouth, and where his Majeſty George III. &c. in his viſit to the latter place, took up a ſhort reſidence, June 1789.

LYNWOOD, in the New Foreſt.

MAGDALEN, north of Wincheſter.

MALCHANGER, ſouth-eaſt of Kingſclere.

MALSANGER* ſtands in the pariſh of Okeley, in Hamſhire, to the north on the turnpike road, about midway between Baſingſtoke and Overton. Here lived the family of Warham. The pedigree in the viſitation book of Hamſhire begins with "William Warham of Malſanger, who, by Ann, his wife, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Hednor, of Denton, in Suſſex, had three ſons, of whom the two youngeſt were Nicholas, and Hugh, and both of Malſanger. William the eldeſt was the famous Archbiſhop of Canterbury, of that name." He was educated firſt at Wickham's College, in Wincheſter, then at New College, in Oxford. He was dignified with ſeveral both eccleſiaſtical and civil promotions; was keeper of the Rolls, 1494; the King's Ambaſſador to Philip, Duke of Burgundy; Keeper of the Broad Seal; and Chancellor of England; in which office he ſucceeded Archbiſhop Dene, as well as in his chair at Canterbury, to which ſee he was tranſlated from the See of London.† He was a great favourite of Henry VII. in whoſe reign he ſhone as a divine, a lawyer, and a ſtateſman. But in the reign of Henry VIII. he was ſupplanted by Wolſey, who treated him with haughtineſs, took every occaſion of mortifying him, and even of uſurping his privileges. Eraſmus makes honourable mention of this prelate, whom he eſteemed a perfect model of the Epiſcopal character.‡ He died Auguſt 23, 1532, at the houſe of his nephew, Archdeacon William Warham at Hackynton (or St. Stephen's), near Canterbury. By his laſt will he appointed his funeral to be without pomp. He pleaded that his ſucceſſor might not charge his executors with dilapidations, becauſe he had expended above 30,000l in building and repairing the edifices belonging to the archbiſhopric.§ There is an original portrait of him by Holbein at Lambeth Palace, which was engraved by Vertue, for "The illuſtrious Heads."

Nicholas Warham of Malſanger, his next brother, was father of Sir George Warham of Malſanger, Kt. who married the daughter of Rafe St. Leger, but died with-

* Topographer, vol. i. p. 323.
† Batteley's Somner. p. 78.
‡ Granger, vol. i. p. 94.
§ Batteley, ut ſupr.

out

out iſſue; and of William Warham, Archdeacon of Canterbury, beforementioned.* This perſon had a papal diſpenſation when he was made Archdeacon, of not proceeding to higher orders for ſeven years, which, being almoſt expired, was, Anno 1520, renewed for ſix years longer. He had ſeveral rich benefices conferred upon him. He was admitted to the Prebend of Brouneſwood, in the church of St. Paul, Nov. 29, 1515, and collated to the provoſtſhip of Wingham, May 15, 1520, and to the rectory of Wrotham, Sept. 11, 1517, and to the rectory of Hayes, in the deanery of Croydon. At his inſtance Archbiſhop Warham founded a perpetual vicarage, and thereby converted the rectory into a rich ſinecure, as we term it. He attended upon Cardinal Wolſey, in his embaſſy to the French King, 1527. After his uncle, the Archbiſhop's death, he reſigned his eccleſiaſtical preferments. Out of the archdeaconry and provoſtſhip of Wingham, he had a yearly penſion of 80l. paid him during his life by his two ſucceſſors in the archdeaconry.†

Hugh Warham of Malſanger, the youngeſt brother of the Archbiſhop, had iſſue Sir William Warham of Malſanger, Kt. whoſe daughter and heir Ann married Richard Puttenham of Sherfield, in this county,‡ and probably carried the eſtate at Malſanger into that family.

I believe Malſanger ſtands in the pariſh of North Okeley, but I have often obſerved the Warham arms and creſt over the ſpandrils of the church door of Church Okealey, which adjoins the pariſh on the ſouth.

Malſanger now belongs to Captain Brickenden (who was ſheriff of this county a few years ſince), in right of his wife. He has built there an high brick manſion, which is ſeen from moſt parts of the neighbourhood. But I am told there are ſtill remaining the ſtone fragments of the ancient caſtle or manſion.

MALWOOD CASTLE, near Beaulieu; on the north ſide of which, it is ſaid in the Magna Britannia, an oak buds on Chriſtmas-day, and withers before night.

There is a common tradition here, that King William I. was killed near this caſtle; and that this oak was the tree from which Sir Walter Tyrrel's arrow glanced, which is an abſurd and wicked reflection on God's juſtice, as if he would ſanctify the place where he exerciſed his vengeance on a wicked King.

The area or platform of this caſtle contains a great many acres; the form is almoſt ſquare, and on its banks or works, which are ſingle, and not very great, grow oaks.

MAPLEDORWELL, near Baſingſtoke.

* Viſitation Book of Hants,—Britiſh Muſeum.

† Batteley's Somner, p. 158.

‡ Viſ. Book, ut ſupr.

MAPLE-

MAYFIELD, near Battlefield.

The site of Bretonholm, of this castle consists a great many acres: the tower is an uplifted and wicked reflection on God's Justice, as it be would handle which is the oldest part, and on its peaks of works, which are fragile, and not very Easy to

the place where he executed his vengeance on a wicked King.

There is a common tradition here, that King William I. was killed near the Malvern Entrenchments, an oak buds on Christmas-day, and withers before night

MAYWOOD CASTLE, near Beaulieu; on the north side of which [illegible]

containing the stone fragments of the ancient castle of Bretton.

which is seen from most parts of the neighborhood. But I am told there are [illegible]

(or Ysetes Tree), in light of his wife. He has built there an high [illegible]

Malvenet now belongs to Cedric Brickstaff (who was [illegible] of this county

which adjoins the parish on the south.

the Warden arms and city over the Arbaults of the church door of Church Oakley

Deputy Marshall names in the Parish of North Oakley, but I have [illegible]

Malvenet into that family.

Richard Fountayne of Sheffield, in this county,‡ and properly carried the arms as

Sir William Warham of Malvenet, Kt. [illegible] and [illegible]

Hugh Warham of Malvenet, the youngest brother of the Archbishop, had [illegible]

[illegible] his life by his two successors in the archdeaconry.†

the archdeaconry and provostship of Wingham, he had a yearly benefice of 40l. per

his uncle, the Archbishop's death, he resigned his ecclesiastical preferments. One of

attended upon Cardinal Wolsey in his embassy to the French King, 1527. [illegible]

career," and thereby converted the victory into a rich [illegible] as we learn it. He

decency of Croydon. At his instance Archbishop Warham founded a perpetual [illegible]

to the victory of Worcester, Sept. 11, 1517, and to the victory of Hastes, in [illegible]

Nov. 29, 1515, and collated to the provostship of Wingham, May 15, 1520, and

prim[illegible]. He was admitted to the Prebend of Bromleywood, in the church of St. Ann[illegible]

1520, towards for [illegible] years longer. He had several rich benefices conferred upon

according to higher orders for seven years, which, being almost expired, was [illegible]

This benefice had a Prebendal dignification when he was made Archdeacon, of [illegible]

and titles; and of William Warham, Archdeacon of Canterbury, [illegible]

HAMPSHIRE.



Merden Castle, Hants:

Pub: 30 Augst 1785 by S Hooper

J Porter sc

MAPLEDURHAM, near Petersfield.
St. MARIES, near Southampton.
MARSHWOOD, near Redbridge.
MARTINGLEY, weſt of Hartley Row.
MARTINWORTHY, north of Wincheſter.
St. MARYBORN, on the weſt ſide of Whitchurch.
MATTINGLEY, north of Hartley Row, with a fair on July 29.
MAXWELL, north-weſt of Biſhop's Waltham.
MEDHOLE (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina.
MEMSTED, in the New Foreſt.

MERDON CASTLE. This caſtle is in the pariſh of Hurſley, about four miles ſouth-weſt of Wincheſter. It was one of the epiſcopal caſtles, or palaces, of the ſee of Wincheſter. It was built by Biſhop Henry de Blois, King Stephen's brother, about the year 1138. He fortified it with ſtrong entrenchments ſoon afterwards, at the time that he and his brother, the King, beſieged the Empreſs Maude, in Wincheſter Caſtle, who had taken part there with Robert Earl of Glouceſter. It was in being, and in a ſtate of habitation, at leaſt as late as 1266; for in the computus of Biſhop Guernſey, of that year, there is an entry for repairing and furniſhing the hall; however, I believe, that in the next century, it became ruinous, and almoſt entirely dilapidated. It was alienated with the manor of Merdon, from the ſee of Wincheſter, in Queen Elizabeth's time, and is now the property of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. Only a fragment of a flinty tower, a ſhapeleſs maſs remains, ſurrounded by two very conſiderable concentric circumvallations. In the central area, where this ruin ſtands, is alſo a modern farm-houſe. There ſeems to have been ſome other trench-work. The old original well of the caſtle remains, of extraordinary depth and diameter. I ſuppoſe the ruin to be part of the keep. A park adjoins, now Sir William Heathcote's, in which is his houſe, called Hurſley Lodge, anciently a lodge in the epiſcopal part. The whole extenſive pariſh of Hurſley is called the manor of Merdon.—This view, which ſhews the north aſpect, with part of the ruined building, was drawn 1780.

MEREWELL (Iſle of Wight), in the Weſt Medina; has a park, in which is a church; and formerly there was a chantry, and a college for four prieſts, founded by Henry de Blois, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and augmented by Peter Roche and Henry Woodſtock, two of his ſucceſſors. This was a cell to the Abbey of Tyrone, in France.

MERSH (Iſle of Wight), in the Weſt Medina.
MERSTON (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina.

Merſton* is, in Domeſday-book, recorded as only one carucate of land; but this being very ſhort of the preſent extent, it may be preſumed that Preſtitune, which is there mentioned, after Merſton, and rated at two hides, has ſince been added to it, and has loſt its original diſtinction: as there is no lordſhip exiſting in the iſland under that name. They were then both in the poſſeſſion of William Fitz-Stur; and in the roll of Iſabella de Fortibus, Merſton is held by Robert Giros: from him it paſſed to a younger ſon of Liſle, who, in the rolls of the landholders, and in the inquiſition of the tenures of the iſland, taken the ſeventh year of the reign of Edward the Third, is called Liſle of Merſton. It afterwards came into the family of Chyke: and, in the reign of Charles the Second, was purchaſed by John Mann, Eſq. from whom it deſcended to Robert Pope Blachford, Eſq.

MICHELDEVER, north-weſt of Alresford.

MICHELMARSH, north of Rumſey.

MIGIAM, near Fordingbridge.

MILBROOK, near Southampton; has a ſmall charity ſchool.

MILCOURT, north-eaſt of Alton.

MILFORD, ſouth-weſt of Lymington.

It received its appellation from the mill that ſtood within its village in the Conqueror's days; a uſeful machine of the ſame ſort is there ſtill.

MILTON, between Lymington and Chriſtchurch.

MINLEY, near Blackwater.

MINSTED, in the New Foreſt.

MILTON (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina.

MONKSTON, ſouth-weſt of Andover.

MONSTONE (Iſle of Wight), in the Weſt Medina.

MORECOT, ſouth-weſt of Rumſey.

MORESTED, ſouth-eaſt of Wincheſter.

MORTIMERS, five miles from Reading.

MOTESFORD, near Wincheſter.

MOTTESTON (Iſle of Wight), Weſt Medina, and occupies part of the ſea coaſt, is a very ſmall pariſh, and its church is old.

† This pariſh has that of Brixton on the eaſt; Calbourn on the north; Shalfleet on the weſt; and occupies a ſmall part of the ſea coaſt on the ſouth. The manor of Motteſton is, in Domeſday-book, termed Modreſtone, and is enumerated among the poſſeſſions of William Fitz Azor; being rated at two hides, and ſaid to contain

* Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 224. † Ibid. p. 252.

four

four carucates of land. By a ſurvey, in the reign of Edward I. it is found in the hands of Robert de Glamorgan :* it was afterwards held by Sir John de Langford, and it appears that Dionyſia, his widow, preſented to the church of Motteſton, in the year one thouſand three hundred and ſixty-one : it came ſoon after to Edward Chyke, Eſq. who preſented to the church, in the year one thouſand three hundred and ſeventy-four ; and it remained in the ſame family for above three centuries.† It was afterwards purchaſed by Sir Robert Dillington, of Knighton, and was ſold by Sir Triſtram Dillington, to John Leigh, Eſq. of Northcourt. It is part of the poſſeſſions of the daughters and coheireſſes of Mr. Leigh.

* It is probable that Glamorgan enjoyed this and other lands in the iſlands, as his part of the inheritance of Brian de Inſula, who died in the nineteenth of Henry III. one of whoſe daughters and heir married William Glamorgan, as appears by the following record cited by Madox: *Tho Brito et Alicia uxor ejus Will de Glamorgan et Rædus de Schopham, hæredes Briani de Inſula, debent* 100 *marcas de fine pro habenda ſeſina de terris*, &c. que fuerant ipſius Briani : *et de quibus idem Brianus obiit ſeſitus.* Comput. in ijſdem 100s. *p. quos finem fecerat prius regere pro habenda ſeſina de terra que fuit ipſius in Blancford.* Et preterea quietum clamaverunt *regi man. de Kingeſtrong cum pertinen.* &c. 19 *Hen. III.*

† Of this family (whoſe eſtate Lloyd remarks to have been three hundred pounds a year three hundred years ago, and no more within thirty years of his time) was Sir John Cheke, a very learned and polite gentleman in the ſixteenth century. He was bred at St. John's College, Cambridge, and was made Profeſſor of Greek in that Univerſity. In 1544, Sir John Cheke, and Sir Anthony Cooke, were appointed joint tutors to Prince Edward, in the Latin tongue : he was alſo made a Canon in New College Oxford, now Chriſt Church, on the diſſolution of which College a penſion was aſſigned him in lieu of his canonry. At the acceſſion of his pupil, Edward VI. he obtained ſeveral grants, together with the Provoſtſhip of King's College, Cambridge. In 1549 he was one of the Commiſſioners for viſiting the Univerſity of Cambridge ; and one of the thirty-two Commiſſioners appointed to compile a body of Eccleſiaſtical Law ; he alſo tranſlated the Common Prayer Book into Latin, for the examination and opinion of Peter Martyr, who did not underſtand the Engliſh language. The King made great progreſs in his ſtudies, under Sir John Cheke, who adviſed him to keep a diary of all the tranſactions of his reign ; and, according to Lloyd, he was the promoter of the King's acts of charity. Edward beſtowed the honour of Knighthood on him, made him Chamberlain of the Exchequer for life, Secretary of State, and a Privy Counſellor. He attached himſelf to the intereſt of Lady Jane Grey ; and upon the King's death, acted as her Miniſter ; for which Queen Mary committed him to the Tower. He obtained a pardon, but diſliking the reſtoration of popery, obtained leave to travel; and ſettled at Straſburgh, where the Engliſh ſervice was kept up, which he regularly attended : in the mean time his eſtate was confiſcated, under the pretence of his not returning at the expiration of his leave of abſence. Being greatly reduced, he read Greek lectures at Straſburgh for his ſubſiſtence. Being prevailed on to return to England, he was ſeized, and again confined in the Tower. He was by threats induced to conform to the Romiſh religion, and received abſolution from the hands of Cardinal Pole, on which compliance, he obtained ſome compenſation for the loſs of his eſtate. But grief and remorſe ſhortened his life, ſo that he died in 1557, at forty-three years of age : he was author of ſeveral books, and was a diſtinguiſhed reviver of polite literature.

The pariſh is very ſmall, and the church, which was built before the oldeſt remaining regiſter of the dioceſe of Wincheſter, is ſuppoſed to have been founded by one of the Glamorgans.

MOTTISFONT, near the Somborns, had a priory. William Bruere, in the time of John, founded a priory of eleven Auſten Canons, which being reduced to three, 1494, Henry VII. obtained a bull for its ſuppreſſion; but it ſubſiſted to the diſſolution, when its revenues were near 150*l.* per annum; it is now the ſeat of Sir Henry Mill, Bart. and all its remains are pieces of a cloyſter, and three or four large ſtew ponds.

Mottisfont* lies in the hundred of Thorngate, upon the weſtern borders of the county, towards Wiltſhire. The manſion which I am now about to deſcribe, was a priory of Canons regular of St. Auguſtine, founded and endowed by Rannulp hde Flambard, Biſhop of Durham, for the maintenance of four monks, which was afterwards enlarged by divers benefactors, as Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devon; William de Bruere, who gave his manor of Morton, and divers other lands for their apparel, and Peter de Rouallis, commonly called, the holy man in the Wall. Queen Eleanor, wife of King Edward I. gave to this houſe divers poſſeſſions for an anniverſary, and for daily alms to ſeven poor widows, &c. Margery Bruere aforeſaid, and coheir of her brother William, confirmed her father's gifts, and King John confirmed in the 6th of his reign, all the poſſeſſions of theſe canons. The priory was valued at the diſſolution at £124. 3*s.* 5*d.* according to Dugdale, but according to Speed, at £167. 15*s.* 8*d.*†

"The Lorde Sannes, that lately died," ſays Leland,‡ made an exchange with the "King, and gave Chelſey by Weſtmiſtre for Motesfont priory in Hamptonſhire, "wher he began to tranſlate the old building of the priory, and to make a fair maner "place, but the worke is left onperfecte."

William Lorde Sandys, after the Vine was ſold, ſeems to have made this his principal ſeat. He marryed Mary, youngeſt daughter of William Earle, of Saliſbury, and died in 1668, without iſſue.

He was ſucceeded in the honour by his brother Henry, who reſided at Mottisfont,§ and was ſucceeded by his brother Edwyn, who is ſaid to have died about 1700, and to have been buried in the vault of his anceſtors in the Holy Ghoſt Chapel at Baſingſtoke. In this beautiful chapel, though now in ruins, are ſtill many memorials of the

* See Topographer, vol. i. p. 62. † Magn. Brit. ii. p. 892. ‡ Itin. iv. f. 11.

§ Sir Brian Broughton Delves, in 1764, bought the advowſon of Mottisfont of Thomas Fuller and others, and he deviſed it to his widow.

Sandys's.

Sandys's. I have often traced out with a melancholy pleaſure the croſs, the garter, the creſt, the arms of Bray, &c. &c. There is a tomb-ſtone half-raiſed by the ſearching hand of curioſity, which has on it the creſt of the family; I take this to have been placed there to the memory of the laſt Baron.

He dying iſſueleſs, his ſix ſiſters became his coheirs, of whom, Heſter, married Humphrey Noy, ſon to Sir William Noy, Attorney General to Charles I. Alethea, married Francis Goſton, of Alderidge, Co: Southt. Eſq. Mary married Dr. Henry Savage, principal of Baliol College in Oxford; Jane married John Harris of Old Woodſtoke, Co. Ox. Eſq. Margaret married to Sir John Mill of Tachbury, in Hamſhire, Baronet, and Margery to Sir Edmund Forteſcue of Fallowpit, Co. Devon, Baronet.

The eſtate at Mottisfont came to Sir John Mill, whoſe ſon Sir John Mill dying unmarried, was ſucceeded by his brother, Sir Richard, who died 1760, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Sir Richard, who was member for the county of Hampſhire, and leaving a daughter and heir, was ſucceeded by his brother Sir Henry, a clergyman, who died at Woolbeeding in Suſſex, 1781, and was ſucceeded by his brother Sir Charles, a clergyman, who now reſides at Mottisfont, and has a ſon and a daughter.

But the daughter and heir of his brother, Sir Richard, is the perſon who has a co-claim to the barony of Sandys of the Vine, which is now ſuppoſed to be in abeyance.*

MOUNT PLEASANT, a large regular mound of earth, about two miles diſtant from Buckland rings, or Caſtlefield, ſuppoſed to be a ſcite of a Roman watch tower, or ſpeculum, having ſome connection with the Roman camp at Caſtlefield.

It commands a wide view of the river and country adjacent, the Iſle of Wight, and the ocean.

MOXON (Iſle of Wight), in the Weſt Medina.

MOYLES COURT, near Ringwood. This was once the ſeat of Lady Liſle, who, under the tranquil conſciouſneſs of innocence, and oppreſſed only by the fatigue of being unuſually moved about at her advanced age, fell aſleep during the courſe of her trial. For more particulars, ſee p. 112, in the firſt vol.

NASH, near the channel eaſt of Chriſtchurch.

* In Longmate's Suppl. to Coll. Peer. under the pedigree of Lowther, p. 345, it is ſaid that Robert Lowther of Maſke married for his ſecond wife Elizabeth daughter of William Holcroſt, Eſq. whoſe mother Margerie was daughter of Thomas Lord Sandys of the Vine: and that his grandſon William claimed the title of Lord Sandys of the Vine, but died unmarried, Feb. 3, 1753.—How could this be? ſuppoſe the deſcent to be true; he could only have a co-claim.

NASTWOOD, near Woodhay.

NATELEY, north-eaſt of Baſingſtoke.

NEEDLES, ſharp-pointed rocks north of the Iſle of Wight. They are ſituated at the weſtern extremity of the iſland, which is an acute point of high land, from which they have been disjoined by the waſhing of the ſea. There were of theſe lofty white rocks, formerly three; but about fourteen years ago, the talleſt of them, called Lot's Wife, which aroſe 120 feet above low water mark, and in its ſhape reſembling a needle, being undermined by the conſtant efforts of the waves, overſet, and totally diſappeared.

NETLEY, near Southampton water.

NETLEY ABBEY, PLATE I.

Neetleye, Letteley, Netleye Edwardſtow, or de Loco, Sancti Edwardi, juxta Southampton, is pleaſantly ſituated in the pariſh of Hound, on the eaſtern bank of the Southampton river, about two miles below that town.

According to Godwin and Leland, it was founded by Peter de Rupibus, who died in 1238, but both Dugdale and Tanner attribute it to King Henry III. who ſays, the latter, anno domini 1239, founded an abbey for Ciſtertian monks from Beaulieu, and commended it to St. Mary and Edward, about the time of the diſſolution; here were an abbot and twelve monks, whoſe poſſeſſions were valued according to Dugdale, at £100. 12*s*. 8*d*. but according to Speed, at £160. 2*s*. 9*d*. The ſcite was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir William Paulet.

About the middle of the ſixteenth century, it was the ſeat of the Earl of Hertford, and afterwards was fitted up and inhabited by an Earl of Huntingdon, who, as tradition ſays, converted part of the chapel into a kitchen, and other offices; ſtill reſerving the eaſt end to ſacred uſes.

In the year 1700, it came into the poſſeſſion of Sir Bartlet Lucy, who ſold the materials of the chapel to one Taylor, a carpenter, of Southampton, who took off the roof, which till that time was entire.

Of the fate of this carpenter, Brown Willis in his Hiſtory of Mitred Abbies, tells the following ſuperſtitious ſtory, which he ſays was generally known and believed in the neighbourhood, and could be atteſted by diverſe credible witneſſes.

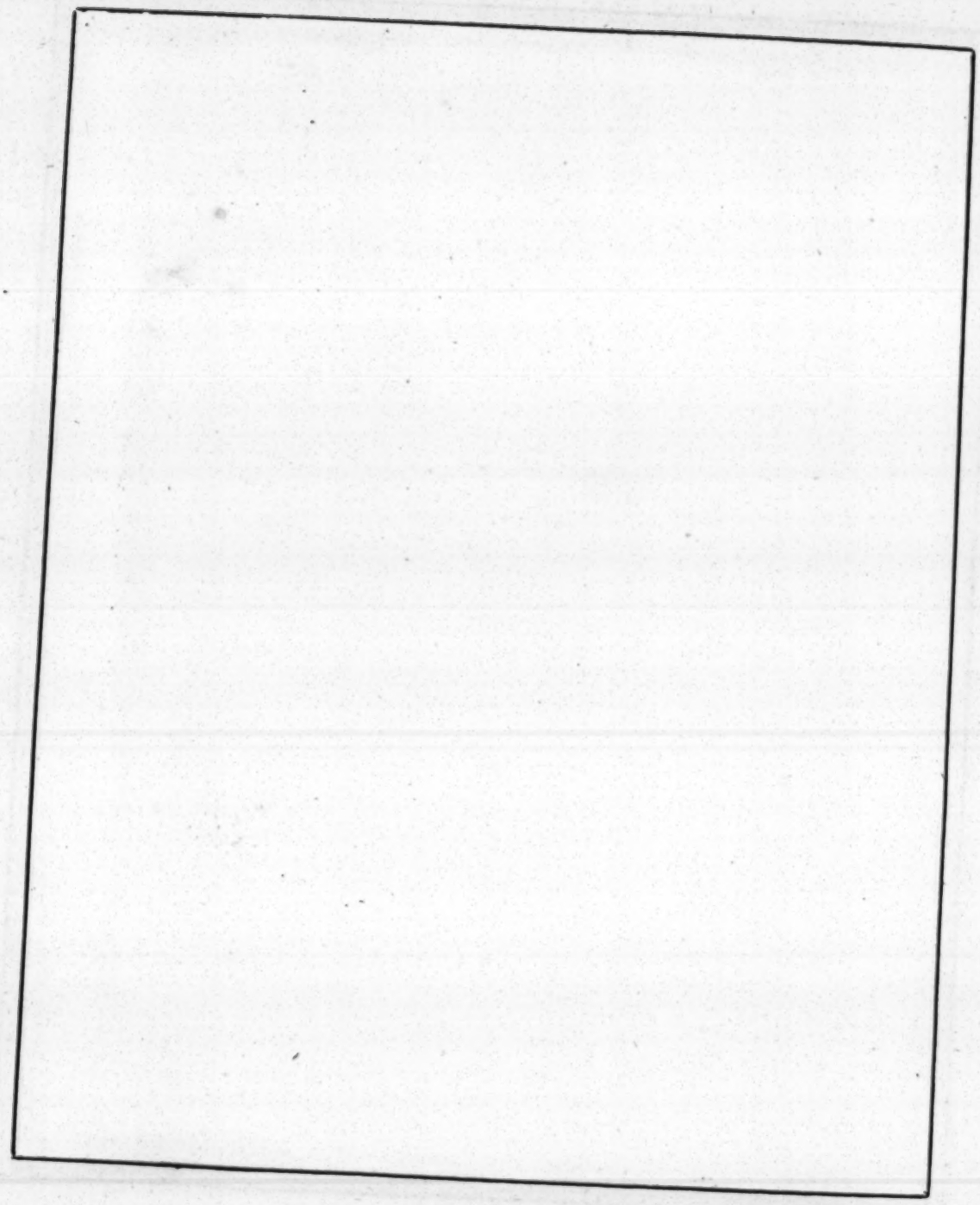
" During the time he was in treaty with Sir Bartlet, he was greatly diſturbed by " frightful dreams, and, as ſome ſay, apparitions; particularly that of a perſon in the " habit of a monk, who threatened him with great miſchief if he perſiſted in his pur- " poſe. One night in particular, he dreamed a large ſtone from one of the windows, " fell upon him and killed him; this ſo terrified him, that he communicated theſe

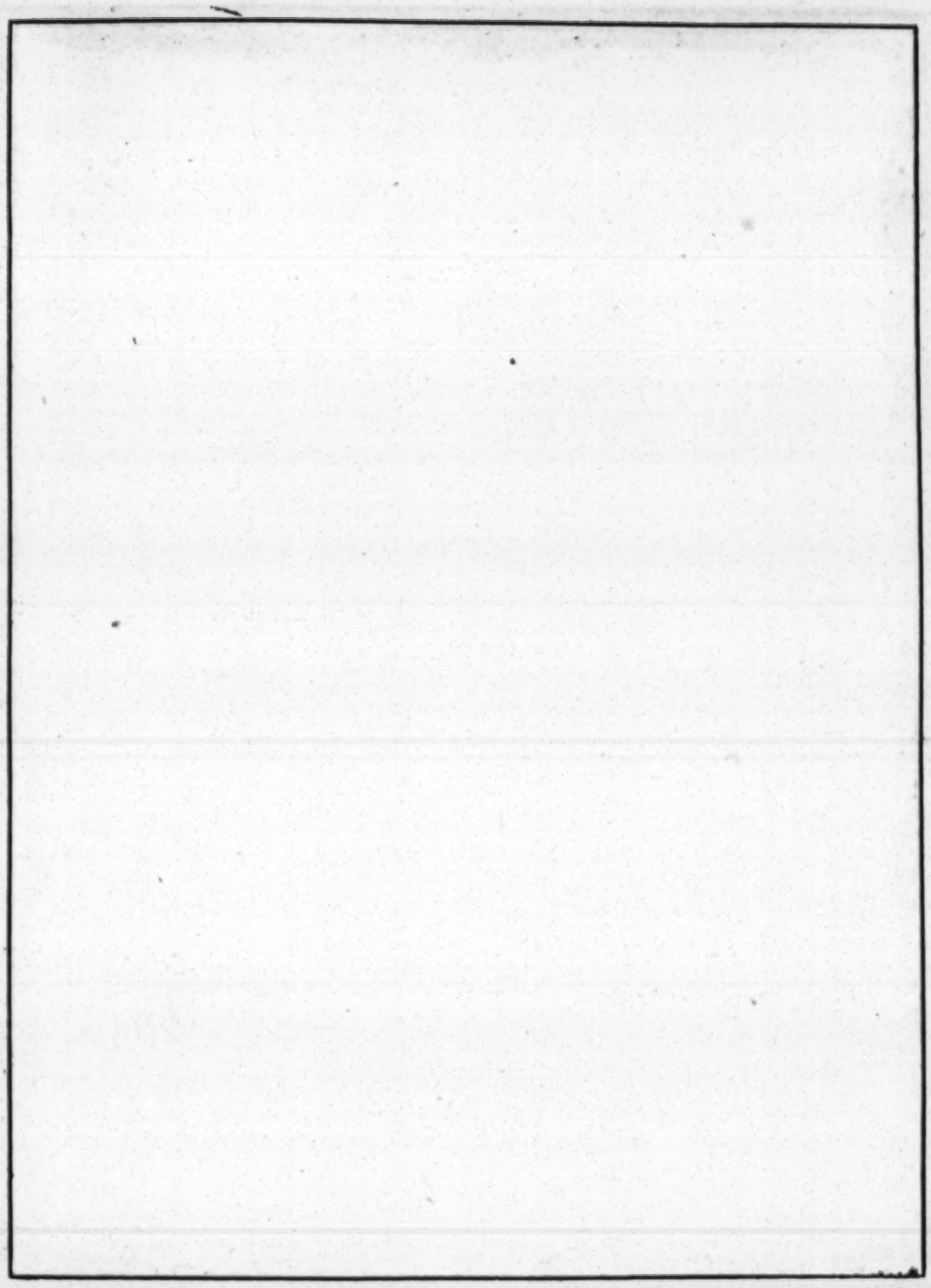
" circumſtances



Netley Abbey, Hampshire.

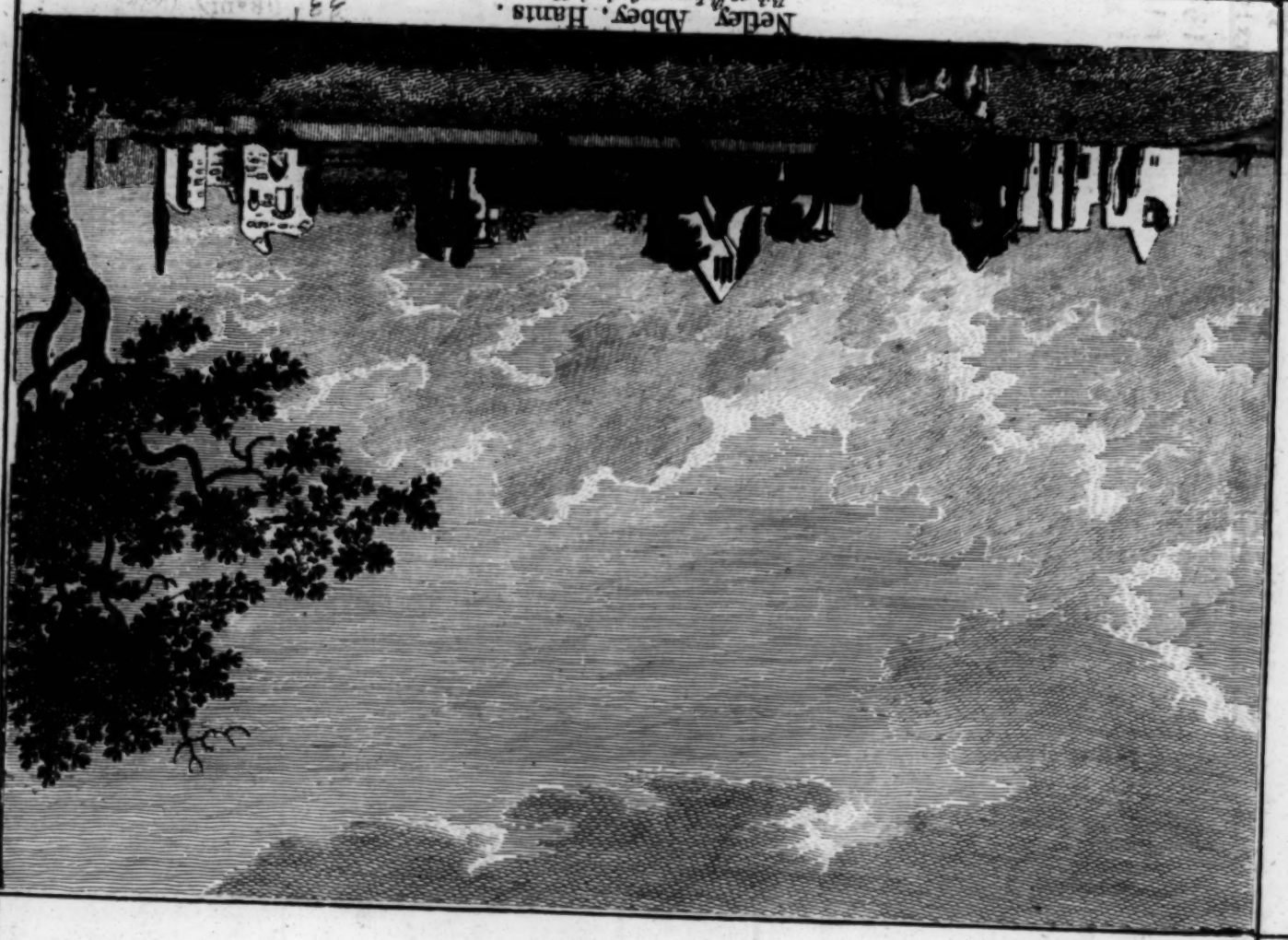
Pub.d Jan.y 30. 1784. by J. Howse.





Netley Abbey. Hants.

Pub.d 7.th June 1784. by S. Hooper.



" circumſtances to a particular friend, who adviſed him to deſiſt; but avarice, and " the contrary advice of other friends getting the better of his fears, he concluded " the bargain, when attempting to take out ſome ſtones from the bottom of the " weſt wall, the whole body of a window fell down upon him, and cruſhed him to " death."

It afterwards belonged to Henry Cliff, Eſq. who ſold it to Mr. Dummer. The preſent proprietor is Mr. Dance, who married the widow of the late Mr. Dummer.

Part of the chapel is ſtill ſtanding, which was built in the form of a croſs, and though greatly defaced, ſtill ſhews it was once an elegant building; there are likewiſe remains of the refectory and kitchen; the whole is ſo overgrown with ivy, and interſperſed with trees, as to form a ſcene inſpiring the moſt pleaſing melancholy.

In the great tower are ſeveral of the ribs of arches radiating from what was once the center of its ceiling, theſe ſtripped of the ſtones which formerly intervened, form a kind of pictureſque ſkeleton: in this tower, are carved in ſtone, ſeveral ſhields, charged with armorial bearings, among them a pelican vulning its breaſt; a pheon's head, and a feſs dancette, betwixt five pallets, two two, and one. Here are alſo the remains of a ſmall ſtaircaſe, formerly leading to the top. A ſmall adjacent room ſeems to have been appropriated to the keeping of holy water, there being ſeveral niches having cavities for the reception of the baſons. There is much brick work in the different buildings in the monaſtery.

At ſome diſtance from the ruins there are viſible large mounds, formerly ſerving as heads to fiſhponds, and reſervoirs for water, that of the river being ſalt. A few paces to the northward, and nearer to the river, ſtands a ſmall ruined caſtle, of which I can find no account; but by its conſtruction it ſeems of much later date than the abbey. This view was taken in the year 1761.

NETLEY ABBEY, PLATE II.

This plate preſents a general view of thoſe extenſive ruins, as they appear when viewed from an eminence at a ſmall diſtance from the ſouth-eaſt. The water ſeen towards the left hand is Southampton river.

The great care taken by Mr. Dummer for the preſervation of the remains of this venerable pile, claims the acknowledgments of every lover of antiquities; and both reflects an honour on his taſte, and exhibits an example worthy the imitation of all poſſeſſors of ſuch buildings, many of whom too inconſiderately ſuffer their ſtewards, or tenants to demoliſh them for the ſake of the materials; not reflecting that they deprive their eſtates of very ſtriking ornaments—ornaments which in other countries, are

are preſerved with the utmoſt attention, and that without any material benefit, as the coſt of the demolition generally amounts to nearly the value of the materials, ſo gained. The gentleman above named, has not only preſerved theſe by incloſing them with a wall, but by a judicious management of the trees, which have ſpontaneouſly ſprung up among the mouldering walls, has greatly improved the beauty and ſolemnity of the ſcene, thereby rendering it as well worthy viſiting as any other object of that kind in Great Britain. This drawing was made 1760.

Theſe moſt pictureſque ruins are celebrated in a pleaſing elegy, written by George Keate, Eſq.

The Abbot Kitchen at Neatly Abbey.

This view exhibits the inſide of what is called the Abbot Kitchen in Neatly Abbey, but from the ſtyle of the mouldings about the chimney piece, which ſeem more modern than the other parts of the building; it was more probably the kitchen, ſaid to have been made by the Marquis of Huntingdon. The hole ſeen on the right hand, was in all likelihood a vault, according to the vulgar opinion; it is deemed a ſubterraneous paſſage, formerly leading to the neighbouring caſtle, and is always pointed out as ſuch by the perſon who ſhews the ruins. This view was drawn in 1772.

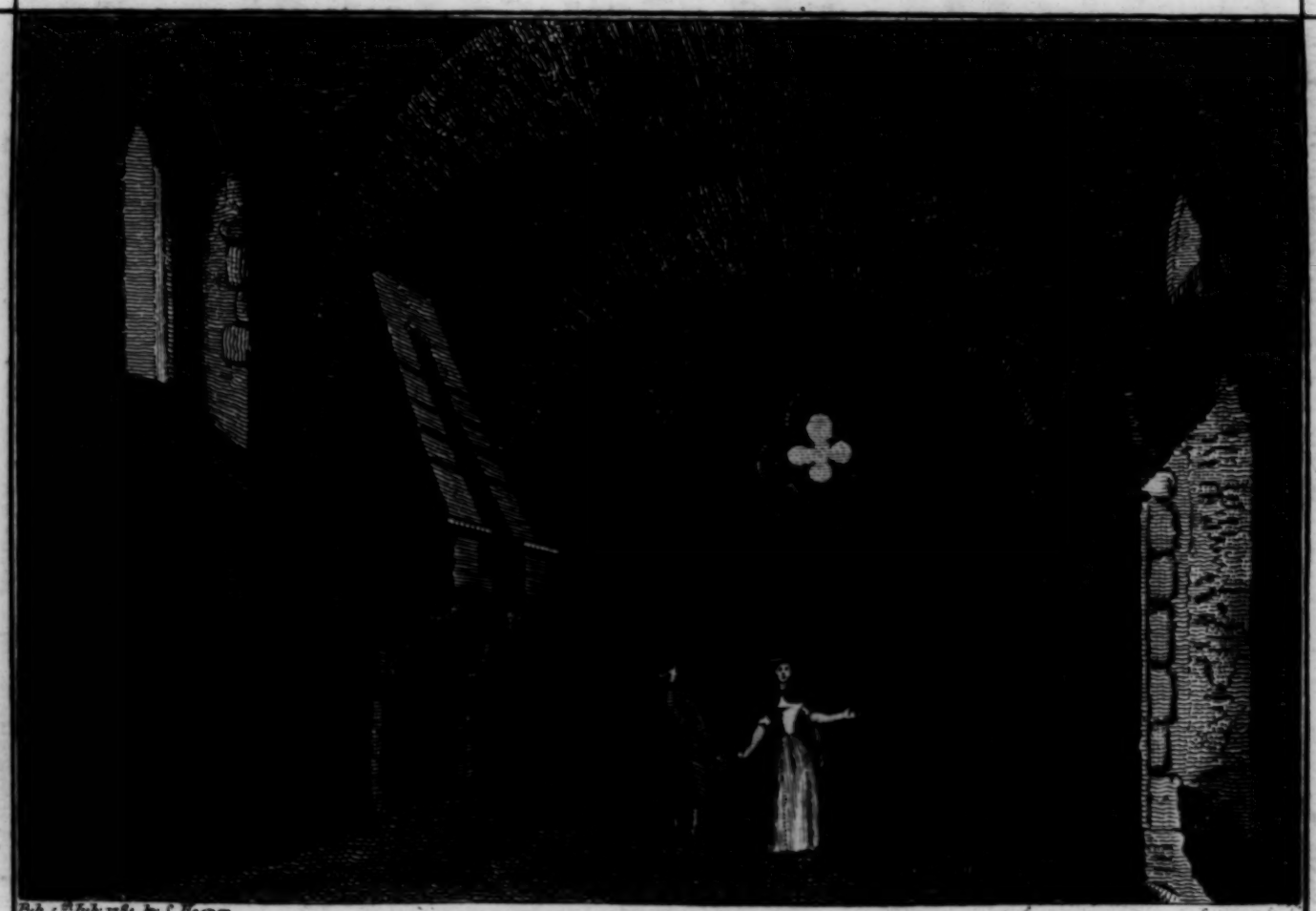
* Netley abbey is ſituated about ten miles, due eaſt, from Beaulieu, on that ſide of Southampton river. Henry III. granted to the Monks of Netley the ſpot of ground on which their abbey was erected; various manors in its neighbourhood; and the advowſon of Schyre church. Theſe poſſeſſions were encreaſed by the liberality of Edward, Earl of Cornwall, and Robert Ver, who compoſe the ſhort liſt of benefactors to Netley abbey.† The names of its Abbots which have reached our times, are as follows:

Robert - - - - -	1255.
Walter - - - - -	1290.
Henry de Ingleſham - - - -	1371.
John Stelhard - - - -	1374.
Philip de Cornhampton - - -	1387.
John de Glouceſter.	

* Mr. Warner's Hampſhire, vol. i. p. 293.

† Lel. Collect. vol. i. p. 69.

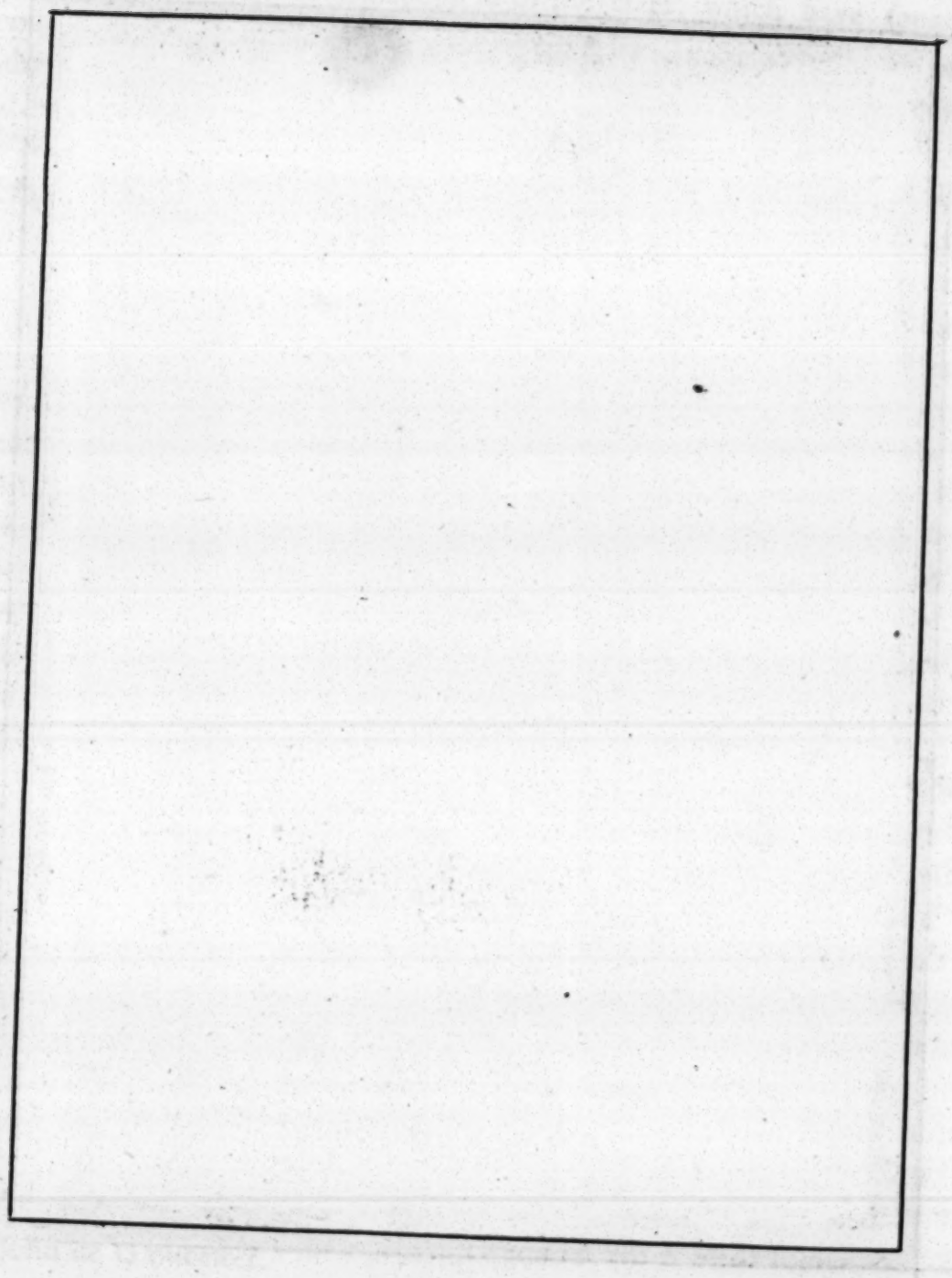
Richard



Pub.ª 1.st July 1784. by S. Hooper.

Sparrow Sculp.

Abbot's Kitchin at Netley Abbey, Hants 361



Richard Middletone	-	-	-	1400.*
Thomas -	-	-	-	1527,

who ſigned (by his proxy, the Abbot de Graciis, in London) the inſtrument in favour of the divorce between Henry VIII. and Catharine his Queen.† This perſon continued, probably, the Abbot of Netley till the diſſolution; at which period the monaſtery conſiſted of himſelf and twelve Monks.

We ſhall form but a low idea of the erudition of this fraternity, at the time of the ſuppreſſion, when we find that the only book their library could then boaſt, was "Rhetorica Ciceronis."‡

The ancient ſplendour of Netley abbey is apparent from it remaining ruins, which exhibit numberleſs examples of beautiful Gothic architecture. The church, mutilated as it is, forcibly arreſts the attention: the lightneſs of its arches, the tracery of its windows, and the elegant interſections and rich emboſſments of the ribs remaining in the roof of the ſouthern tranſept, are well worth the moſt minute inveſtigation.

The beſt approach to theſe ruins is from the north-weſt. Here they open to the eye in an extremely pleaſing manner. The ſouthern window, in particular, affords a very pictureſque appearance; rearing itſelf above a dark maſs of wood, the ſober colour of which forms a fine contraſt to the light airineſs of this diſmantled ruin.

The ſituation of this religious houſe is beautifully ſequeſtered. Gray, who was a man of a contemplative and melancholy caſt, found it a ſpot entirely congenial to his turn of mind. He deſcribes it in the following amuſing terms:

"In the bottom of the woods (concealed from profane eyes) are hidden the ruins "of Netley abbey. There may be richer and greater houſes of religion, but the "Abbot is content with his ſituation. See there at the top of that hanging meadow, "under the ſhade of thoſe old trees, that bend with an half circle about it, he is "walking ſlowly (good man), and bidding his beads for the ſouls of his benefactors "interred in the venerable pile that is beneath him. Beyond it, the meadow ſtill de-"ſcending, nods a thicket of oaks that maſk the building, and have excluded a view "too gariſh and luxuriant for a holy eye. Only on either ſide they leave an open-"ing to the blue glittering ſea."§

The chief remains are the ruins of the church, and ſome offices belonging to the monaſtery. Amongſt theſe is the Abbot's kitchen, with a chimney of a curious con-

* Vide Willis's Additi. ad Calc. Tanner's Not. Mon.
† Fiddes's Life of Wolſey.
‡ Lelandi Collect. vol. i. p. 149.
§ Gray's Letters, p. 383.

ſtruction. Nearly oppoſite to this, in the ſame apartment, is a dark aperture, which the ruſtic antiquarian of the ſpot points out as extending a conſiderable diſtance under ground. Theſe ſubterraneous paſſages are annexed, by vulgar credulity, to almoſt every old convent in the kingdom, and ſuppoſed to contain the maſſes of riches which the Monks by their avarice were enabled to heap together; an idea which probably aroſe from the reports of the viſitors in Henry VIII.'s time, who invented and diligently propagated various ſtories to lower the cloiſtered eccleſiaſtics in the opinion of the people in general, the better to reconcile them to the exceſſes of the diſſolution.

Letleyenſis Abbatia in agro Hantonienſi. Carta Henrici Tertii Regis donatorum conceſſiones recitans et confirmans.

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiſcopis, &c. Salutem. Sciatis nos pro ſalute animæ noſtræ, et animarum anteceſſorum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, conceſſiſſe, et hac carta noſtra confirmaſſe, Deo et eccleſiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de loco Sancti Edwardi, *quam nos fundavimus* in Suthampteſcir, et Abbati et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus et ſervituris, ipſum locum in quo abbatia eorum ſita eſt, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, et cum omnibus terris ſubſcriptis; videlicet, de Lettelege, de Hune, de Welewe, de Totinton, de Gumelcune, de Nordleg, de Deverele Kingſton, de Waddon, de Ayheleg, de Lacton, cum omnibus pertinentiis earum, et cum redditibus de Charleton, de Southamton, et de Southwerk, cum pertinentiis, et 100 acras terræ in maneris de Schire, cum advocatione eccleſiæ ejuſdem manerii. Conceſſimus eciam eiſdem monachiis, et confirmavimus omnes rationabiles donationes terrarum, hominum, et elemoſinarum, eis vel in præſenti a nobis collatas, vel in futuro a regibus, vel ex aliorum liberalitate conferendas, tam in eccleſiis, quam in rebus et poſſeſſionibus mundanis, ſicut cartæ donatorum quas inde habent, rationabiliter teſtantur. Quare volumus, &c. Datum per manum noſtram apud Weſtmonaſterium, ſeptimo die Martii, anno regni noſtri, triceſimo quinto.

NETHAM, Eaſt of Alton.

NETTLESTON (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina.

NEWCHURCH (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina, between Ride and Bonchurch, St. Helens, Brading, and Shanking.

* The pariſh of Newchurch extends nine miles in length, from Ride on the north

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 203.

ſhore,

ſhore, to Bonchurch on the ſouth; it is bounded on the eaſt by the pariſhes above mentioned, and on the weſt by Binſtead, Arreton, Godſhill, and St. Laurence.

Newchurch ſtands in the middle of the pariſh, and probably gave name to the ſurrounding village: it was one of the ſix churches given by William Fitz-Oſborn to his abbey of Lyra, in Normandy.*

NEW FOREST.† Mr. Lambarde, in his Topographical Dictionary, deſcribes New Foreſt in the following terms: "A large portion of Hampſhire, which, after "the opinion of the moſt and beſt approved hiſtorians, William the Conqueror layed "to foreſt, deſtroyinge townes, villages, and churches, thirty miles longe."‡ This is an abridgment of the firſt monkiſh accounts of the formation of New Foreſt; accounts followed implicitly by every annaliſt § and writer of Engliſh hiſtory, from the concluſion of the 11th century, to the beginning of the preſent. At this æra Voltaire, accuſtomed to think for himſelf, ſaw a degree of improbability in theſe monaſtic details, which led him to doubt the fact of William's devaſtation;‖ and another elegant writer, ſince that period, has expreſſed himſelf as inclined to withhold his belief alſo from the ſtory.¶

The ſubject, indeed, only requires ſome degree of attention to convince us, that this picture of the Conqueror's tyranny is egregiouſly overcharged; and that, though he certainly either enlarged the limits of an ancient foreſt by adding a conſiderable tract of land to its former dimenſions, or formed a new one altogether by the exertion of that right of afforeſting lands poſſeſſed by the Saxons Monarchs, yet that the act was not attended with thoſe circumſtances of outrage and violation which the monkiſh writers have ſo minutely detailed.

To prove this, I purpoſe to employ a part of the following chapter in a careful inveſtigation of this queſtionable point of Engliſh hiſtory; and ſhall firſt conſider the ſeveral accounts of the tranſaction, as given by our early hiſtorians; ſecondly, adduce the incontrovertible evidence of Domeſday book on the ſubject; and, thirdly, urge a few obſervations ſuggeſted by the preſent appearance of New Foreſt: all which taken

* When that duchy was loſt to the crown of England, Newchurch was given to the abbey of Beaulieu, near Southampton; the preſentation of a Vicar, by that Abbot and convent, is ſeen in the regiſter in the year 1447.

† Mr. Warner's Hampſhire, vol. i. p. 163.

‡ Lambarde's Dictionary, in Voc. New Foreſt.

§ Knyghton, and ſome others, aſcribe the formation of New Foreſt to Rufus; but they all agree in the fact of the deſtructive tyranny exerted on the occaſion.

‖ Abrégé de l'Hiſtoire Univerſelle, tom. i. p. 279.

¶ Dr. Warton on the Genius and Writings of Pope, vol. i. p. 22.

together will, I doubt not, amount to a demonſtration, that the vulgar opinion on this ſubject is entirely erroneous.

With reſpect, however, to the early monkiſh writers, who firſt raiſed the yell of ſacrilege againſt the Conqueror for this afforeſtation, it may be obſerved, that if we be unwilling to admit their evidence, in matters wherein themſelves were intereſted, implicitly, and without *ſome* heſitation, that degree of caution ſhould be doubled in the preſent inſtance; ſince theſe eccleſiaſtics, the only biographers of William, were his bittereſt and moſt rancorous foes. Exaſperated by injuries and contumely, which his power prevented them from revenging, they ſeized the means of retaliation to which impotence and little minds too frequently have recourſe, and took every method to traduce his name, and blaſt his memory; magnifying each ſmall deviation from propriety, into enormous wickedneſs; each trifling exertion of prerogative, into unbounded tyranny; and when real ſources of abuſe failed them, invented exceſſes which never occurred, and evils which never had a being.*

But to proceed upon the propoſed inveſtigation: it is a matter of extreme ſurpriſe, that the author of the latter part of the Saxon Chronicle, who was indiſputably a contemporary of William the Conqueror,† and ſeems to have viewed his vices with a ſevere eye, ſhould not take the leaſt notice of the afforeſtation of the ſouthern part of Hampſhire, nor the cruelties ſaid to have been inflicted by William on its inhabitants in conſequence of it. Every other memorable event of this reign he particularly relates; the total devaſtation of Northumberland; the compilation of Domeſday book; the univerſal and formal introduction of the feudal ſyſtem into the kingdom; and the fearful famine and peſtilence, which other monkiſh writers have converted into an infliction from above, as the puniſhment of William's ſuppoſed act of tyranny.‡ Theſe are all circumſtantially mentioned, but not a hint occurs relative to the formation of New Foreſt.§ Nay, what is ſtill more ſingular, he paints the Conqueror's paſſion for

* To ſay the truth, they had ſome reaſon to diſlike him; ſee Matthew Par. p. 7. Anglia Sac. vol. i. p. 248. Brady's Hiſt. vol. i. p. 212.

† The Saxon Chronicle was not the work of one individual; but compiled by ſeveral hands at different times. See Gibſon's Preface. That the perſon who deſcribed the actions of William's life, was his contemporary, appears from the following paſſage: "Sic cui libet cognoſcere qualis vir fuit, ſive quantis "honoribus afficiebatur, ſive quot terrarum fuit Dominus, volumus nos eum deſcribere, quatenus ſcimus, "qui eum vidimus, et nonnunquam in ejus curia fuimus." Sub. An. 1086.

‡ Vide Chron. Sax. p. 186, 187, 188.

§ Unleſs indeed the following words be ſuppoſed to advert to it. Experti ſunt incolæ duos dolores hoc anno; et Rex permiſit devaſtari *terras maritimas*, ut, ſi inimici ejus (in terram) aſcenderent, iis non eſſet in promptu commeatus, 186. 14. A paſſage which ſeems to have given John Roſſe the idea of William's forming New Foreſt from motives of policy. Vide infra.

the

the chace in the warmeſt colours; condemns it with the greateſt ſeverity; lamenting the exceſſes which the indulgence of it led him to commit; in the enumeration of which, he would moſt aſſuredly have included the remarkable one of the devaſtation in Hampſhire, if the circumſtance had ever reached his knowledge.*

What then are we to infer from the ſilence of this accurate and impartial writer? The obvious anſwer is, either that the fact never took place, or that the afforeſtation was made with ſo little injury to the ſubject, and ſo little diſturbance of the public peace, that it paſſed off unnoticed, and almoſt unknown. We are forbidden to form the firſt concluſion from evidence that cannot be controverted; but the latter ſeems to have both reaſon and probability on its ſide.

Gulielmus Gemeticenſis, who perhaps is the firſt author, in point of time, that mentions the formation of New Foreſt, ſpeaks of the ſuppoſed devaſtation in general terms; giving even this ſlight account of it, in the queſtionable form of a report, which, he ſays, was then in circulation: "Many report, ſays he, that theſe two ſons † of King "William periſhed in the wood by the judgment of heaven; becauſe, for the pur-"poſe of enlarging it, he had deſtroyed many villages and churches within its "limits."‡

The tale, however, from being a mere flying report, having once gotten into the hands of Monks, ſoon became a matter of record; and Florence Wigorn, who wrote about, or immediately after, the time of Gulielmus Gemeticenſis, delivers it as a point of authentic hiſtory, in the following amplified and exaggerated terms: "The King," (meaning Rufus) "whilſt he was purſuing the chace in New Foreſt, which in the Eng-"liſh tongue is called Ytene, loſt his life. Nor is the circumſtance to be wondered "at, for popular rumour aſſerted it was an inſtance of divine vengeance; ſince in an-"cient times, to wit, in the reigns of Edward the Confeſſor, and his royal predeceſ-"ſors, this diſtrict was in a fertile and cultivated ſtate, abounding with inhabitants, "huſbandmen, and churches; but by the order of King William the Elder, the in-"habitants were diſperſed, the dwellings pulled down, the churches deſtroyed, and

* *Ita vero multum amavit feras majores, ac ſi fuiſſet eorum pater*, is the emphatic mode of expreſſion uſed by the Saxon annaliſt; an expreſſion, however, which loſes much of its energy by a Latin tranſlation.

† Ricardus frater ipſius Wilhelmi dudum adhuc vivente patre eorum dum ſimili modo venaretur, ictu arboris male evitati ægrotans, poſt paululum hominem exivit. Wilhel. Gemet. de Duc. Norman. apud Cam. Scrip. p. 674. l. 10. c. 9.

‡ Ferunt autem multi quod ides hi duo filii Wilhelmi Regis in illa ſylva judicio Dei perierunt, quoniam multas villas et eccleſias propter eandem foreſtam amplificandam in circuitu ipſius deſtruxerat. Idem. This writer was Chaplain to the Conqueror, to whom he dedicated his work De Ducibus Normannorum. He died ann. 1135. Vide Camdeni Præf.

"the

" the land converted into an habitation for wild beaſts. This deſolation is believed " to have been the occaſion of the King's misfortune."* (Rufus's death.)

Walter Mapes, about the ſame time, endeavours to give a greater air of probability to the ſtory, by ſpecifying the number of mother churches, which William ſacrilegiouſly deſtroyed on the occaſion. " He (William) took a tract of land, from " God and man; that he might dedicate it to the reception of wild beaſts, and the " purpoſes of hunting: in which diſtrict he deſtroyed thirty-ſix mother churches, " and exterminated all its inhabitants."†

Simeon Dunelmenſis tranſcribes verbatim, the account of this tranſaction, from Florence of Worceſter.‡

William of Malmſbury (in general an enlightened and impartial writer), adopting, in this inſtance, the quarrel, and prejudices of his brother eccleſiaſtics, tells us; " that Richard Curtoiſe, a ſon of the conqueror, ended his days, by a peſtilential " blaſt which croſſed him, while hunting in New Foreſt: a place which his father " William had made the receptacle of wild beaſts; having torn down the churches, " and deſolated the villages, for the ſpace of thirty miles and more."§

Henry of Huntingdon, in ſumming up the character of William, throws into the ſcale of his tyrannical actions, the formation of New Foreſt. " He loved wild beaſts, " ſays he (adopting the words of the Saxon chronicler), as if he had been their " father: and to indulge this paſſion, in thoſe hunting woods which are called New " Foreſt, he cauſed the churches and habitations to be deſolated, and the country " people to be exterminated, that theſe animals might range therein at large."¶

Brompton's

* Rex cum in Nova Foreſta, quæ lingua Anglorum *Ytene* nuncupatur, venatu eſſet occupatus, vitam finivit. Nec mirum ut populi rumor affirmat hanc proculdubio magnam Dei eſſe virtutem et vindictam. Antiquis enim temporibus, Edwardi ſcil. Regis et aliorum Angliæ Regum predeceſſorum ejus, eadem Regio, incolis Dei cultoribus et eccleſiis nitebat uberrime ſed juſſu Regis Gulielmi ſenioris hominibus fugatis, domibus ſemirutis, eccleſiis deſtructis, terra ferarum tantum colebatur habitatione, et inde creditur cauſa fuit infortunii. Flor. Wig. p. 469. He died in the reign of Henry I.

† Terram Deo et hominibus abſtulit, ut eam dicaret feris et canum luſtris, a qua 36 matrices eccleſias extirpavit, et populum eorum dedit exterminio. Gualterus Mapes apud Eritan. Camdeni in Hant. He flouriſhed in the reign of Henry I. Vide Leland de Scrip. Britan. 187. c. 157.

‡ Simeon Dunelmenſis apud Twiſdeni Scrip. v. i. p. 225. This writer flouriſhed about the middle of the twelfth century. Vide Selden's Preface in Dec. Scrip. and Leland's Scrip. p. 188.

§ Tradunt cervos in Nova Foreſta (Ricardum) terebrantem, tabidi æris nebula, incurriſſe. Locus eſt quem Willielmus pater, deſertis villis, ſubrutis eccleſiis, per triginta et eo amplius milliaria in ſaltus et luſtra ferarum redegerat, &c. Wil. Malmſ. lib. 2. fol. 62. (b) apud Saville Scrip. This writer flouriſhed during the reigns of Hen. I. Stephen and Hen. II. Vide Leland's Scrip. p. 196. c. 166.

¶ Amavit autem feras, tanquam pater eſſet earum; unde in ſilvis venationum, quæ vocantur Nove Foreſt,

Brompton's account is couched in terms nearly ſimilar to the above; and followed by much ſevere, and envenomed abuſe of the Conqueror, and his countrymen.*

Roger Hovedon, in his annals, relating the manner of Rufus's death, introduces the ſtory of the formation of New Foreſt, by William, with all the circumſtances of tyrannical oppreſſion, detailed by Florence of Worceſter: and conſiders the deſtruction of Rufus, as an inſtance of almighty vengeance.†

Walter Hemingford, ſpeaking of Rufus, ſays "that in the time of his father, "all the churches of this diſtrict, together with the diſtrict itſelf, were reduced to "deſolation, and a royal foreſt made on the ſpot."‡

Henry Knyghton mentions the formation of New Foreſt twice, aſcribing it, firſt, to William the Conqueror,§ and afterwards, to his ſon, Rufus, in the following terms. "This William made a number of foreſts in the heart of his kingdom, and "between Southampton and the priory of Twynham, which is now called Chriſtes-"chirche, he threw down, and deſtroyed, twenty-two mother churches (though "according to ſome, he deſtroyed fifty-two pariſh chutches), and converted the ſpot "they had occupied, into a New Foreſt, which he called his New Herbary. This "he filled with deer, ſtags, and other wild beaſts, which he refrained from hunting, "for ſeven years, for the ſake of future ſport."¶

Thomas

Foreſt, eccleſias et villas eradicari, gentem extirpari, et a feris fecit inhabitari. Hen. Hunt. apud Saville Scrip. fol. 212. (b). He flouriſhed about the reign of Stephen and Hen. IId.

* Feras namque tanquam pater earum erat amavit, unde in ſylva venationis, quæ nunc Nova Foreſta vocatur, villas et eccleſias plures eradicari, gentem extirpari, et a feris inhabitari fecit. Apud Decem Scrip. p. 981. l. 25. Chron. John Brompton. And again. Ad Novam regiam Foreſtam, Anglia Ychene dictam; quam pater ſuus Willielmus Baſtardus hominibus fugatis, deſertis villis, et ſubreptis eccleſiis per 30 et eo amplius milliaria in ſaltus, et luſtra ferarum redegerat. 996. 15. This author wrote his annals in the reign of Edward III. Vide Pref. in Dec. Scrip. This account ſhould be inſerted after that of Hemingford. Brompton did not write till a century after Walter Hem.

† Vide Rog. de Hov. Annal. fol. 268. (a). This writer flouriſhed in the reign of Hen. II. Leland, 239.

‡ Tempore patris ſui omnes eccleſiæ cum tota illa patria in ſolitudinem ſunt redactæ, et fiebat ibidem Regia Foreſta. Walt. Heming. p. 460. Edit. Gale. This writer flouriſhed about the reign of Henry III. See Leland, 305.

§ Apud Novam Foreſtam in Hamtunienſi provincia ad ſpacium triginta milliarium villas et eccleſias eradicans feras inſtituit, apud Dec. Scrip. p. 2354. tom. ii.

¶ Hic Willielmus (ſecundus) fecit foreſtas in multis locis, per medium Regni, et inter Southamptonam et prioratum de Twynam qui nunc vocatur Cryſtis chyrke proſtravit et exterminavit viginti duas eccleſias matrices cum villis, capellis, et maneriis atque manſionibus; ſecundum vero quoſdam 52 eccleſias parochiales; et fecit de illo loco Foreſtam Novam quam vocavit ſuum Novum Herbarium, et replevit eam cervis, damis et aliis feris, parcens illi per 7 annos primos venatus gratia. Hen. de Knyghton de Event. Angliæ.

Thomas Rudborne, on the authority, I preſume, of the Saxon chronicle, tells us, William entertained "a furious paſſion for beaſts of the chace.—On this account "(ſays he) it is aſſerted, the whole country for thirty miles, was deſpoiled of human "habitations, churches, cemeteries, gardens, and all appearance of cultivation, by "the order of the King, and reduced into a foreſt. Which tract is, to this day, "called New Foreſt."*

John Roſſe, alſo, the Warwick antiquary, has blindly followed the ſtory of this mercileſs afforeſtation; which, however, he aſcribes to a motive of policy in William: namely, that he might have an opportunity of ſpending a conſiderable portion of his time in a ſpot contiguous to his Norman dominions; in caſe any convulſions in that country, without its prince, and robbed of its nobility, ſhould ſuddenly demand his preſence there.†

Such are the ſeveral accounts of our ancient hiſtorians, reſpecting the formation of New Foreſt, which I have arranged in chronological order, that the reader may readily diſtinguiſh the earlier from the more recent ones, and eſtimate with greater eaſe, the degree of credit due to each.‡

On conſidering them, he will doubtleſs obſerve, in the firſt place, that no particular æra is marked by any one of theſe authors, at which this afforeſtation was made—a very extraordinary inſtance of omiſſion in writers, whoſe chief merit is an

gliæ. l. 2. c. 7. apud Twiſdeni Scrip. tom. ii. p. 2373. lin. 38. This writer flouriſhed under Richard II. See Selden's Pref.

* Erat Rex Willielmus Baſtardus amator ferarum. Amabat enim Rex ferus feras, ac ſi eſſet pater ferarum, humanam poſtponens charitatem. Unde afferitur quod per triginta et amplius milliaria, ubi erat hominum manſio, terra cultura fructifera nec non frugifera, extirpatis domibus cum pomoeriis et hortis, et etiam eccleſiis cum cœmiteriis, in Foreſtam vel potius in deſerta, et ferarum luſtra Rege jubente ſit redacta. Hiſt. Major Wint. apud Anglia Sac. p. 258. v. i. Thomas Rudborne flouriſhed in the fifteenth century. Leland de Scrip.

† Willielmus Conqueſtor conſiderans periculoſum fore Normanniam ſine magnæ nobilitatis capite diu perſiſtere: ea igitur intentione ipſam partem Angliæ foreſtavit, ſive foreſtam fecit, videlicet circiter ad triginta milliaria in longitudine juxta litus maris auſtralis verſus Normanniam, ut ipſe et ſui hæredes pro delectatione venandi in illis partibus libentius moram traherent, et ſi caſus requireret in Normanniam citius manu armata pervenirent contra hoſtes dimicaturi. Roſſe War. p. 113. This writer died the 14th January 1491.

‡ I have a note in my common place book, which ſays, "Ordericas Vitalis," an early Norman writer, attributes the formation of New Foreſt to William the Firſt, "who deſtroyed more than ſixty pariſh "churches in the afforeſtation, driving out the inhabitants," &c. Not having Ordericas by me, I cannot quote the paſſage, but I think proper to mention it, as it affords an additional proof of the improbability and diſcordance of monkiſh accounts.

accuracy

accuracy in arranging events under the years when they reſpectively happened. Surely ſo obnoxious an exertion of power, attended with ſo many circumſtances of tyrannous oppreſſion, involving ſo large a tract of country in deſolation, ſuch numbers of people in utter diſtreſs, and giving ſo violent a ſhock to the opinions of the age, by throwing down, without ceremony, the walls of ſix and thirty mother churches; muſt have been pretty generally known, and as univerſally execrated. Can we ſuppoſe then, that writers who were on the watch for opportunities of loading William with reproach, would not inſtantly have ſeized ſo ſtriking an inſtance of his unfeeling tyranny: and minuted down with the niceſt accuracy, every circumſtance of time, place, and manner attending it; ſince they muſt have been ſenſible, that theſe minutiæ are what ſtamp every recorded fact with the appearance of authenticity? The deſecration of ſo many churches, would have been a noble theme for monkiſh declamation to dwell on; and we may reſt aſſured, theſe eccleſiaſtics would have detailed every ſacrilegious circumſtance with malignant particularity. They would queſtionleſs have made it their buſineſs to enquire into the number, ſtate, ſituation, and ſo forth, of theſe devoted edifices, and handed them down to poſterity, with malicious pleaſure. Inſtead, however, of theſe diſtinct notices, which we might thus naturally expect, we have nothing but general, confuſed, and diſcordant accounts. The two earlieſt writers neither ſpecify the period of the afforeſtation, nor the number of churches deſtroyed. Walter Mapes is equally ſilent as to the former particular, and delivers an improbable account reſpecting the latter: whilſt Knyghton gives the formation of New Foreſt, both to William, and his ſon Rufus; doubting whether the churches deſtroyed on the occaſion, might be eſtimated at twenty-two (fourteen leſs than Mapes's number), or at two and fifty!

Theſe circumſtances, we muſt needs confeſs, depreciate conſiderably the credit of the monkiſh authors, with reſpect to this tranſaction; and render it neceſſary for us to conſult more authentic documents, ere we form a decided opinion, in a matter of ſuch apparent uncertainty. Fortunately, Domeſday-book remains to give us the ſatisfaction we deſire; an evidence which cannot be gainſaid, as it was an accurate ſurvey of the whole kingdom, made during the latter part of the Conqueror's reign, conſiderably after the ſouthern part of Hampſhire had been afforeſted. By this ſurvey it appears, that William had, at a period prior to its compilation, thrown a large tract of land, in the ſouth-weſtern corner of the county into foreſt. One hundred and eight places, manors, hamlets, or villages, are mentioned as being in part, or entirely comprehended within this diſtrict. Theſe were ſituated in the ſeveral hundreds of Fordingbridge, Rincevede, Rodbridge, Bovre, Rodedic, Egheiete,

Truham, and Sirlei,* embracing an extent of land nearly ninety miles in circumference, bounded by the ſea on the ſouth, the river Avon on the weſt, Southampton on the eaſt, and the bordering manors and townſhips of Wilts on the north.

That we may be able to form a correct eſtimate of the quantum of injury which William really occaſioned to the population and agriculture of this part of England by the formation of New Foreſt, I have ſubjoined a table, the particulars of which are extracted from Domeſday book, containing the aſſeſſment and valuation of all the manors in any degree affected by this tranſaction both during the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, and at the period of the Domeſday ſurvey; an æra ſubſequent to the afforeſtation. The ſtatement will be followed by a few remarks which it naturally ſuggeſts.†

* It is an extremely difficult, if not impoſſible matter, to aſcertain the exact limits and ſituations of theſe ancient hundreds; public boundaries and private property having undergone various alterations, particularly in names, ſince the compilation of Domeſday book. Of theſe eight Hundreds, the three firſt are alone remaining. They are at preſent known by the nrmes of Fordingbridge, Ringwood, and Redbridge Hundred. Rodedic Hundred occupied the ſouth-eaſtern part of the preſent Chriſtchurch Hundred; comprehending Milton, Arnwood, Hordle, Bile, and Baiſhley; Wootton, Aſhley, and ſome other places, of which one cannot define the ſituation, as no names of the kind are at preſent to be met with. It ſhould ſeem that this Hundred comprehended alſo Biſtern, Crow, and Minſtead; for theſe manors are minuted down under Rodedic Hundred; but their extreme diſtance from the other ſpot mentioned above, inclines one to think the ſcribe muſt have been guilty of ſome miſtake, and given them to the wrong Hundred. The inaccuracy of the ſurvey, in this reſpect, is indeed very obvious; ſince in the following tables frequent inſtances will occur of the ſame villages and hamlets being placed under different Hundreds. Bovre was a very extenſive Hundred, ſtretching to the north as far as Lyndhurſt, to the weſt to Hinton, and to the eaſt to Baddeſley; all which places it included. Egheiete Hundred was a long ſtrip, running in a northern direction, and occupying part of the preſent Chriſtchurch Hundred; it took in Chriſtchurch, Hubbern, and Holdenhurſt. Truham occupied the eaſtern part of Chriſtchurch Hundred, including Battramſley, Sandy Down, Pilley, Brookley, and Hinchelſy. Sirlei Hundred was ſituated in the north and northweſtern parts of the ſame diſtrict; Iver, Ripley, Winckton, and Sopley, lying within it.

† I confeſs myſelf obliged to that great and uſeful work, Mr. Gough's edition of Camden's Britannia, for the idea of this table: though the learned editor will perceive I differ from him, both in the mode of arranging the particulars compriſed in it, and in certain other trifling circumſtances.

	Before the Survey.					At the Survey.				
	Hides	Yard Lands	Acres	Pounds	Shill.	Hides	Yard Lands	Acres	Pounds	Shill.
RODBRIDGE Hundred.										
Staneude (Stanſwood) -	2	-	-	10	*d.*	1	-	-	7	-
* Edlinges (Eling) -	-	-	-	38	8 4	-	-	-	20†	-
EGHEIETE Hundred.										
‡Thuinam (Chriſtchurch)	-	1	-	19	-	-	1	-	10	-
Holceſt (Holdenhurſt) -	29	½	-	44	-	18½	½	-	24	-
RINCEVEDE Hundred.										
Rincevede (Ringwood) -	28	-	-	24	-	6	-	-	8	10
BOVERE Hundred.										
Linheſt (Lindhurſt) -	2	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	10
FORDINGBRIDGE Hundr.										
Stacham (qy) - - -	½	-	-	-	25					
Bedecote (qy) - - -	½	-	-	-	20	-	-	11½		
Carried over	62	1½		141	53	25½	2½	11½	69	20

* In the ſurvey of Eling is the following minute: "In foreſta ſunt occupatæ 16 manſuræ villanorum, et "3 bordariorum;" a fact that directly contradicts the monkiſh accounts of the depopulation of this tract. Indeed it is not neceſſary for a foreſt, notwithſtanding all its privileges, to be diſpeopled: neither was it ever the caſe; the foreſt laws, in their firſt terrible form, and after they were modified and relaxed, being modelled for the regulation and puniſhment rather of thoſe who lived within the limits of theſe ſcenes of royal diverſion, than for ſuch as dwelt without them.

† Notwithſtanding this manor was aſſeſſed at no more than £20. yet it had increaſed two thirds in value ſince Edward's time; for the ſurvey expreſsly ſays, that it paid to the lord £52. 6*s*. 1*d*. Hence it appears that the eſtates were not aſſeſſed according to their rack rents.

‡ Only the woods of this manor were thrown into foreſt. "Sylva eſt in foreſta Regis."

	Before the Survey.					At the Survey.				
	Hides	Yard Lands	Acres	Pounds	Shill.	Hides	Yard Lands	Acres	Pounds	Shill.
	62	1½		141	53	25½	2½	11½	69	20
In the ſame Hundred.										
					d.					
The King holds a manor	-	1	-	-	7 6	-	-	1½		
Brumore (Breamore) -	2½	-	-	-	51 8					
Brumore (Breamore); Rocheborne (Rockborne); Breſtone (qy); Borgate (Burgate): in theſe manors were lands now afforeſted worth -	-	-	-	13	10					
* Borgate (Burgate), the woods of this manor, and a paſture, now afforeſted, were worth -	-	-	-	-	10					
RODBRIDGE Hundred.										
Falegia (Fawley) - -	2	-	-	-	60	-	1	-	-	15
BOVERE Hundred.										
Sucia (Sway) - - -	1	-	-	-	20	-	3	-	-	20
Andret (qy) - - -	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIRLEI Hundred.										
† Aver (Iver) - - -	8	-	-	10	-	3½	-	-	8	-
Carried up	75½	2½	8	164	212	29	6½	13	77	55

* Sylva hujus manerii eſt in foreſta Regis.

† "Totum nemus hujus manerii eſt in foreſta Regis."

FORDING-

	Before the Survey.					At the Survey.				
	Hides	Yard Lands	Acres	Pounds	Shill.	Hides	Yard Lands	Acres	Pounds	Shill.
FORDINBRIDGE Hundr.	75½	2½	8	164	212	29	6½	13	77	55
* Rocheford (Rockford)	2	-	-	-	60	2	-	-	-	30
Tibeſlei (Ibbeſly, or Ippeſly) - - -	4	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	60
SIRLEI Hundred.										
† Riple (Ripley). The woods of this manor in foreſt worth - - -	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	15
FORDINGBRIDGE Hundr.										
‡ Forde (Fordingbridge)	2	3	-	-	60	2	-	-	-	30
SIRLEI Hundred.										
§ Weringetone (Winckton) - - - - -	7	-	-	10	-	3	1	-	4	10
‖ Sopelie (Sopley) -	7	-	-	10	-	1	½	-	-	40
FORDINGBRIDGE Hundr.										
¶ Adelingham (Ellingham) - - -	5½	-	-	7	-	1½	-	-	-	70
Carried over	103	5½	8	195	352	40½	8	13	81	310

* "Sylva eſt in foreſta Regis." † "Sylva eſt in foreſta Regis."

‡ In foreſta Regis totum nemus, quod valet 20 ſolidos. What rendered the woods ſo valuable was the pannage, or liberty of feeding hogs in them; a privilege purchaſed by the tenants of the lord of the fee, for which they paid an annual rent.

§ "De iſto manerio habet Rex in foreſta ſua, totam ſylvam." ‖ De iſto manerio habet Rex 4 hidas in foreſta ſua, et totum nemus. ¶ "De iſto manerio eſt una hida in foreſta Regis, et tantum ſylvæ."

SIR-

	Before the Survey.					At the Survey.				
	Hides	Yard Lands	Acres	Pounds	Shill.	Hides	Yard Lands	Acres	Pounds	Shill.
	103	5½	8	195	352	40½	8	13	81	310
SIRLEI Hundred.										
† Riple (Ripley) - -	5	-	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	5
FORDINGBRIDGE Hundr.										
Gerlei (Gorely) - -	1	-	-	-	20	½	-	-	-	7
RODEDIC Hundred.										
† Mideltune (Milton) -	1½	-	-	-	40	1	-	-	-	20
Ernemude (Arnwood) -	1	1	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	30
FORDINGBRIDGE Hundr.										
Cantortune (Canterton)	-	½	-	-	20	-	¼	-	-	20
In NEW FOREST and its Environs.										
RODBRIDGE Hundr.										
Achelei (Aſhley North) -	1	-	-	-	50					
Falalie (Fawley) - -	1	3	-	-	50					
BOVRE Hundred.										
Traham (qy) - - -	2½	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Sclive (qy) - - -	3	-	-	10	-	-	-	8	-	-
Carried up	119	10	8	213	622	44	8¼	21	81	392

• " De iſto manerio ſunt 3 hidæ in foreſta Regis, et totum nemus."

† Sylvam hujus manerii habet Rex in foreſta.

Leſteoude

	Before the Survey.					At the Survey.				
	Hides	Yard Lands	Acres	Pounds	Shill.	Hides	Yard Lands	Acres	Pounds	Shill.
	119	10	8	213	622	44	8¼	21	81	392
Lesteoude (qy Testwood)	1	-	-	-	40	-	¼	-	-	3
Suei (Sway) - -	1	-	-	-	9	-	3	-	-	9
Ditto - - - - - -	1	-	-	-	20	-	1	-	-	5
Bedeslei (Baddesly) -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Oselei (Ossamsly) - -	1	-	-	-	40	-	-	1	-	-
BOVERE Hundred.										
Osselei (Ossamsly) - -	1	-	-	-	20	-	-	2	-	-
Trucham (qy) - - -	2½	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
† Wolnetune (Walhampton) - - -	½	-	-	-	15	-	1	-	-	10
‡ Lentune (Lymington)	1	-	-	-	20	½	-	-	-	15
Hentune (Hinton) - -	½	-	-	-	15	-	1½	-	-	15
Esselle (Ashley) - -	-	5½	-	-	50	-	4½	-	-	20
Bermintune (Bockampton) - - -	-	7	-	-	40	-	5	-	-	20
Ditto - - - - -	1	-	-	-	20	½	-	-	-	10
Hentune (Hinton) -	1	-	-	-	15	-	3	-	-	15
Bichelie (Beckley) - -	1	-	-	-	20	-	3	-	-	15
Fernehelle (Fernhill) -	-	3	-	-	13	-	1	-	-	10
RODEDIC Hundred.										
One Manor - - - -	2	-	-	-	60	-	5	-	-	30
‡ Herdel (Hordle) -	5	-	-	8	-	4	-	-	-	100
Carried over	139½	25½	8	221	1079	49	37½	24	81	672

* Sylva est in foresta, et valet 4 solidos. This loss of pannage money, which the wood annually produced, accounts for the decrease in the value of this manor.

‡ Lentune—tunc pro una hida; modo, pro dimidia, quia sylva est in foresta.

† Sylva tenet Rex in foresta.

Pisteslei

	Before the Survey.					At the Survey.				
	Hides	Yard Lands	Acres	Pounds	Shill.	Hides	Yard Lands	Acres	Pounds	Shill.
	139½	25½	8	221	1079	49	37½	24	81	672
Pisteslei (Pilley) - -	-	1½	-	-	10	-	-	-		
Traham (qy) - - -	1	-	-	-	30	-	-	1		
Alwinetune (qy) - -	2	-	-	-	100	-	-	12		
Bile (qy) - - - - -	1	-	-	-	40	-	-	4		
Ditto - - - - - -	1	-	-	-	40	-	-	4		
Beceslei (Baishley) - -	1	-	-	-	15	-	3	-	-	4
A mill here - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
RODBRIDGE Hundr.										
Hariforde (qy) - - -	1	-	-	-	25	-	-	-		
Depedene (Dibden) -	5	-	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	50†
Bocolt (Buckolt) - -	-	5	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	
Otreorde (qy) - - -	1	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	
Nutlei (Nutley) - -	½	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	
Otreorde (qy) - - -	1	1	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	
Gatingeforde (qy) - -	2	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	
Teocreberie (Tatchbury)	2	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	
Roweste (Rowditch) -	1	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	
Hardelie (qy) - - -	-	3	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	
EGHEITE Hundred.										
Hoburne (Hubbern) -	1	-	-	-	20	-	1	-	-	15
RINCEVEDE Hundred										
Herdebridge (Harbridge)	5	-	-	4	10	3	1	-	-	70
Carried up	165	36	8	235	1675	54	42½	45	81	811

* Tamen reddit 100 solidos.

	Before the Survey.					At the Survey.				
	Hides	Yard Lands	Acres	Pounds	Shill.	Hides	Yard Lands	Acres	Pounds	Shill.
	165	36	8	235	1675	54	42½	45	81	811
BOVERE Hundred.										
Gretham (qy) - -	1	-	-	-	40					
Achelie (qy) - - -	-	3	-	-	40					
Bovreford (Boldrebridge)	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	2	-	-
Piſtelei (Pilley) - -	1	-	-	-	30	-	-	6	-	-
Wigareſtun (qy) - -	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-
Two manors called Bovre	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	-
Cildeeſt (qy) - - -	5	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	-
TRUHAM Hundred.										
A manor - - - - -	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truham (qy) - - -	1	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
A manor - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Betramelei (Batramſley)	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Sanheſt (Sandy Down) -	½	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
A manor - - -	-	2½	-	-	20	-	-	1	-	-
Piteſlai (qy) - - -	½	-	-	-	15	-	-	3	-	-
Cocherlei (Cockerly) -	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutlei (Nutley) - -	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Brochlei (Brookly); Mapleham (qy) - -	2	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Hincelveſlei (Hinchelſey)	½	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
RODEDIC Hundred.										
Odetune (Woolton) -	1	-	-	-	40	-	-	15	-	-
Oxelei (Oxley) - - -	2		-	-	40	-	-	4	-	-
Godeſmanſcamp (Godmanſcraft) - - -	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Carried over	186½	38	8	263	2008	54	42½	89	81	811

	Before the Survey.					At the Survey.				
	Hides	Yard Lands	Acres	Pounds	Shill.	Hides	Yard Lands	Acres	Pounds	Shill.
	186	38	8	263	2008	54	42 3/4	89	81	811
Melleford (Milford) -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1/4	-	-	3
Eſſelei (Aſhley) - -	1	-	-	-	20	-	1	-	-	15
Minteſtede (Minſtead) -	3 1/2	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	20
Beteſtre (Biſterne) - -	3	-	-	-	60	1 1/2	-	-	-	40
Crone (Crow) - - -	2	-	-	-	40	2	-	-	-	25
Melleford (Milford) -	1	-	-	-	20	1/2	-	-	-	20*
Eniforde (Efford) - -	1/2	-	-	-	5	1/2	-	-	-	10†
Utefel (Whitefields) -	-	1 1/2	-	-	5	-	1 1/2	-	-	5
A manor - - - - -	-	3	-	-	10	-	3	-	-	10
‡Broceſte(Brockenhurſt)	1	-	-	-	40	1/2	-	-	4	-
Suei (Sway) - - -	-	1	-	-	10	-	1	-	-	15
Before the Survey	198 1/2	56	8	271	2218	59	50 1/4	89	85	964
At the Survey	59	53 1/2	6 1/2	85	964		§2 3/4	or : 6 1/2		
‖ Amount of the loſs occaſioned by the afforeſtation - - - -	139 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	186	1254		53 1/2			

* Here we ſee an inſtance of an eſtate in the foreſt, which, though it was leſſened one half, yet its valuation continued the ſame as ever. This, among many other ſimilar inſtances, affords a proof, that the cultivated ſpots in the ſouth-weſtern parts of Hampſhire were not univerſally laid waſte in the afforeſtation.

† This half hide appears to have doubled its value ſince the time of Edward; a confirmation of what is advanced in the preceding note.

‡ Brockenhurſt lying in the heart of the foreſt, increaſed in value from forty ſhillings to four pounds, notwithſtanding it decreaſed in quantity from one hide to half a hide. The manor next mentioned increaſed alſo a third in value.

§ The acres ſaved from afforeſtation, in the third column of the ſecond table, amount to eighty-nine; theſe I have thrown into yard lands, allowing thirty acres to every yard land; a juſt mode of calculation, ſince four virgatæ made one hide, which conſiſted of 120 Engliſh acres.

‖ For the eaſier underſtanding of the ſums made uſe of in the above valuation, let it be obſerved, that the Saxon pound was three times the weight of ours. It conſiſted of forty-eight ſhillings; each ſhilling equal to fifteen pence of our money. The Saxon penny (five of which made one of their ſhillings) was equal to threepence of our money. Vide Fleetwood's Chronicon Pretioſum, p. 27, 28.

From

From the above ſtatement it appears, that the eſtates which were in ſome degree affected, or entirely ſwallowed up in the formation of New Foreſt, had ſunk (taken as an aggregate), in conſequence of the afforeſtation, a little more than two thirds in their original value. The number of places in all amounts to 108. Thirty of theſe only were ſevere ſufferers; they now occupy the heart of New Foreſt, and are not aſſeſſed in Domeſday book, becauſe, as the record tells, they were taken into the King's foreſt.

With reſpect to ſuch manors, as were only partially injured by the afforeſtation; it muſt be obſerved that a very large proportion of their decreaſe in value, is to be attributed to the King's aſſumption into his hands, of the woods belonging to them; from whence a great part of their annual rents aroſe:* for I have already ſhewn, in the notes accompanying the tables, that theſe ſpots were in ſeveral inſtances, the only parts on which William ſeized. Here then was no appearance of oppreſſive barbarity—neither agriculture nor population could be materially affected, by throwing into foreſt tracts of woody land, which at moſt could only afford temporary food for ſwine, or ſerve the purpoſes of fuel.†

If

* The woods were valuable, on account of the food which they afforded to ſwine, a meat in high eſteem with our anceſtors. All the northern nations indeed ſeem to have been particularly partial to the fleſh of the boar and hog. The moſt delicate repaſts of Oſſian's heroes conſiſted of boars-fleſh. The fat of the wild boar Serimner, regaled the gods of Scandinavian Mythology. See the twentieth fable of the Edda. Among the ancient Franks, ſwine were in ſuch high eſteem, that the ſecond chapter of Salic law conſiſts entirely of regulations to protect this ſpecies of property; and to puniſh any purloiner of it. Mallet's Northern Antiq. vol. ii. p. 110. Means of furniſhing proviſion for the animal thus univerſally eſteemed, became the object of legal inſtitutions. Hence the legiſlature extended its care to the preſervation of the maſt (A. S. mæſten). By the laws of Ina, King of the Weſt Saxons, in the eighth century, the owners of treſpaſſing hogs were liable to the following penalties. "Si quis in querceto ſuo porcos glandes devorantes (bona venia domino prius non conceſſa) invenerit, pigneretur primo quod ſex ſolidorum æſtimabitur. Et ſi illuc jam primo ingreſſi ſunt porci, damnum ſolido uno dominus reſarcito et præterea (pro eo ac fuerit æſtimatio porcorum) confirmato non intraſſe ſæpius—ſin ſæpius irrupiſſe conſtabit duos ſolidos pendito." And the following recompences were eſtabliſhed by the ſame law, for him who voluntarily permitted his neighbours hogs to fatten inthis own woods. Qui volens porcos ſaginandi gratia ad glandes devorandas in quercetum admiſerit ſuum, ex iis qui ad trium digitorum latitudinem pingueverint, ſumito ſibi tertium quemque: ex iis qui ad duorum digitorum craſſitudinem ſaginati fuerint quartum: ex iis qui ad policis latitudinem excreverint pinguedine, quini ſinguli ſui ſunto. Leges Inæ. apud Lambardi Archaionom. cap. 50. It is evident from Domeſday-book, that even in the Conqueror's time the pannage of hogs was a matter of great national importance; neither do the woods ſeem to have been regarded, but in the light of affording food to theſe animals; ſince the value of them is in that venerable record, eſtimated not according to their ſize, and extent, but in proportion to the number of hogs which could be fed therein.

† The termination of the names of ſeveral New-foreſt towns and villages, marks their ancient ſtate

If there were any degree of tyranny exerted in the tranſaction, it would be in the entire afforeſtation of the other thirty manors; but even here, I am inclined to think, there was none diſplayed. All theſe eſtates appear to have been of little annual value, in their moſt flouriſhing period, the reign of Edward the Confeſſor; and it is extremely probable, their woods were the moſt productive parts of them, even at that time. Indeed, a ſtrong preſumption that theſe ſpots were never in a ſtate of high cultivation, ariſes from their appearance at the preſent day; the nature of the ſoil which covers them, being by no means adapted for tillage.* The oak, the beech, and other foreſt timber, arrive at great perfection in them; but their ſterile ſurface muſt always have been extremely adverſe to the operations of the plough.

The extravagant falſehoods or the monkiſh writers, who have ſpecified the number of churches deſtroyed by William in this afforeſtation, are too apparent to require proof. Even the moſt modeſt of them has egregiouſly overſtepped the line of probability in his account. In tracts of country, which (from their nature) muſt have been in ancient times but thinly peopled, places of public worſhip were ſparingly ſcattered; and one church frequently ſerved a very extenſive diſtrict. Such doubtleſs was the caſe in the New Foreſt. A woody and unproductive range of country, could only be inhabited by a ſmall number of thoſe wretched men, who, in the Anglo-Norman age, were denominated villains and ſlaves: and it was but of little conſequence to the feudal lord (who then erected churches in his own domain), whether theſe inferior beings, as he eſteemed them, had the benefits of ſocial worſhip, or not. Beſides, had theſe edifices ever exiſted, would not ſome remains of them be now diſcoverable? The impetuous fury of the devaſtation, would not have allowed him leiſurely to remove every veſtige of the deſecration; and unleſs this had been carefully done in the firſt inſtance, caſualty, or curioſity, muſt have diſcovered, in ſucceeding ages, ſome traces of the ſacrilegious deed.

It has been hitherto generally ſuppoſed, that William the Conqueror was not the original former of New Foreſt, but the enlarger of it only. An idea, that is in ſome meaſure ſupported by the words of Guillielmus Gemetecenſis.† As our early monkiſh authors, however, were not for the moſt part writers of pure Latin, nor very accurate in their expreſſions; but frequently uſed terms, in different acceptations to their claſſical meaning; I cannot think that this circumſtance is a ſufficient foundation for an opinion which has ſome ſtrong arguments againſt it. For, in

pretty accurately. The hpɲɾc at the end of Brockenhurſt, Holdenhurſt, Lyndhurſt, &c. informs us, theſe places were formerly either woods themſelves, or entirely emboſomed in them.

* See Manwood page 148, et infra. † Propter eandem foreſtam amplifiandam.

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the firſt place, the very appellation given to the diſtrict under conſideration, ſeems to mark William, as its original author. Is it not reaſonable to ſuppoſe it was called New Foreſt, to diſtinguiſh it from thoſe foreſts which had exiſted before its formation. The diſcriminative epithet New, cannot be miſtaken. It implies an undertaking or plan entirely novel, and could not have been applied, without abſurdity, to a foreſt which had been in being for ages, but lately enlarged by the addition of three or four thouſand acres. Add to this, too, it appears from Domeſday Book, that in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, all thoſe manors, which from the central and other parts of the preſent New Foreſt, were inhabited though but thinly, and regularly aſſeſſed with the reſt of the county to the payment of the geld; an impoſition they unqueſtionably would have been exempted from, had they compoſed, at that period, a royal foreſt. As for the name of Ytene, or Ychene, which the foreſt is ſaid to have borne, before the time of William the Conqueror, I cannot diſcover the preciſe meaning of it; though I rather imagine it to be a Saxon appellative, ſignifying a woody tract of country. If ſo, it might be extremely well applied to the ſouth-weſtern part of Hampſhire, which, as we have already ſhewn, was anciently in a great meaſure covered with wood.

From the whole that has been advanced then, I think we may fairly draw theſe general concluſions. 1ſt, That in early times, previous to the reign of William, the tract of country now denominated New Foreſt, was a ſterile and woody diſtrict, occupied by ſome of the lower ranks of ſociety; for the moſt part uncultivated, but with a few places here and there, which were in the rude tillage of the age. 2dly, That William (after his eſtabliſhment in this kingdom), being paſſionately fond of hunting, and wiſhing to extend the ſcenes of his favorite amuſement, fixed on this corner of Hampſhire, as a ſpot proper for his purpoſe, and accordingly converted a large proportion of it into foreſt. But 3dly, That the afforeſtation was made without much injury to the ſubject, or offence to religion: the ſcantineſs of its population, and barrenneſs of its ſurface, precluding the one; and the circumſtances of the times, and ſtate of that part of the kingdom, forbidding us to believe there could be many places of worſhip exiſting there, the deſecration of which might have ſcandalized the other.

According to the improved opinions of the preſent age, when the rights of property are better underſtood and defended, than they were in early times, this forcible aſſumption of territory, however barren and unproductive it might be, and however few and wretched its inhabitants were, would, notwithſtanding, now be conſidered as a harſh act of deſpotiſm, and reſiſted accordingly. But in the eleventh century, the caſe was different. We are too apt, indeed, to eſtimate early events by the ſtandard

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of modern manners and ideas; without conſidering that the circumſtances and opinions of the times when they occurred, might materially alter their complexion, and almoſt their very nature. Exertions of power, which would now kindle the enlightened ſubject into inſtant indignation, were, in the Anglo-Norman age, looked for as the neceſſary ebullitions of royal authority. The ſceptre, which is now conſidered as the inſtrument of general and diffuſive good, was then gazed at, as an engine entitled by its awful, inherent virtue, to inforce deſpotic will, and gratify individual caprice. It was in conſequence of this mode of thinking, that the Engliſh monarchs, from the tenth to the thirteenth century, exerciſed various acts of real tyranny, under the ſanction of their being rights belonging to the crown. Among theſe obnoxious privileges, that of afforeſting lands, was not the leaſt repugnant to common juſtice and civil liberty.* It may be worth while to pauſe for a moment, and endeavour to trace the origin of this oppreſſive prerogative.

Among the barbarians of the north, who, burſting from their frozen regions, overturned the ſinking fabric of the Roman empire, and formed with its fragments the foundation of the preſent European nations; there were two ruling paſſions, which ſeemed entirely to poſſeſs their ſouls: a love of war, and of the chace. Of the former, they found ample gratification, in the conteſts wherein they were neceſſarily engaged, in purſuing their conqueſts, and ſecuring their acquiſitions. When theſe ends were fully attained; when want of more enemies precluded further carnage, and they were obliged to turn from war to other concerns; the latter affection would again recur, and occupy their chief attention.

Such was the caſe with the Saxon conquerors of this kingdom. As ſoon as the utter extermination of the Britons left them without an opportunity of purſuing theſe martial delights, they had recourſe to that amuſement which bore the neareſt reſemblance to them, the old and favorite one of the chace.† The extent of the reduced country, and the comparative ſmall number of its conquerors, allowed theſe hunters

* An expreſſion in the "Conſtitutiones de Foreſta" of Canute, alludes to this privilege. "Omnis liber "homo habeat venerem, &c. ſine *chaceâ* tamen, et devitent omnes *meam ubicunque eam habere voluero.*" Mr. Agarde alſo obſerves, "the kings of this realm, before King John's time, had this prerogative, to "make, or put any man's manors or woods to be his foreſt. For among the records of the foreſts, it is "preſented; that King Henry I. by the name of Henricus Senex, paſſing through Leiceſterſhire towards "Scotland, ſaw three ſtags in that place where the foreſt of Rutland is, now called Lyefield; and finding "the place fit to make a foreſt, he committed the keeping thereof to one of his ſervants till his return, "when he put over the keeping thereof to one Huſculfus." Hearne's Curious Diſcourſes, v. ii. p. 313.

† Ariſtides ſays of hunting, that it is της πολεμικης μοριον τεχνης, μαλλον δε ισον. Orat. in Minerv.

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to enjoy their ſport in the moſt ample manner. The chieftains, however, who were raiſed above their brother ſoldiers, by a few honorary diſtinctions, would naturally be complimented with the choice of ſuch ſpots, as they were pleaſed to mark out for their own excluſive diverſion. To this conceſſion (as the kingdom was vaſtly more than ſufficient for the occupation of its new inhabitants, as tillage was ſcarcely underſtood or practiſed, and territory in conſequence but little eſteemed by them) a privilege was added, that enabled them to amplify theſe peculiar chaces, by the annexation of any tracts of land, which they pitched upon for that purpoſe.* This appears to have been the origin of that right of afforeſtation, poſſeſſed by the Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Daniſh, and Anglo-Norman kings; which continued veſted in royalty, till the indignant barons tore it, together with ſome other monſtrous privileges, from the crown of John, in the beginning of the thirteenth century.†

It is for an exertion of this right, tyrannical in itſelf, but countenanced by the inſtitutions and opinions of the æra when it occurred, that the Conqueror has been ſo liberally but unjuſtly abuſed.

But however William may ſtand excuſed from the charge of tyranny, when conſidered as the former of New Foreſt, yet reproach and indignation will deſervedly accumulate upon him, if he be viewed as its legiſlator. It is, when beheld in this character, that he appears the ſanguinary and vindictive tyrant; oppreſſing his people, perverting juſtice, and trampling upon the moſt ſacred rights of man. The inſtitutions which he framed for the correction of offenders in hunting, breathe a ſpirit of refined cruelty, only to be equalled by the ſeverity with which they were enforced. Confiſcation of goods, loſs of liberty, and mutilation of perſon, form the fearful liſt of puniſhments, which awaited thoſe who dared to infringe on the ſports of royalty. Well might an early author, when adverting to this ſanguinary code, exclaim—"Dreadful are the diſtreſſes of that land, whoſe monarch is the careful preſerver of "noxious animals; and the unmerciful deſtroyer of his own ſubjects.‡

As the conſideration of foreſt law, is a ſpeculation of a curious nature, and unfolds ſome meaſure the manners of our anneſtors; it may not be unintereſting, to give a ſlight hiſtorical ſketch of it.

We are not to look for the origin of foreſt law, that oppreſſive ſyſtem of it, I mean, of which we have juſt ſpoken, among the Anglo-Saxons. Their notions of liberty were too exalted to brook that royal monopoly of game, which theſe laws ſuppoſe; and their principles of legiſlation too liberal, to annex puniſhments to offences, ſo extremely diſproportionate. Such of their legal regulations, as are hand-

* See Manwood, 148. † Vide Manwood, 140, et infra. ‡ Matthew Paris, p. 12.

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ed down to us, either in the form of local cuſtoms, or in the common law, ſpeak a language of equity and moderation, that by no means accords with the ſeverity of the foreſt inſtitutions. As the people among the Anglo-Saxons were divided into two grand claſſes, the ſervile, and the free, it is probable, the privilege of hunting was enjoyed in general by the latter; with the gentle prohibition, perhaps, of not purſuing their ſport on the foreſts of the king. This we are authorized to ſuppoſe, from the general mildneſs of their government, and the liberality of their political inſtitutions. In the laws of the Saxon monarchs, Ina, Alfred, Edward, Edgar, Athelſtan, and Ethelred, remaining to our times, we diſcover no traces of arbitrary and cruel inflictions, in order to reſtrain that propenſity to the chace, which their ſubjects, and all other people, in periods of intellectual darkneſs, would be remarkble for.* Nor do they appear till the ſceptre of England was transferred into the hand of a Dane, when the legal inſtitutions of the kingdom aſſumed a harſher tone, than they had before ſpoken in, and foreſt law received a place among them. Hunting, however, even now, was not entirely prohibited to the freeman; but his ſport was reſtricted to the purſuit of particular beaſts.† The royal game was ſacred, and could not be taken without ſubjecting the offender to puniſhments: the royal foreſts were prohibited ſpots, and could not be entered, for the purpoſe of hunting with impunity.‡ It is at this period, then, that we are to look for the introduction of a regular ſyſtem of foreſt legiſlation.

By the Charta de Foreſta of Canute the Dane, we find magiſtrates were appointed to reſide in every province in England; whoſe authority extended to the cognizance of offences committed in the royal foreſts, and to the puniſhment of offenders. Inferior to theſe, were the ſixteen regarders, whoſe duty conſiſted in preſerving both the veniſon and vert from injury: while the charge of apprehending treſpaſſers, and preventing the depredations of nocturnal plunderers, was impoſed on two and thirty tinemen or keepers.

Theſe officers had regular annual ſalaries paid them for their trouble; and enjoyed immunities of a very important nature.§

After

* Theſe inſtitutions, curious both from their antiquity, and the light they throw on the ſtate of manners in the Anglo-Saxon times, are to be found in Lambard's Archaionomia. Apud Cantab. 1644.

† See Conſtitut. de Foreſta Canuti Regis. Apud Manwood's Foreſt Law. Appendix.

‡ Leges Canuti in Lambard. Archaionom. p. 125. ſec. 77.

§ The Pægened were allowed each every year, two horſes, one with a ſaddle, another without one, a ſword, five lances, one helmet, one ſhield, and two hundred ſhillings. The other officers were rewarded, in proportion to their dignity. Their immunities and privileges were great. They were exempted from paying

After the foregoing appointments, the code proceeds to pronounce the puniſhments to be inflicted on the foreſt treſpaſſer.

If, ſays the twentieth ſection, any delinquent be taken in our foreſt, let him be puniſhed according to the nature of his offence.

22d. If any gentleman ſhall drive a wild beaſt of the foreſt, either by accident or deſign, ſo that the animal be wind-blown, he ſhall forfeit ten ſhillings to the king; if he be a countryman, he ſhall be fined double that ſum; if he be a ſlave, he ſhall be ſeverely ſtriped.*

24th. But if any gentleman ſhall wind-blow the royal beaſt, called the ſtag, he ſhall loſe his liberty for a twelvemonth; a countryman for the ſame crime, ſhall be confined two years; and a ſlave ſhall be outlawed.

25th. If the ſtag be killed, the gentleman ſhall looſe his ſhield of freedom; the countryman his liberty; and the ſlave his life.

26th. Biſhops, abbots, and barons, ſhall not be ſued on account of veniſon, if they refrain from deſtroying royal beaſts.

34th. If a mad dog ſhall bite a wild beaſt, then its owner muſt pay a ſum of money equal to the weregild† of a gentleman, which is two thouſand ſhillings. If it be a royal beaſt ſo bitten, the owner ſhall be liable to capital puniſhment.‡

But theſe precautions were not ſufficient for the northern kings, who guarded the objects of their ſport, with the moſt rigid vigilance. Their jealouſy extended even to dogs, and ſuch grey-hounds as were kept within ten miles of the foreſt, underwent a cruel operation, to diſable them from purſuing the royal game.§

The ſeverity of theſe foreſt inſtitutions, ſo contrary to the mildneſs of the Saxon laws, aroſe partly from the general character of the Northern nations, which was marked by a peculiar ferocity; and partly from the ſpirit of their governments, in which the feudal ſyſtem had more deeply ingrafted itſelf, than among our anceſtors

paying tributes and taxes, and attending all civil courts. Beſides, if any one were appointed a tineman or keeper, and at the time of his being appointed was a ſlave, the office, as ſoon as he entered upon it, rendered him free.

* Careat Corio, is the expreſſion, which I underſtand to mean, that he ſhould be beaten till the ſkin were peeled off.

† The weregild was a ſpecific ſum paid by the murderer to the friends of the deceaſed, as a compenſation to them for the loſs of his ſociety; the manbote was a like recompence made to the king (as head of the ſtate) for the ſuppoſed detriment occaſioned to the latter by the loſs of a ſubject. Leges Inæ, apud Lambarde, ſect. 70. Fæd. int. Elfred. et Guth. idem, 2.

‡ Manwood, ut ſupra.

§ Expeditation, or cutting out the balls of the feet. See Du Freſne in Voc. Expeditatio, Genuſciſſio.

before the conqueſt. Hence their rulers poſſeſſed a more uncontrouled authority, than the monarch of a comparitively free people could enjoy; and were enabled, in conſequence, to enact inſtitutions in their own countries without reſiſtance; which would not have been tolerated in this realm, had its natives remained unſubdued.

The ſanguinary hue of foreſt-law was rendered of a far deeper die, by the fierce and impetuous William,* who inflicted puniſhments ſhocking to humanity, even on the unfortunate offender that had unwittingly treſpaſſed on his woods, or injured his beaſts of ſport. Reſcinding that permiſſion of the chace, given to the higher ranks of ſociety by Canute, this mighty hunter monopolized the whole game of the kingdom, to the uſe of himſelf and his particular favorites. His ſoul, indeed, appeared to be entirely engroſſed by this paſſion; to its gratification he ſacrificed his humanity, his honor, his character; and was content to become an object of hatred to his contemporaries, and of execration to poſterity.†

The ſenſibility and intellect of Rufus were not ſufficient to allow him to relax theſe tyrannical inſtitutions. His innate cruelty gave him rather a contrary bias; and he ſeems even to have exceeded his father, in the rigorous puniſhments and infamous exactions, which he enforced, and collected by means of foreſt-law.‡ Whenever he was inclined either to ſatiate his revenge, or gratify his avarice, this was the dreadful engine, which he uſed for the purpoſe; and hiſtory records, among many other facts of a like nature, an inſtance of fifty opulent and reſpectable men undergoing,

* William might have imbibed a portion of his ſeverity againſt treſpaſſers in hunting, from his neighbours the French, among whom any ſlight offences of this kind were puniſhed with the utmoſt rigour. This will appear from the following anecdote:

A French king, by name Gontran, diſcovered in a hunting expedition a buffalo which had been illegally killed. Enraged to a violent pitch of fury at this innovation on his ſport, he inſtantly ſent for his foreſter, and commanded him on pain of immediate deſtruction, to find the perſon who had perpetrated the atrocious fact. Terror at his alarming ſituation, induced the foreſter to accuſe the chamberlain, who denied the charge with firmneſs and pertinacity. Iſſue of battle (the teſt of guilt and innocence in the middle ages), was immediately awarded; and the champions of the foreſter, and chamberlain, entered the liſts, to vindicate the honor of their reſpective lords. After a fierce conteſt, the combatants expired nearly at the ſame moment. The fury of the royal hunter was not however ſatisfied with this indeciſive determination of the queſtion; the teſtimony of the foreſter was again taken, and the unfortunate chamberlain paid the forfeit of his life, for this imaginary, or at leaſt venial offence. Mezeray Hiſt. de Fr. 40.

† Matthew Weſtminſter, ſpeaking of the Conqueror ſays: Qui pro feris homines mutilavit, exhæredavit, incarceravit, trucidavit, et ſi quis cervum vel aprum cepe.et, oculis privabatur, p. 9. See alſo Sax. Chron. p. 191. Anglia. Sac. v. i. p. 258. Knyghton, p. 2354. l. 18. cum multis aliis.

‡ Knyghton, apud Dec. Scrip. Twiſdeni, l. 2. c. 7.

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at one time, the teſt of the fiery ordeal, to clear themſelves from an accuſation, of their having deſtroyed the royal game.*

We are ſurprized to find the wiſe and ſagacious Henry I. ſo deeply tinged with the faſhionable paſſion of the times, as to afforeſt large tracts of cultivated land, exerciſe the moſt barbarous cruelty on treſpaſſers, and ſtrain foreſt law to its utmoſt pitch of rigor. The murder of a fellow-creature, and the deſtruction of a ſtag, were crimes of an equal die; and both puniſhed with death. The expeditation of dogs in the neighbourhood of all foreſts was rigidly enforced; and ſcarcely was the privilege allowed, to a few royal favourites, of following the chace upon their own demeſnes.†

The turbulence and diſquietude of Stephen's reign, gave him but little time for the purſuit of his amuſements. It is probable, however, that the relaxation of foreſt-law was not the conſequence of his inability to enjoy the chace; for though, at the commencement of his uſurpation, he deluded the Engliſh, with voluntary promiſes, to correct a variety of abuſes; to diſafforeſt the land Henry had taken in; to prevent the oppreſſions of foreſt officers, and to repeal the ſevere inſtitutions againſt hunting; yet his ſubſequent conduct proved, that he was only temporizing with his ſubjects, ſince he never took any meaſures to carry theſe ſchemes of redreſs into execution.

The ſucceeding reign produced ſome mitigation in the puniſhments inflicted on foreſt-treſpaſſers. The loſs of liberty, or temporary baniſhment, was deemed by the wiſdom of Henry II. a ſufficient atonement for the deſtruction of game.‡ Under his ſon Richard, however, foreſt-law again appeared in its moſt terrible form. In the year 1198, an iter, or circuit, was made through the kingdom, by the chief juſtice in Eyre, and two other magiſtrates, to take cognizance of offences committed in the foreſts. This was the dreadful language, in which the precepts that regulated their deciſions were couched.

" The King declares, that if any one forfeit to him concerning his veniſon, or his

* Eadmearus Hiſt. Nov. p. 48.

† Will. Malm. p. 179. Willel. Neub. lib. 1. c. 3. Omnem ferarum venationem totius Angliæ ſibi peculiarem vendicavit. Pedes etiam Canum qui in vicinio ſylvarum morabantur, ex parte præcidi fecit; et vix paucis nobilioribus, ac familiaribus privilegium in proprius ſaltibus venandi permiſit. Orderic. Vital. lib. 2. p. 823.

‡ Qui (Henricus 2dus) hujuſmodi tranſgreſſores carcerali cuſtodiæ ſive exilio ad tempus coercuit. Notwithſtanding this mitigation in the puniſhments of foreſt-offenders, theſe tracts of land were ſtill guarded by Henry with great vigilance; as is apparent from certain conceſſions made to the clergy in the 22d year of his reign, by which they are abſolved from anſwering before a lay judge for any crime or tranſgreſſion whatever, except breaches of the foreſt law. Hovedon.

" foreſts in any thing, he is not to truſt to this, that he ſhall only be puniſhed in his " goods, as hitherto. For if, after this time, any one forfeit and be convicted, he " ſhall have full juſtice done upon him, as it was in King Henry our grandfather's " time. That is; he ſhall loſe his eyes, and his virility"—and again—" It is to be " noted, that he which takes veniſon in the King's foreſt, and ſhall be thereof at- " tainted, ſhall be in the King's mercy, as to the loſing of his eyes, and virility."*

The ſucceſſor of Richard, paſſionately devoted to hunting, rather increaſed than diminiſhed theſe ſylvan oppreſſions—Exactions of an intolerable nature were made by the foreſt officers, who executed the moſt provoking tyranny on all around them, under the ſanction of foreſt-law--Puniſhments, moſt terrible, were inflicted on treſpaſſers, without form of trial—By one ſtroke of arbitrary power, all the dogs in every foreſt throughout England, were deſtroyed; a general prohibition was iſſued, to prevent the ſubjects from hunting, or diſturbing in any manner that game, which was intended for the excluſive ſolace and diverſion of royalty.†

When abuſes arive at a certain height, they naturally reform themſelves. Grievances and extortions had now become too numerous and oppreſſive, to be longer endured. The generous barons threw the yoke indignantly from their necks, ſounded the trumpet of liberty, and wreſted from John thoſe charters, which form the grand baſis of our freedom.

" Then juſtice fearleſs raiſed her decent head,
" Heal'd every wound, each wrong redreſs'd;
" While round her valiant ſquadrons ſtood,
" And bade her awful tongue demand,
" From vanquiſh'd John's reluctant hand,
" The Deeds of Freedom, purchas'd with their blood."

* Brady's Hiſt. Eng. v. i. Appen. p. 100.

† It was during theſe ages, that the nobility as well as the princes, were ſo careful of their game, as not to ſuffer dogs which were not expeditated to be kept on their demeſnes. The following paragraph is extracted from a grant made by Robert de Gaunt, to the Canons of Bridlington in Yorkſhire; containing a permiſſion for theſe favored eccleſiaſtics to keep four dogs with unmutilated feet, at their ſheep folds, under certain regulations. Habebunt etiam iidem canponici ad prædictas vacarias, quatuor canes cum integris pedibus; duos ad unam, et duos ad alteram, ſolutos noctibus, et ligatos diebus; qui ſi inventi fuerint ſoluti, a prima hora die uſque ad veſperem, cuſtodes eorum erunt in forisfacto domini, et canes in miſericordia ejus. Mon. Ang. tom. ii. p. 165. a 50.

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The moſt important reliefs which the ſubject experienced, from the celebrated Charta de Foreſta, are contained in the following ſections.

1ſt. A diſafforeſtation of all the lands thrown into foreſt, by Henry I.

2d. An exemption of thoſe who dwelt without the boundaries of a foreſt, from attending its courts.

6th. A prohibition of various impoſitions of foreſt officers.

11th. A mitigation of the puniſhment for ſtealing deer, from the loſs of life and limb, to impriſonment for a year and a day.

12th. A permiſſion for every Archbiſhop, Biſhop, Earl, or Baron, paſſing through a foreſt to court, to take one or two deer; either before the foreſter, if he be preſent; or on blowing a horn, if he be abſent.

15th. A prohibition of exactions for the carriage of goods, or the driving of cattle through foreſts.

16th. A permiſſion for all perſons who had been outlawed, for offences committed in foreſts, to reverſe the outlawry.*

Theſe are the principal alterations of old foreſt-law, and the conceſſions in favour of liberty, made by the Charta de Foreſta of King John: conceſſions, which have been confirmed by ſucceeding monarchs, and ſtill continue to be the baſis of our foreſt regulations.

Whether, however, it would not be more conſonant with the preſent enlarged notions of civil liberty, entirely to new-model, or altogether aboliſh foreſt law, I leave to others to determine. Though, it muſt be confeſſed, there ſeem to be objections againſt its longer exiſtence, not eaſily to be anſwered. It throws a power into the hands of foreſt officers, of becoming petty tyrants, of diſtreſſing, and teazing, by ſundry methods, both thoſe who live within the precincts of theſe tracts, and ſuch as dwell on their borders. It militates ſtrongly againſt one principle of rational legiſlation, by denouncing a puniſhment far too grievous for the criminality of the offence intended to be prevented. And finally, it carries traces in it of thoſe abſurd and inequitable diſtinctions in the adminiſtration of juſtice, formerly made between the different claſſes of the community, diſtinctions that ſhould have expired with the feudal ſyſtem, with which they originally aroſe.

NEW FOREST, a tract of at leaſt forty miles in compaſs, which had many populous towns and villages, and thirty-ſix mother churches, till it was deſtroyed and turned into a foreſt by William the Conqueror. There are nine walks in it; and

* Brady's Appen. Hiſt. Eng. v. i. p. 141. et infra.

to every one a keeper, under a Lord Warden, beſides two rangers, and a bow-bearer.

Walter Mapes, who lived in the next age, makes this hiſtorical reflection upon this deed of the Conqueror's: "He took away much land from God and men, and con-"verted it to the uſe of wild beaſts, and the ſport of dogs, demoliſhing thirty-ſix "mother churches, and driving away the inhabitants of as many towns and vil-"lages."

The Engliſh at that time took much delight in hunting, and nothing could more diſpleaſe them than to be abridged of that liberty, which, with their eſtates, the Conqueror took away; for he ſeized upon all the foreſts in England into his own hands, which were ſo many, as that this devaſtation, to make a new one, might, ſome thought, have been ſpared. But he had a greater deſign than to enlarge his ſports; for it was rather believed that he did it to make a more eaſy acceſs of his Normans into England (becauſe it lies oppoſite to Normandy), in caſe there ſhould be any new inſurrections in this iſland after his ſuppoſed conqueſt, or to raiſe money by methods very unjuſt; for he, being more merciful to beaſts than mankind, commanded that none ſhould preſume to hunt, or otherwiſe catch and deſtroy any of his deer (as he called them), under the penalty of grievous pecuniary mulcts, and other ſevere puniſhments; and (as Mr. Holinſhead ſpeaks), "to bring the greater number of men in danger of theſe his "penal laws, he contrived to increaſe his deer, and inlarge the precincts of his foreſts, "that men might be provoked to kill them in defence of their corn and paſtures, and "ſo be liable to the aforeſaid mulcts."

Mr. Camden, indeed, ſays, that this foreſt was above thirty miles in compaſs, thinking it ſufficient cruelty to deſtroy the churches and dwellings of ſo great an extent; but he comes far ſhort of the truth, for the ground they afforeſted was not much leſs in compaſs (as other authors have affirmed) than fifty miles. For this care and proviſion for beaſts, the Conqueror was by ſome called the father of wild beaſts; and by others it was ſaid of him, it was better to have been his ſtag than his ſubject.

The ſeveral fatal accidents that befel divers of the Conqueror's poſterity in this foreſt, have made moſt of our hiſtorians affirm, "that Divine vengeance purſued that "his cruel and unreaſonable act, and puniſhed his ſin in the place it was committed;" and if nothing falls out by mere chance, but Providence orders or permits all things, who can condemn the cenſure? For two of the Conqueror's own children were killed in this foreſt, viz. Richard, his ſecond ſon, who was gored to death by a deer, but ſome ſay poiſoned with a peſtilential blaſt; and William Rufus, then King, ſhot by Sir Walter Tyrrel, as he was purſuing his game here; and Henry, his grandchild, by Robert Curtoiſe, his eldeſt ſon, who being eagerly following his ſport, was ſtricken by

by a bough into the jaws, and ſo entangled in it, that he, like Abſalom, was hanged there till he died.

Leland writes, that the place where King William Rufus was killed, was in his time called Thorougham, and that a chapel was then ſtanding in it. In this foreſt are nine walks, and to every one there is a keeper appointed: it has beſides, a Lord Warden, two Rangers, and a Bow-bearer, belonging to it. The office of Lord Warden, as Leland ſays, anciently belonged to the Earls of Arundel by inheritance, but is at preſent in other hands.

With reſpect to this foreſt, are handed about certain lines of John White, Biſhop of Wincheſter, which though they falſely aſcribe the making the foreſt to Rufus, yet, as they pleaſe many perſons, I have no objection to inſert them here.

From God, from man, and from the labouring ſwain,
  Their churches, markets, and the fruitful ſoil,
Curſt Rufus tears, and in the beauteous plain
  Of Beaulieu, plants the hardy woodman's toil.
With eager ſpeed the King purſues his game,
  Heaven's vengeance much faſter ſpeeds:
A random ſhaft from one of Tyrrel's name
  O'ertakes, and lo! the guilty monarch bleeds.

As this tract lay many years open and expoſed to invaſions from foreigners, King Henry VIII. built ſome caſtles in it; and it has now many pretty towns and villages. It is ſituated in that part of Hampſhire which is bounded on the eaſt by Southampton River, and on the ſouth by the Britiſh Channel. It poſſeſſes advantages of ſituation, with reſpect to the convenience of water carriage, and nearneſs to the dock-yards, ſuperior to every other foreſt, having in its neighbourhood ſeveral ports, and places of ſhelter, for ſhipping timber; among which, Lymington is at the diſtance of only two miles, Bewley about half a mile, and Redbridge three or four miles from the foreſt; and the navigation to Portſmouth, the moſt conſiderable dock-yard in this kingdom, is only about thirty miles from the neareſt of thoſe places. This is the only foreſt belonging to the crown, of which the origin is known. Domeſday-book contains the moſt diſtinct account of its afforeſtation by William the Conqueror: the contents of every field, farm, or eſtate, afforeſted, in hides, carucates, or virgates, by which the extent of land was then computed, together with the names of the hundreds and villages, and of the former proprietors

(which

(which are for the moſt part Saxons), the rent or yearly value of each poſſeſſion, and the tax that had been paid for it to the crown, during the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, before the inhabitants were expelled, and that part of the country laid waſte, are all to be found in that moſt curious and venerable record. Wiſhing to diſcover the original extent of the foreſt, we extracted, for our own information, all that relates to it, in that ancient ſurvey. The extract is far too voluminous to be inſerted here, and we refer the reader to the tranſlation of it in our ſecond volume. The names of many of the places having been changed ſince that time, it is difficult to aſcertain with preciſion what were then the limits of the foreſt. The oldeſt perambulation we met with, is among the pleas of the foreſt, in the eighth year of King Edward I. preſerved in the Chapter-houſe at Weſtminſter. The boundaries there deſcribed, include all the country from Southampton River on the eaſt, to the Avon on the weſt, following the ſea-coaſt as far as the ſouthern boundary, between thoſe rivers, and extending northwards as far as North Chardesford, or North Charford, on the weſt, and to Wade and Orebrugg, or Owerbridge, on the eaſt, and the greateſt part, if not the whole, of that extenſive diſtrict, is mentioned in Domeſday-book, to be foreſt belonging to the crown. Another perambulation was however made in the twenty-ninth of the ſame King, which leaves out a great part of the country contained within the former. This perambulation, which is preſerved in the Tower of London, confines the foreſt to limits, which, as far as we can trace them, appear to have been followed in the twenty-ſecond year of Charles II. when the foreſt was again perambulated. By the Charta de Foreſta, all lands belonging to the crown, which had been afforeſted by Henry II. Richard I. or King John, were to be diſafforeſted; but as no proviſion was made for the reduction of the more ancient afforeſtations, it is not eaſy to account for the great diminution of this foreſt in the reign of Edward I. who was not a Prince likely to ſubmit to any encroachments on his rights. The perambulation of the twenty-ſecond Charles II. is the laſt which we find on record: it contains the preſent legal bounds of the foreſt, and was given to the ſurveyors as their guide, in taking the plan which they have made lately by direction. From that plan, with the approbation of the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, an engraving was made. According to the laſt mentioned perambulation, and the plan, the foreſt extends from Godſhill on the north, and from Hardley on the eaſt, to Ringwood on the weſt, about fifteen miles to the ſea on the ſouth-eaſt, about twenty miles; and contains within thoſe limits about 92,365 acres, ſtatute meaſure. The whole of that quantity, however, is not foreſt land, or now the property of the crown: there are ſeveral manors and other conſiderable freehold eſtates within the perambulation belonging to individuals, to the amount

amount of about 24,791 acres; about 625 acres are copyhold, or cuſtomary lands, belonging to his Majeſty's manor of Lyndhurſt; about 1,004 acres are leaſehold, under the crown, granted for certain terms of years, and forming part of the demiſed land-revenue, under the management of the Surveyor-General of crown lands; about 901 acres are purpreſtures or encroachments on the foreſt; about 1,193 acres more are encloſed lands, held by the Maſter-Keepers and Groom-Keepers, with their reſpective lodges; and the remainder, being about 63,845 acres, are woods and waſte-lands of the foreſt. To perpetuate the ſpot where William Rufus was killed by the glance of an arrow ſhot at a ſtag, a triangular ſtone was erected in 1745. George III. viſited this ſpot in 1789. In Auguſt 1782, a curious ancient golden croſs was found here by a labouring man digging turf. It weighed above an ounce of gold, and had on one ſide an engraving of our Saviour, and on the other, the ladder, ſpear, and nails, &c. and other emblems of his ſufferings.

NEWPORT, a large populous market and borough town, in Latin, Medena, or Novus Burgus de Medene, from whence the whole country lying almoſt equally on the eaſt and weſt of it, is called Eaſt Medene and Weſt Medene.

The town is well ſeated on the river, commonly called Cowes river, from its falling into the ſea, near the town and caſtle of Cowes, ſeven miles below Newport. Veſſels of leſſer burden can come up to the very quay here, but the larger are forced to unlade at Cowes, and have their merchandizes carried up to it in boats or barges. It ſtands in the middle of the iſland, in 50 degrees, 43 minutes of northern latitude. King James I. incorporated it, and gave them the privileges of being governed by a Mayor, Alderman, Recorder, and Common-Council, and ſending members to parliament.

The famous treaty of the parliament-commiſſioners with King Charles I. held anno 1648, and known commonly by the Treaty of the Iſle of Wight, was celebrated in this town. Here are two markets weekly, Wedneſday and Saturday, to the latter of which are frequently brought 1500 quarters of corn: here are likewiſe two fairs yearly. It was not many years ſince honoured with the title of an earldom. Mountjoy Blunt, the natural ſon of Charles Blunt, Lord Montjoy, and laſt Earl of Devonſhire.

Near this place was the priory or hoſpital of St. Croſs, ſubject to the abbey of Tirone in France; this was a very ancient borough, by preſcription, but it did not ſend members to parliament till the time of Queen Elizabeth, except, it is ſuppoſed, in one inſtance, 23d of Edward I. It has one church, built with ſtone, and three ſtreets, which extend from eaſt to weſt, and are croſſed in eaſt angles by three other ſtreets; they are ſpacious, paved, and clean, with foot paths on the ſides, and con-

tain about 500 neat houſes, built of brick and ſtone. Here are two elegant aſſembly rooms. Over the market-place is the town-hall. The number of inhabitants amount to about 2500. There is no manufactory, but for that of ſtarch. Its church is a chapel of eaſe to Cariſbrook, of which the pulpit is a curious piece of antiquity of carved work. The Mayor is choſen out of the Aldermen, on the Thurſday, proceeding the Sunday, prior to Michaelmas. Here is a free ſchool, the chief room of which is fifty feet long; it is a plain ſtone building, and was erected during the government of the Earl of Southampton; the treaty aforementioned between Charles I. and the parliament-commiſſioners, was held in this building. This town is ſeventeen miles ſouth of Southampton, and ninety-ſeven ſouth-weſt of London.

The town of Newport was perhaps of little importance till the time of Henry II. for it ſeems to have been without a church till that time; this ſuppoſition is grounded on the church being dedicated to St. Thomas of Becket, the popular ſaint of that period. The town of Newport ſtands in the centre of the iſland, of which it is conſidered the capital. The river affords plenty of flat fiſh, and great quantities of excellent oyſters.

* The firſt charter of immunities granted to this town was from Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon, the ſon of Earl Richard: its exact date is not known, but it muſt have been in the time of Henry II. as this Earl died in the thirtieth year of that reign. This charter, like moſt of thoſe of that early period, is very conciſe, being no more than a grant of liberties in general terms: the names of the witneſſes are given in the note below.†

A ſecond charter was granted to this town by Iſabella de Fortibus, Counteſs of Devon, which is in the cuſtomary terms.

When the Iſle of Wight was purchaſed by King Edward I. the borough of Newport ſent repreſentatives to the parliament aſſembled in the twenty-third year of that King, ſuppoſed to be the firſt wherein the repreſentatives of the commons were legally convened. But whether they repreſented this borough only, or the iſland at large, ſeems uncertain.

In the ſecond year of Edward II. Prynne finds that writs were directed to the bailiffs of the liberties of the Biſhop of Winton, of the prior of Winton, of the

* Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 147.

† Will. Fil. Eſtur,
Waller. de Inſula,
Roger de Aula,
Will. Maſkarell,
Rob. Trenchard,
Rob. de Affeton,
Adam de Compton,
Rob. Fil. Brieni,
Rob. de Sorewell,
Will. de Argenton,
P. de Evercy,
Radulphus de Glamorgan,
Will. de Inſula,
Henrie Trenchard.

town

town of Southampton, of the town of Portſmouth, of the Iſle of Wight, Chriſt-church, Andover, Baſingſtoke, Odiam, and Alton; but that thoſe bailiffs made no return to the ſheriff. In the fourth year of Edward II. other writs were directed to the bailiffs of the Iſle of Wight, and ſeveral of the towns abovenamed, but no returns were made of them.*

The charter of Iſabella de Fortibus received ſeveral royal confirmations;† that of Edward IV. included a grant of the forfeitures of outlaws, felons, fugitives, and of *felo de ſe* within the borough: and to the confirmations by Henry VII. and Edward VI. are added the petty cuſtoms within any port or creek of the iſland.

It appears by the cartulary of the priory of Cariſbrooke, that it was covenanted between William de Vernun and the monks of that houſe, that two of their body ſhould perform divine ſervice in the church of Newport; and this being about fifty years before the town enjoyed the privilege of a market, which, as being prejudicial to the market of Cariſbrook, could not have been obtained without the permiſſion of the monks, to whom it belonged, was perhaps the reaſon of the reſervation of two marks to be paid annually by the town of Newport to the monks of Cariſbrook, mentioned in the charter granted by the Counteſs Iſabella. Hence aroſe the vulgar tradition, that the town of Cariſbrook ſold its market to Newport.

There is a cuſtomary, entered in the old books of the corporation, enumerating the duties paid for the ſeveral kinds of goods ſold there; among them a claim of fourpence per ton from the ſhipping which paſs the coaſt: but whether this was ever legally enjoyed by the borough of Newport is doubtful; poſſibly the duty ſtill impoſed on all veſſels anchoring in Cowes Road, at the mouth of Newport River, may have originated from that claim.

By the charter of incorporation, granted to this borough in the firſt year of James I. the mayor, recorder, or his deputy, with two burgeſſes, are impowered to

* Prynne's Brev. Parl. p. 295.

† The preamble to the confirmation of Queen Elizabeth, in the records of the town, enumerates the ſeveral following Princes who had ratified the charter of the borough of Newport.

" Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queene of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, " &c. beheld the charter of her brother Edward the vith. Edward vith. beheld the charter of his father " Henrie the viiith. Henry the viiith. beheld the charter of Henry vii. Henry vii. beheld the charter " of Edward the iiijth. Edward the iiijth. behelde the charter of Richard the ijd. Richard the ijd. " behelde the charter of his graunt father Edward the iijd. Edward the iijd. behelde the charter of the " good Ladye Iſabell de Fortibus, who, in her pure widoed, gave, granted, and confirmed the charter " of Medyne, now comonlie called Newporte, to the balives and comburgeſyes of the ſame, as in the " ſaid charter hereafter ſhall and may more at large appeare."

hold a court every Friday, for the trial of all cauſes of debt, treſpaſs, &c. ariſing within the borough, according to the laws of England: they take recognizances of debts, according to the ſtatutes of merchants and ſtaple, and have a goal, with power to hold ſuch perſons as they commit for debts, felonies, &c.

By another charter, granted at the ſuit of the mayor and burgeſſes, in the thirteenth year of Charles II. they are incorporated by the names of Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes, viz. a Mayor to be choſen from among the Aldermen, who are to be twelve in number; the Aldermen are to be choſen by the Mayor, and Aldermen, out of the chief Burgeſſes: the Mayor to be ſworn into his office before the governor of the iſland, or his ſteward. By this laſt charter, the petty cuſtoms within all ports and creeks of the iſland are granted to be held, as hath been, or ought to have been, aforetime held and enjoyed: and the Mayor, Aldermen, and chief Burgeſſes, are exempted from ſerving on juries at the Aſſizes or General Quarter Seſſions.

The great alteration then made in the Houſe of Commons was not in conſequence of any act of the legiſlature, but only of the diſcretionary inſtructions given to the ſheriffs by the general terms of the writ, which ran, "to ſend *duos burgenſes ex quo-* "*libet burgo*; two Burgeſſes from whatever borough they thought proper." Prynne is of opinion that this authority given to the ſheriffs was the original cauſe of the privilege of repreſentation being ſo unequally diſtributed.* Exemptions from parliamentary duty had been frequently granted, as well to individuals † as boroughs, upon petition: and Prynne has preſerved a patent of this kind, granted in the 42d year of Edward III. excuſing Sir Robert Liſle from all attendance on parliaments and juries during his life. Many ancient boroughs were exempted from ſending Burgeſſes, on their plea of poverty, without any patent, but ſolely on the following return being made by the Sheriff to the writ of ſummons. "Non ſunt aliqui cives "ſeu burgenſes in . . . . qui ad parliamentum in brevi content. venire poſſunt, "debent, aut ſolent, propter eorum debilitatem et paupertatem."‡ "There are no "citizens

* Prynne's Brev. Parl. p. 231. † Prynne on the Fourth Inſt. p. 32.

‡ Sir Henry Worſley, Baronet, one of the Burgeſſes for Newport, in the year 1642, preſented a petition to the Houſe of Commons, deſiring leave to be diſcharged from his duty in Parliament; but no notice ſeems to have been taken of this petition, as he continued a Member of the Houſe.

"To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of the Houſe of Commons, the humble
"Petition of Henry Worſley, Baronet, a Member of that Houſe, 1642.

"Humbly ſheweth,

"That your Petitioner, by reaſon of ſome ſcruples that he hath in his conſcience in relation to the "Publique, is much indiſpoſed at preſent and unfitted for doing his ſervice in the Parliament.

"That

" citizens or burgeſſes of . . . . able to attend this parliament; they are neither " uſed nor ought to be required to come on account of their poverty." It may be obſerved, that almoſt all the boroughs which had this revived, or newly conferred privilege of repreſentation, in the 27th year of Elizabeth, were either in the Crown, or in the hands of men of influence and power dependant on the Court: and the perſons elected appear, for the moſt part, to have been gentlemen of family and fortune, who were able to bear their own expences in attending the Parliament. This year may, however, be conſidered as the epocha, from whence the Houſe of Commons began to acquire that weight and power it has ſince ſo amply poſſeſſed.

About this time the members may be ſuppoſed to have begun to ſerve their conſtituents without requiring or receiving the regulated wages for their attendance,* otherwiſe the boroughs would not have accepted the privilege of repreſentation as a favour; and that it was ſo eſteemed appears by the following entry in the town books of Newport.

" Memorandum, That at the ſpecial inſtance and procurement of Sir George " Carey, Knt. Marſhall of her Majeſties moſt Honourable Houſehold, and Captain " of the Iſle of Wight, two Burgeſſes were admitted into the high court of parlia- " ment, holden at Weſtminſter, the 23d day of November, in the 27th year of the " reign of our moſt gracious and ſouveraigne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God " Queen of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. for our town " of Newport; that is to ſay, Sir Arthur Boucher, Knt. and Edmund Carey, Eſq. " whereas there were never Burgeſſes admitted in any Court of Parliament before

" That he hath bene at great diſpute with himſelfe wither he ſhould adventure on this repreſentation " of his caſe, with his following requeſt unto this Honourable Houſe, fearing thereby to incurre your " diſpleaſure; but being conſcious unto himſelfe of his own condition, and well knowing that his place " in Parliament may ſoon be ſupplied by another, that may doe the kingdome, and particularly the Iſle " of Wight, and that Burrough therein which ſent him thither, better ſervice, he hath preſumed on " the favour of this Honourable Houſe, humbly to deſire that, in regard of the premiſes, he may be " diſcharged from his ſervice in Parliament, and that this his Petition may receive your favourable " conſtruction,

" And your Petitioner ſhall ever pray, &c.

" HENRY WORSLEY."

* The famous Andrew Marvell, Member for Kingſton upon Hull, who died in 1678, appears to have been the laſt Member of the Houſe of Commons paid by his conſtituents for his attendance in Parliament. As early as the 3d of Edward IV. John Strawnge, Eſq. of Bramton, entered into an agreement with the Bailiffs of the town of Dunwich, in Suffolk, to take no more for his wages in Parliament than a cade and half a barrel of herrings, whatever might be the duration of the ſaid Parliament. The original deed is in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Aſtle, Eſq.

" that

" that time during the memory of man for the ſaid town; and for a memorial that we " the ſaid Bailiff and Burgeſſes of the ſame doe account ourſelves greatly bounden to " Sir George Carey, have, with our aſſent and conſent, given full power and autho- " rity unto the ſaid Sir George Carey to nominate one of the Burgeſſes for us, and " in our names, during the natural life of the ſaid Sir George Carey, whoſe life " God long preſerve."*

Newport has given title to four Earls: the firſt, Lord Mountjoy Blount above-mentioned, created by Charles I. in the fourth year of his reign, Baron of Thurlſton, and Earl of Newport: he died in the year 1665, and was ſucceeded by George Blount, his ſon and heir: he dying unmarried in the year 1676, the title devolved to his brother Charles, who did not ſurvive him above a year, and was ſucceeded by his brother Henry, who dying unmarried in the year 1679, the title became extinct. Lord Windſor was alſo Baron Newport, in the reign of Queen Anne.

The town of Newport ſtanding nearly in the center of the iſland, may be conſidered as the capital. The river Medina empties itſelf into the channel at Cowes harbour, diſtant about five miles, and being navigable up to the quay, renders it commodious for trade. The air here is clear and wholeſome, and the cold is ſeldom felt with that degree of ſeverity common to more inland places, partly owing to the effect of the ſurrounding ſea, and partly from its being ſheltered by circumjacent hills, which encompaſs it at about the diſtance of a mile.

In the town hall, where the Mayor and Corporation hold their meetings, the knighten court is alſo held, by the ſteward of the governor of the iſland.

The free ſchool was erected by public ſubſcription. In this building are convenient apartments for the maſter. The treaty between King Charles I. and the parliamentary commiſſioners was held in this room. The maintenance for the maſter ariſes from lands adjoining to the foreſt, granted to the Bailiffs and Burgeſſes of Newport, in the reign of Henry V. by Agnes Attelode and John Erleſman. Theſe lands are deſcribed as lying on Hunny Hill, on the north ſide of the ſtream called Lukely, and conſiſting of about thirty-four acres. The Earl of Southampton, after taking the advice of counſel, allowed them to be incloſed, and appropriated to the ſupport of the free ſchool.†

The endowment of the ſchool appears, therefore, to have been owing to the corporation of Newport, and not to any encroachment on the foreſt, as has been im-

* The Sheriffs' precept to the Bailiff and Burgeſſes of the borough of Newport is dated October 18, 1584.

† Entered in the books of the Corporation of Newport, Auguſt 30, 1619.

properly

properly ſuppoſed. The ſchoolmaſter is appointed by the corporation, under the common ſeal.

A great part of the grain brought to the market held here on Saturday, is manufactured in the iſland into flour, malt, and biſcuit, for the uſe of the navy; and the remainder is bought up by factors and merchants for exportation. Various other articles of proviſion are brought to this market, eſpecially poultry and butter; large quantities of both are bought up for the uſe of the outward bound ſhips, and much of the latter barrelled up for foreign conſumption.

While the caſtle of Cariſbrook was inhabited by the lords of the iſland, and the priory retained its eccleſiaſtical dignity, the town of Cariſbrook was in fact the metropolis of the iſland, and Newport no more than a poor fiſhing village. But when the lordſhip of the iſland was ſold to the crown, the caſtle loſt its conſequence as the court of a potent Baron, and drew no reſort to it; and in the enſuing wars with France, the priory was ſequeſtered as an alien priory. The town of Cariſbrook, thus deprived of its two principal ſupports, fell to decay, while Newport roſe by the ſuperior advantages of its ſituation, a circumſtance that has in moſt towns been determined by political conſiderations at the time of their erection; and ſo long as the cauſes that firſt drew inhabitants together continued to operate, their numbers increaſed: on any alteration in theſe circumſtances, they as naturally conformed to the alteration, and removed to more convenient ſituations. In rude ages the hill on which Cariſbrook caſtle ſtands was found well adapted for the erection of a fortreſs as an aſylum againſt hoſtile and civil invaſions; and of courſe a town grew at the foot of the hill, and the reſidence of the lord of the iſland there contributed to render it the chief town of the iſland. When government became more fixed and regular, civil policy improved, and public ſecurity better provided for, men were directed by other views in the choice of their abode. The land being extremely fertile, corn became the ſtaple commodity of the iſland; but Cariſbrook market proved inconvenient for trade, on account of its diſtance from a port. Not far off a fine ſtream from the ſouthern hills directed its courſe into the channel which ſepatated the iſland from the Britiſh coaſt; and the tide flowing up almoſt to the center of the iſland, pointed out a deſirable ſpot, healthful, well ſheltered, well-watered, and convenient for communication with every part of it. The freſh river worked mills to grind the corn; and the tide from the ſea not only furniſhed a conveyance for it to any part of the world, but alſo for bringing back returns of ſuch foreign commodities as the iſlanders might want for their own conſumption. Theſe circumſtances and conſiderations will account for the decay of Cariſbrook to an inconſiderable village; while Newport roſe to be the moſt flouriſhing town in the iſland.

The

The church of Newport was a work of progreſſive execution, according to the abilities of thoſe who firſt conceived the intention of building it; and thoſe mechanical profeſſions that contributed to carry it on, ſet up the inſignia of their occupations, as hammers, ſhears, &c. to perpetuate their liberality. Some of theſe ſymbolical repreſentations are yet to be ſeen under a ſmall pediment in the center of the ſouth ſide of the building: ſucceſſive repairs have probably deſtroyed the reſt. The inhabitants had, however, no burial place till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when, the plague being at Newport, they acquired that privilege, there not being ſufficient room to bury their dead at Cariſbrook, the mother church. This church contains three aiſles, and has in a ſquare tower a ring of ſix bells. The pulpit is a curious piece of antiquity; it is of wainſcot, richly ornamented with carved emblematical figures, diſpoſed in the pannels round it, repreſenting the liberal ſciences and cardinal virtues. The moſt conſiderable monument there is that of Sir Edward Horſey, whoſe armed figure, in marble, lies on the tomb under a decorated niche: the inſcription is given in the following note.*

The appointment of the Curate of Newport is ſtrictly in the Vicar of Cariſbrook; but as the inhabitants ſupport their own Miniſter, he ſeldom interferes in their choice. By ſeveral entries in the town books, the allowance paid to the Miniſter appears to have been various and diſcretionary, till the middle of the laſt century, when a rate was firſt eſtabliſhed for his ſupport. The town of Newport has extended beyond the limits of the pariſh; Caſtle Hold is part of the pariſh of St. Nicholas; Copping's Bridge is in the pariſh of Whippingham; and Node Hill in that of Cariſbrook.

NEWTON, north-weſt of Kingſclere.

NEWTON, ſouth-eaſt of Alton.

NEWTON STACY, eaſt of Andover.

NEWTOWN, or, as it was anciently called, FRANCHEVILLE, in the Iſle of Wight, in the Weſt Medina, is a borough by preſcription, and firſt ſent Members to Parliament in the 27th year of Elizabeth. Several immunities were conferred on

* Edwardus qui miles erat fortiſſimus Horſey,
Vectis erat præſes, conſtans, terraque marique
Magnanimus, placidæ ſub pacis, nomine fortis,
Juſticiæ cultor, quam fidus amicus amico.
Fautor Evangelii, dilectus principe vixit,
Munificus populo, multum dilectus ab omni
Vixit: et ut ſancte, ſic ſtamina ſancta peregit.
Qui obiit 28 die Martii
An. Dni. 1582.

this

this town by the firſt charter from Aymer, Biſhop of Wincheſter, then lord of the borough, who granted to his town of Francheville all ſuch liberties and franchiſes as were enjoyed by the burgeſſes of Taunton, Alisford, and Farnham. This deed is dated at Swainſton, and was confirmed by Edward II. Edward IV. and Queen Elizabeth. It appears by ancient deeds that this borough bought and ſold lands as a body corporate, under a common town ſeal.* There is a grant exiſting of the freedom of the borough, by the Mayor and burgeſſes, in the 30th year of Edward III. another dated in the 4th year of Richard II. ſhews a grant to the Mayor and Burgeſſes of Newtown of forty acres of land in Calbourn; and by other old deeds, they are found to have granted many burgages at ſeveral times, to ſome in fee, and to others for life. In their charter of the 11th of Edward II. the King grants to his ſon Edward, Earl of Cheſter, afterwards King Edward III. a market, to be held at his town of Francheville every Wedneſday, and a fair for three days annually, on the feaſt of St. Mary Magdalene, on the eve preceding, and on the day following. Since that time the borough has obtained the name of Newtown, probably from its having been rebuilt, after it was deſtroyed by the French, in the reign of Richard II. Circumſtances point it out to have been formerly a large town, though at preſent it has no pretenſions to that name. Some ancient deeds of lands deſcribe it to have extended from the High-ſtreet on the ſouth, to Gold-ſtreet; and many ſmall burgage lands lie on each ſide of the old ſtreets. Two long ſtreets, extending from eaſt to weſt, were connected by other ſtreets lying from north to ſouth: it is not, therefore, improbable that this might have been the town mentioned in the Saxon Chronicles to have been burned by the Danes in the year 1001.

The haven of Newtown affords the beſt ſecurity for ſhipping of any about the iſland; and is, at high water, able to receive veſſels of 500 tons burthen: the water and fiſhery are claimed by the Mayor and Burgeſſes; they hold a court leet, and appoint Conſtables; but pay a rent to the lord of the manor of Swainſton, which is collected from the holders of borough lands.

The qualification for voting at the election of Repreſentatives in this borough, having been often conteſted, and varied, was at laſt ſettled by Parliament. The oldeſt books ſhew the qualification of a burgeſs to have been the holding a borough land, paying rent to the Mayor and chief Burgeſſes; but in the reign of Charles II. an order was made, reſtricting the number of Burgeſſes to twelve. In the reign of Wil-

* The ſeal of this borough, given in the plate of ſeals of the corporation, is very ancient; it repreſents an antique ſhip on the ſea, with one maſt, ſails furled, and pendant flying; on the ſhip a lion paſſant gardant: in chief, on the dexter a mullet, on the ſiniſter ſide an eſcutcheon of St. George.

liam III. the Mayor and Burgeſſes pronounced this limitation illegal, and declared that the poſſeſſion of a freehold in a borough land included the right of being a Burgeſs.* Some few years after, on inſpecting the old books of the borough, the laſt mentioned declaratory order was found to be contrary to the ancient uſage of the borough; it was therefore eraſed out of this book, and the borough reſtored to the right of electing Burgeſſes out of thoſe who enjoyed a freehold in a borough land.

On a petition being brought before the Houſe of Commons, complaining of an undue election, the Houſe reſolved, with great juſtice, that the right of electing Members to ſerve in Parliament for the borough of Newtown, in the county of Southamptown, is in the Mayor and Burgeſſes, having borough lands; which reſolution of the Houſe was made final.

The manor of Newtown lies within that of Swainſton. The chapel belongs to the church of Calbourn; and the glebe, with which it was endowed, is enjoyed by the rector. In the regiſter of Wincheſter, in the firſt of Edward VII. there is an entry in the following terms: " For the ſettling the matter of variance between John " Mewes, Eſq. and Mr. Randolph Howard, Parſon of Calbourn, the Biſhop, as

* Newtown als Francheville.

At an aſſembly had in the ſaid burrough, on Tueſday the 20th day of Sept. 1689, appear the Chief Burgeſſes then that are marked thus (—),

1698
— John, Lord Cutts, Mayor.
— Joſeph Dudley, Eſq. Deputy Mayor.
— Hen. Dore.
— Coll. David Urry.
— Mr. John Chiverton.
— Maj. Henry Holmes.
— Mr. John Philips.
— Mr. David Urry.
— John Leigh, Eſq.
— James Worſley, Eſq.
Coll. Richard Holms.
— Mr. Edward Hayles.
— Sir Robert Worſley, Bart.
— William Stephens, Eſq.
— William Bowerman, Eſq.

Twentieth day of Sept. 1698, Order of Mayor and Chief Burgeſſes to admit thoſe poſſeſſed of burgage tenures to vote.

At this aſſembly, upon examining the ancient records of the ſaid corporation, and taking the depoſitions on oath of James Overy, as alſo upon the averment of ſome of the Chief Burgeſſes there then preſent; it is reſolved, that the reſtraint of the Chief Burgeſſes of this corporation, to the number of twelve, or any leſs number than are freeholders of burrough lands, is againſt the law, and contrary to the ancient uſage of this corporation.

Alſo it is ordered and agreed, that whoſoever ſhall prove himſelf to be a freeholder of any burrough land in fee, either by the rent roll now produced in this aſſembly, bearing date and beginning in the year of our Lord 1685 (whereof a true copy ſhall be kept by the Mayor for the time being), or otherwiſe effectually in law, ſhall, upon demand, be ſworn a Chief Burgeſs.

In conſequence of theſe diſputes, an agreement was entered into between Lord Cutts, the Governor, and the gentlemen of the iſland.

" arbitrator,

" arbitrator, awards, that Mr. Mewes ſhall pay his whole tythes for his merſh, called " Bernard-merſh, in Newtown: and whereas the Parſon of Calbourn hath formerly " paid only twenty ſhillings per annum towards the finding a prieſt for the inhabi- " tants of Newtown, it is ordered that he ſhall from henceforth, with the favourable " aid of the inhabitants of Newtown, at his own coſts, maintain a prieſt up-riſing and " down-lying, to reſide in the houſe adjoining the church-yard at Newtown. The " Mayor and Burgeſſes, and the inhabitants of Newtown, do, on this conſideration, " quit their claim to Longbridge Croft, otherwiſe called Magdalen's Croft, which " they will ſuffer the ſaid Parſon of Calbourn and his ſucceſſors to enjoy: and the ſaid " Mayor and Burgeſſes, and inhabitants, as alſo the Parſon of Calbourne doe agree, " that if any difference ſhall hereafter ariſe touching this award, that they will refer " themſelves to the determination of the Biſhops of Wincheſter for the time being." Signed June the eighth, in the firſt of Edward the Sixth.

In the ſurvey of the iſland taken the ſecond year of Elizabeth, it appears that the Parſon of Calbourn held a grant of forty acres, called Magdalen's-land, belonging to the chapel of Newtown, for which land he provided a reader for the chapel.

ST. NICHOLAS (Iſle of Wight), in the Weſt Medina.

NINGEWOOD.* The firſt account we have of the manor of Lingewood or Lingwood is, that it was granted by Baldwin, Earl of Devon, to the monks of Chriſt-church;† in which priory it remained till its ſuppreſſion, when it was, with Shalcombe and other lands, exchanged by Henry VIII. with Thomas Hopſon, Eſq. anceſtor of the famous Admiral, for the manor of Marybone, in Middleſex.† Ningewood was purchaſed from Hopſon, by one of the family of Comber, and deſcended from them to Sir Thomas Miller, Baronet, through the female line.

NITON.‡ This pariſh, which is in old writings called Niewton, but now diſtinguiſhed by the name of Crab Niton, from the plenty of ſea crabs on that coaſt, is ſurrounded on the eaſt and north by the pariſh of Whitwell, by Chale on the weſt, and by the ſea on the ſouth. This was one of the old pariſhes, whoſe church was given by Fitz-Oſborn to the abbey of Lyra; and in the claim of Iſabella de Fortibus, half a fee was held there by the Counteſs in demeſne. The church came to the crown on the diſſolution of religious houſes, and was, with five other churches in Hampſhire, given to the Queen's College, Oxford, by Charles I. in exchange for the College Plate.

The manor of Niton, which had been held in demeſne by the lords of the iſland,

* Sir R. Worſley, p. 260.
‡ Sir R. Worſley, p. 211.
† Monaſt. Angl. vol. ii. p. 138.
§ Madox. Firm. Burg. No. 488.

was purchaſed by Thomas Coteile, Eſq. and deſcended by inheritance to Lord Edgcumbe.

NORYS (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina.

NORTH-COURT (Iſle of Wight), in the Weſt Medina, where is one of the beſt houſes in the iſland.

NORTHINGTON, north of Alresford, from which the Lord Chancellor Henley took the title of Earl, which became extinct with the late Lord, and this eſtate, with the park and fine houſe called the Grange, built in Inigo Jones's beſt manner, was ſold to Henry Drummond, Eſq.

NORTHWOOD, between Havant and Thorney-Iſland.

NORTHWOOD (Iſle of Wight), in the Weſt Medina, chapel to Cariſbrook, oppoſite to Calſhot Caſtle. In this pariſh ſtands Weſt Cowes.

* The place of greateſt conſideration in this pariſh is the town of Weſt Cowes, which was without a name, till Henry VIII. built here, and on the oppoſite point at Eaſt Cowes, two forts or blockhouſes, for the ſecurity of the iſland and road. The town of Weſt Cowes ſtands on a riſing ground, at the mouth of the river Medina; the view on approaching it by ſea is very beautiful: it owes its origin and increaſe to its excellent harbour, where ſhips are not only ſecure from ſtorms, but ſo happily ſituated, as to be able to turn out, either to the eaſtward or weſtward, whenever a fair wind offers. The town is well peopled, and enjoys a good trade for the ſale of proviſions, eſpecially in time of war, when large fleets of merchant ſhips often ride here for ſeveral weeks, waiting either for wind or convoy. The town is but indifferently built, and the ſtreets are very narrow.

The chapel of Weſt Cowes was erected in the year one thouſand ſix hundred and fifty-ſeven: it is not dedicated to any particular ſaint; but was conſecrated by George, Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter, in the year one thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-two, and endowed, in the year one thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-one, with five pounds per annum for ever, by Mr. Richard Stephens. It was farther endowed, in the year one thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-nine, by Biſhop Morley, with the ſum of twenty pounds per annum, provided the inhabitants paid the miniſter (who is always a perſon of their own chuſing) the ſum of forty pounds per annum; but in

* Sir R. Worſley, p. 232.

† The late Dr. Speed was of opinion that the place a little to the weſt of Cowes, called the ſtreet, was a Roman way to Craiſbrook, which he apprehended to have been a Roman camp: before Cowes became a port, the paſſage from the Iſle of Wight was from the oppoſite ſhore to Gurnet Bay.

caſe

caſe of a failure on their part, the ſaid endowment of twenty pounds to be forfeited for ever.

NORTON, near Selborn.

NORTON (Iſle of Wight), in the Weſt Medina.

NORWOOD (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina.

NUNWELL (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina, where is a fine ſeat of Sir William Oglander.

There are two lordſhips in this pariſh of the name of Nunwell, under the diſtinctions of Eaſt and Weſt, both which have been poſſeſſed by the Oglander family, from the earlieſt accounts of the landholders of the iſland. The ſeat of Sir William Oglander, Baronet, at Nunwell, is a large handſome manſion with a fine lawn before it; the proſpects from the houſe are beautiful and pleaſing.

NURSTED, ſouth eaſt of Petersfield.

NURSTING, near Redbridge.

NUTLEY, between Alton and Whitchurch.

OAKLEY, ſouth-weſt of Baſingſtoke; in the neighbourhood was born that excellent prelate Archbiſhop Wareham.

ODIHAM, 24 miles north-eaſt of Wincheſter, and 42 from London; in the weſt road near Baſingſtoke, is a corporate town, formerly a free borough of the Biſhop of Wincheſter. It had a royal palace and a caſtle, which, in King John's time, was defended for 15 days by only 13 men againſt the army of the Barons. In the reign of King Edward III. David II. King of Scots was kept priſoner here. There is a charity ſchool for thirty boys. Its market is on Saturdays, and fair on the eve of Midlent Sunday. This place is famous for giving birth to William Lilly the grammarian, the firſt maſter of St. Paul's ſchool, and author of the grammar uſed with ſome alterations to this day.

ODIHAM CASTLE. This caſtle is ſituated on a ſmall eminence about a mile to the northward of the town of that name, and about ſixty yards eaſt of the river; when or by whom it was built does not appear. In the reign of King John it belonged with the town to the Biſhop of Wincheſter.

Anno 1292, 27 Edward I. as may be ſeen in Rymer's Foedra, the caſtle, with the town of Odiham, the park and hundred, were ſettled to Queen Margaret in part of her dower, they were then valued at £60.

In the reign of Edward III. as appears from a MS. catalogue of the records of the tower, made by Vincent the herald, now in the library of the college of arms, the caſtle, manor and liberty were leaſed to Sir B. Brocas for £5. per annum. The ſame MS. ſays they were granted by Henry IV. to the Lord Beaumont for life.

In

In a MS. in the Harleian collection, marked No. 433, containing the grants in the firſt of Richard III. there is an entry of the appointment of Richard Hanſard to the office of conſtable and porter to this caſtle, parker and warrenner of the Lordſhip, with the ſtewardſhip of the ſame, for the term of his life, with the accuſtomed wages of fees.

In the 22d of Henry VI. the caſtle, lordſhip, manor, and hundred of Odiham, in the county of Southampton, was granted to Queen Margaret for life, among many other towns, caſtles and manors.

Matthew Pavis mentions a very gallant defence made here, anno 1216, by only three officers and ten ſoldiers, againſt a French army furniſhed with the warlike machines of thoſe times, neceſſary for ſieges, and commanded by Lewis, the Dauphin of France. Such was the bravery of this little garriſon, that on the third day, when the French began to batter it furiouſly, the three officers and as many private men, ſallied out, and ſeizing the like number of officers and men belonging to the enemy, returned ſafe into the caſtle. After a ſiege of fifteen days, they ſurrendered it to the Dauphin, on condition of retaining their freedom, with their horſes and arms; and marched out without having loſt a man, to the great admiration of the French.

This caſtle is likewiſe memorable for being the place of confinement of David Bruce, King of Scotland, who was taken priſoner by John Copeland, governor of Roxborough Caſtle, in a battle fought at Nevil's Croſs, near Durham, October 17, 1346, where the Engliſh army was commanded by Philippa, Queen of Edward III. After remaining here eleven years, he was releaſed, on giving hoſtages for the payment of a ranſom of one hundred thouſand marks.

In 1761, when this drawing was made, nothing remained but the keep, which is an octagonal building, the north-weſt ſide nearly demoliſhed. There are the traces of ſome ditches, but no walls or other ruins ſufficient to point out its ancient ſhape or extent when entire.

OKEBURY, ſix miles from Andover, had a large Roman camp.

OKEHANGER, ſouth-eaſt of Alton.

OLDSTOKE, near Micheldever.

OSBORNE (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina, where is a fine ſeat of Mr. Blachford.

* Oſborne, formerly called Auſterborne, near Barton, is a manor that was held by the family of Bowerman; and in the reign of Henry VIII. came to by John Arney, who married Alice, the daughter and heireſs of Richard Bowerman. The

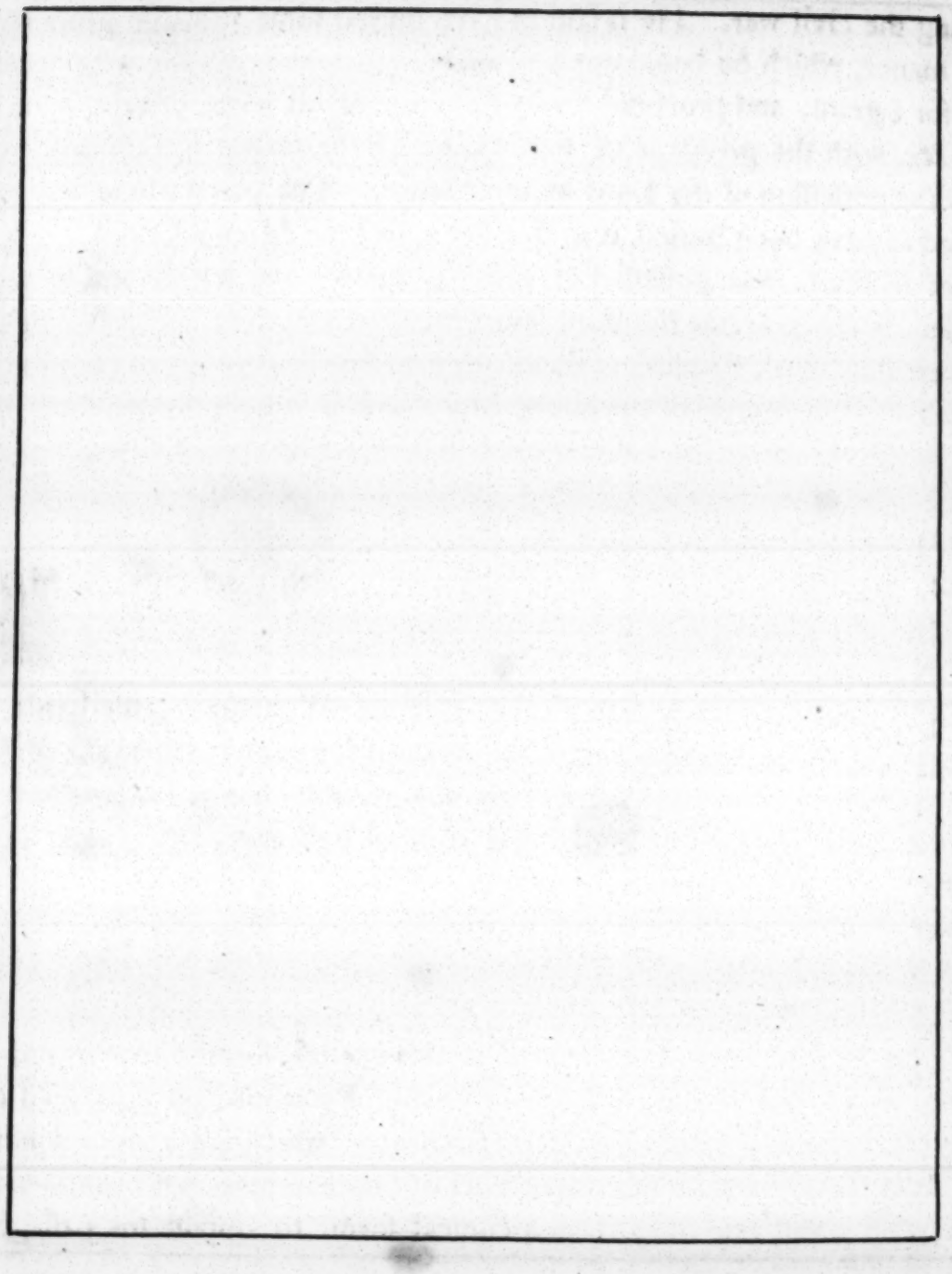
* Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 229.

right



Odiam Castle. Hants. 80

Pub. 27th June, 1784. by S. Hooper.



right of poſſeſſion was conteſted in the twenty-fourth year of the ſame reign, between Nicholas Bowerman and Arney; when it was awarded to the latter. In the third year of the reign of Edward VI, it paſſed to John Lovybond by purchaſe; and in the fifth of Charles I. was transferred in like manner to Euſtace Man, Eſquire, who lived during the civil war. He is ſaid to have buried ſome valuable property in a wood on the manor, which he could not find again; after the reſtoration, he applied to Charles II. for a grant, and procured a very full one, of all wafts, eſtrays, wrecks, treaſure trove, &c. with the privilege of free warren for the manor of Oſborne: this grant is now in the poſſeſſion of the Lord of the Manor. The place where the property is ſuppoſed to have been buried, is to this day called the Money Coppice. John Man, the ſon of Euſtace, was poſſeſſed of great property, and left ſeveral bequeſts to charitable uſes, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and five. The manor deſcended to Robert Blachford, Eſquire, of Sandhall, near Fordingbridge, in Hampſhire, the ſon of Elizabeth, ſole heireſs of the above Man, and is ſtill in the family. Robert Pope Blachford, Eſquire, has built an exceeding good houſe at Oſborne, which commands a fine view of the road at Spithead and the oppoſite coaſt.

OTTERBURN, ſouth of Wincheſter.

OVERTON, eight miles weſt by ſouth of Baſingſtoke, with three fairs, on May 4, July 18, and Oct. 22. Here are a ſilk mill and a paper mill.

OVINGTON, near Alresford.

OWESBURY, between Wincheſter and Biſhops Waltham, remarkable for being the burial place of that great general, George Lord Carpenter, Governor of Minorca, who ſerved for fifty-nine years in the army with great honour and reputation, for prudence integrity, and courage. He died the 10th of February, 1731, aged 74.

OWERS ROCKS, eaſt of the Iſle of Wight.

OWRE, near Calſhot caſtle.

OXENBORN, near Eaſtmean.

OXENBORN, near Weſtmean.

PADWELL on the road from Southampton to Wincheſter, formerly the ſeat of Sir John Mordaunt, lies on the Itching. The late Earl of Peterborough purchaſed this place, and converted it into a kind of Wilderneſs, through which are various winding gravel walks. It is ſuppoſed here, that Bevis Earl of Southampton, who commanded the Saxons, threw up a vaſt pile of earth in a conical form, to oppoſe the paſſage of the Danes.

Here are an excellent ſummer houſe, ice houſe, gardens, &c. Here the river is not large, but the tide forms a bay, juſt under the mouth.

PAGEN (Iſle of Wight), in Eaſt Medina.

PAMBER,

PAMBER, north of Baſingſtoke, called by Cambden the thick foreſt of Pamber, who ſays there was a Roman military way leading through it.

PANN (Iſle of Wight), is a manor that was retained by the lords of the iſland in their own hand, as appears by the roll of the Counteſs Iſabella, and which always went with the lordſhip, whether in the crown, or in the hands of a ſubject. In a rent roll of the crown lands, in the twenty-third year of the reign of Henry VII. the manor was valued at ſeven pounds thirteen ſhillings and eight-pence; it was granted, in the ſeventh year of Edward VI. to Leonard Brown and John Tropps, as truſtees for Thomas Garew, Eſq. who ſold it to Colnett, from whoſe ſon it was bought by Thomas Kemp, Eſq. it then came to Henry Bromfield, Eſq. of Haywood, by marriage with the daughter and heireſs of Kemp, who ſold it to Gilbert, of whom it was purchaſed by Mr. Roleſton of Southampton.

* PARK FARM, two miles from Sowley, almoſt cloſe to the ſea ſhore. This I conceive to be one of the Granges, anciently appertaining to the monaſtery. They were nothing more than farms, ſituated at convenient diſtances, on the demeſnes of the religious houſe, where its agricultural concerns were managed. Here the grain was depoſited, the live ſtock kept, and the cheſe, butter, &c. made, with which the convent was ſupplied. As many of theſe buildings were at a diſtance from the monaſtery, and their inhabitants conſequently precluded from attending divine worſhip there; the popes were accuſtomed to grant the privileges of erecting chapels at the granges, and celebrating the rites of the church in them.* The chapel of Park Grange remains to this day, though in a dilapidated ſtate, and appears to have been a neat little edifice. It joins, at the ſouth-eaſt end, the farm houſe, which is a maſſive ſtone building of the ſame age. Its length is nearly forty-two feet, and breadth about thirteen. The building conſiſts of two compartments, formed by a ſtone ſkreen or diviſion, which reaches to the roof; it has a door way in it with a Saxon arch. The interior chamber, I imagine, was intended for the higher part of the family, while the exterior one, or anti-chapel, received the ſervants and labourers. The floor at the eaſtern end of the inner chapel, where the altar was placed, is elevated about ſix inches. In the ſouthern ſide, at the ſame extremity, is a niche, where the pix, and crucifix were placed. The roofs of theſe apartments, are without ornament, having four plain ribs, which ſupport the vaulting in each, and unite in a roſe in the middle. The interior chapel is lighted by three handſome Gothic windows, on the eaſt, north,

* Warner's Hampſhire, vol. i. 231.

† See Appendix, No. 2. A bull from Pope Alexander I. permitting divine ſervice to be celebrated in the Granges belonging to Beaulieu Abbey.

and

and ſouth ſides. The anti-chapel has only two lancet lights, at the ſouth-weſt extremity.

The ſituation of this farm is extremely pleaſing. It lies at ſome diſtance from the main road; and is emboſomed in fine woods which almoſt ſurround it, though affording, by occaſional breaks, beautiful views of the Iſle of Wight, and the intervening ſtrait.

As we approach nearer to Beaulieu, remains of antiquity accumulate upon us. A few hundred yards from Park-farm, we meet with the auguſt ruin of an enormous ſtone barn, which, as the road makes a bend on this ſpot, we come upon with a ſuddenneſs that adds greatly to the effect. Time has cloathed the eaſtern extremity of it with a thick mantle of ivy, which gives it a venerable appearance: and though it cannot boaſt any pictureſque beauty, as an elegant and firſt-rate judge pronounces,* yet it can hardly fail to impreſs the mind with ſentiments that will both affect and improve it. On contemplating its remains, our recollection is involuntarily carried back to the period, when the edifice was reared, and a compariſon as readily occurring to us, between the rudeneſs, ignorance, and ſuperſtition of that age, and the refinement, knowledge, and comforts of the preſent; we are taught to prize properly the advantages we poſſeſs, and mutually to increaſe and eſtabliſh them. The fragments too which lie ſcattered around, whoſe magnitude and ſtrength have been unable to preſerve them from the ſtroke of time, point out the vanity of human works, and the folly of thoſe who ſeek the notice of poſterity, rather by the erection of periſhable edifices, than the ever-verdant mementos of generous deeds, and virtuous actions.

The ruin, of which I am at preſent ſpeaking, conſiſts of the gable ends of a vaſt barn, that belonged to the principal grange of Beaulieu Abbey, called St. Leonard's, from its being dedicated to that ſaint. In it was probably depoſited, the larger proportion of the yearly produce of the abbatial lands. The dimenſions of this barn are as follow; 226 feet in length; ſeventy-ſeven in breadth, and upwards of ſixty feet in height. The annexed plate gives an accurate repreſentation of the ruin: and of a conſiderable barn, built with the materials of the ancient one, within its end walls.

Within an old ſtone incloſure which ſurrounds this barn, and St. Leonard's farm-houſe, are the remains of a moſt beautiful chapel, which muſt have been finiſhed in the higheſt ſtyle of architectural magnificence. Little however of its priſtine glory is now diſcoverable; ſince the ruin has been long applied to the ignoble purpoſes of

* Gilpin's Foreſt Scenery, v. ii. p. 159.

a gooſe houſe, and hog ſtye. The eaſtern end is the moſt perfect. The altar piece is ſupported on each ſide by an elegant Gothic niche; adorned with lateral pinnacles, richly embоſſed, and a Saracencic arch, crowned with a croſs. The window alſo over the altar piece; the oppoſite one at the weſtern end, and the door way under it, concur to aſſure us, this edifice muſt have been, in its original and perfect ſtate, an example of exquiſite Gothic architecture. As I trace an intimate reſemblance between the mouldings, niches, pilaſtres, &c. of this ruin, and ſome ſmall fragments which remain of Beaulieu Abbey; I am inclined to allow to Park-chapel an æra as early as the middle of the thirteenth century for its erection.

It muſt be confeſſed it requires ſome degree of ſelf command to repreſs indignation, when the recollection of Henry VIII.'s barbariſm occurs; which could ſanction, nay enforce, the deſtruction of theſe beautiful and ornamental works of our anceſtors; works which we can never ceaſe to admire, nor ever hope to imitate.

" Who ſees theſe diſmal heaps but would demand,
" What barbarous invader ſacked the land?
" But when he hears no Goth, no Turk, did bring
" This deſolation, but a Chriſtian king;
" When nothing but the name of zeal appears
" 'Twixt our beſt actions, and the beſt of theirs;
" What does he think our ſacrilege would ſpare,
" When ſuch th' effects of our devotion are?"

PARK, near Lindhurſt, in the Foreſt.
PARK (Iſle of Wight), in the Weſt Medina.
PARKHOUSE, eaſt of Limington.
PARLIEU, north-weſt of Chriſtchurch.
PATOW BEACONS, weſt of the Candovers.
PEAK, north-weſt of Eaſtmean.
PENNINGTON, near Ringwood.
PENTON-GRAFTON, near Weyhill.
PERSINK, near Rumſey.

PETERSFIELD, 55 miles from London, to which it is a great thoroughfare to Portſmouth, is a populous town and not ill-built, with good inns. It is a borough by the ſtyle of mayor and commonalty, who, though incorporated by the charter of Queen

Queen Elizabeth, and others make it more ancient, have ſuffered all their privileges to be managed by the Lord of the manor, at whoſe court the mayor is annually choſe. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs, July 10, and Dec. 11, for ſheep and horſes. It ſends two repreſentatives to parliament. It gives the title of Baroneſs to the Ducheſs of Portſmouth, ſo created by Charles II. At Butſer Hill, two miles ſouth of this place, Aubrey places a great camp.

PILE-WELL HOUSE* is a handſome family ſeat beautifully ſituated, enjoying a fine view that ranges from the Needles to Spithead.—The ſouth front is the moſt ſtriking; conſiſting of an elegant ſuit of apartments. Its weſt wing is formed by the library; a noble and well-proportioned room, ſtocked with a variety of choice books. The grounds around it are laid out with great ſimplicity; an extenſive lawn, belted by a ſhady walk, with occaſional openings, ſtretches from the houſe to the ſea ſide. This diſpoſition of them is extremely different, and highly improved, from what it was about fifty years ago; as appears from a print I have of Pile-well at that time. Formal alleys, quaintly-clipt hedges, and nicely matched parterres, gave the pleaſure-ground then the appearance of the garden mentioned by Pope, where

> " Grove nods to grove, each alley has its brother,
> " And half the platform juſt reflects the other.

PITTEY, in the New Foreſt.

PITT, north-weſt of Wincheſter.

PLATFORD, north-weſt of Whorwell.

POLHAMPTON, eaſt of Overton.

POLSGRAVE, between Fareham and Portſmouth.

POPHAM, between Baſingſtoke and Oldſtoke; a place which gave name to the knightly family of the Pophams, who ſpreading from this root into Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire, have propagated good families of that name into thoſe counties; but their chief ſeat was for a long time here, and many famous men were of it; for Robert de Popham was ſheriff of this county the 14th of King Edward III. Philip de Popham, 12th Rich. II. and Stephen de Popham, 6th Henry VI. after which they removed into Somerſetſhire; and this place is become the manor and reſidence of Mr. Hunt.

* Mr. Warner's Hampſhire, vol. i. p. 229.

Yet here is a ſmall memorial of their name in a lane, called Popham Lane, famous at this time for the badneſs of the roads, and anciently frequent robberies committed there. Tradition ſays, that Sir John Popham, afterwards Lord Chief Juſtice of England, uſed to act the bandits there in his youthful days, and therefore it was called after his name, but is a notorious ſlander upon that good man; for the family was removed into Somerſetſhire before he was born, and there was his nativity.

The Pophams had poſſeſſion alſo in Bedfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire, in which two counties, we find that John de Popham was ſheriff, 18th Edward I. 1290.

PORCHESTER, by Portſea Iſle, between Fareham and Portſmouth, gave name in the reign of Henry II. to a foreſt. Here is a large caſtle built by Gurgunſters, ſon of Beline, who lived 375 years before Chriſt. The caſtle is a ſquare whoſe internal ſide is 440 feet. In the laſt and two preceding wars it was rented by the government for the keeping of Spaniſh and French priſoners. Of the latter there were, in 1761, upwards of 4000 confined in this place. This occaſioned ſeveral temporary buildings and conveniences to be erected; the pulling down of theſe, together with the breaches made by the priſoners in attempting to eſcape, has not a little co-operated with time in his depredations on this ancient ſtructure. Here is a very fine proſpect from the caſtle of all the harbours below it.

PORCHESTER CASTLE. The Church, which is a very pictureſque object, as well as a piece of great antiquity, was, as has been obſerved in the account of the caſtle, originally much larger than it is at preſent, and alſo of a different form. A great number of circumſtances evidently ſhew, that it has undergone a variety of repairs at very different periods; the moſt modern are chiefly of brick. The particulars reſpecting the foundation of the priory here by Henry III. and its removal to Southwicke, are given in the deſcription of the caſtle; they ſerve however to prove the antiquity of its firſt conſtruction, did the ſtyle of its architecture and appearance want any additional evidence. This view was drawn anno 1761.

Porcheſter Caſtle takes its name from the village where it ſtands, which is five miles north-weſt of Portſmouth, and was once a town of note, then called Caer Peris Stow, from Rouſe, who ſays it was built by Gurgunſtus, ſon of Belere, who lived 300 and ſeventy-five years before Chriſt; it was likewiſe, according to tradition, the place where Veſpaſian landed; it had then a famous harbour, but the ſea retiring, the inhabitants left the place, and retired to Portſey. Both the founder and the time when the caſtle was built are unknown, but it is univerſally acknowledged to be of great antiquity.

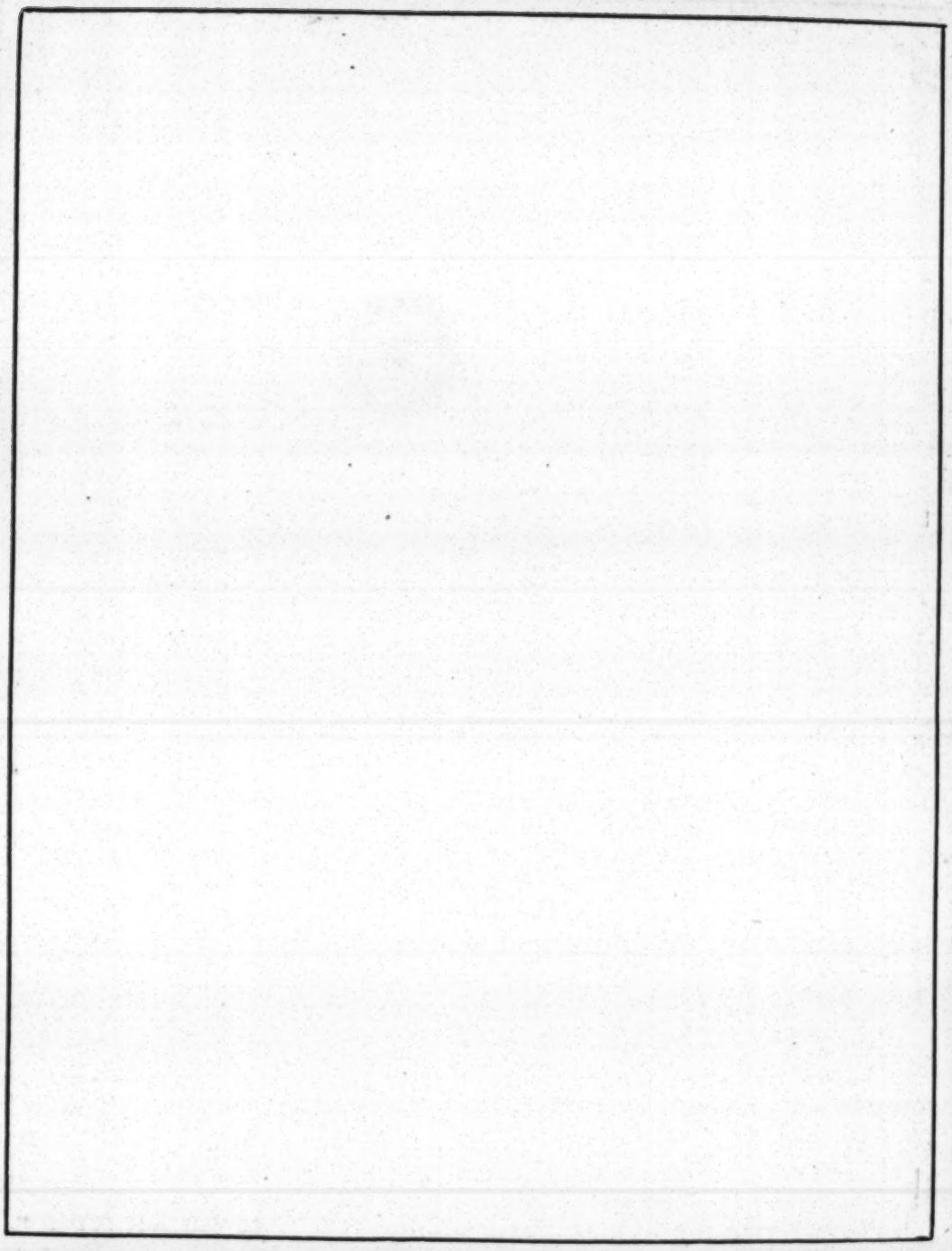
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Sparrow sc.

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PORTCHESTER CHURCH, HANTS: 86



The caſtle is a ſquare, whoſe internal ſide is four hundred and forty feet; its area contains four acres, four chains and ſeven perches.

The walls are ſix feet thick, and about fifteen high, having in many places a paſſage round them, covered with a parapet. It has eighteen towers of various ſhapes and magnitudes, including thoſe of the keep; and is ſurrounded on the north-weſt and ſouth ſides by a ditch of different breadths; fifteen feet on the eaſt it has been filled by the ſea. The entrance is on the weſt ſide, through a gate thirty feet deep, and fourteen wide, under a ſquare tower on the inſide. Over the gate are two projecting figures, ſomewhat reſembling Egyptian Sphynxes. In the Eaſt wall directly oppoſite this gate, is another of like dimenſions. There are likewiſe two ſally ports.

The keep compaſſes a parallelogram of ſixty-five feet, by one hundred and fifteen feet. It has four towers, three of them ſtanding on the outſide wall; one of which, much larger than the reſt, forms the north-weſt angle of the ſquare; the fourth ſtands at the ſouth-eaſt corner of this building. Here are many rooms, ſeveral very large and ſome arched with ſtone: among them, one which appears to have been a chapel. The entrance is through a gate on the ſouth ſide, only eight feet wide. Several of theſe towers, as well as part of the wall are now in ruins.

Towards the ſouth-eaſt part of the area of the ſquare ſtands St. Mary's, or the pariſh church of Porcheſter. Here King Henry I. in the year 1133, founded a priory of Canons, of the order of St. Auguſtine, which was not long after removed to Southwicke, where it continued till the diſſolution, when it was valued at £257. 4s. 4d. per annum, according to both Dugdale and Speed. The ſite was granted the 30th of Henry VIII. to John White. The living of Porcheſter is a vicarage, of which the King is patron; and, according to Ecton, it is diſcharged. The clear yearly value is eſtimated at £30. per annum; and the yearly tenths are 12s.

This church has manifeſt marks of great antiquity; and, by a moulding on the ſouth ſide of the tower, formerly ſerving to cover the extremity of the roof, it appears it had once a ſouth aiſle, anſwering to that now ſtanding on the north, which completed the form of the croſs. The eaſt end has been likewiſe rebuilt, as is viſible by a ſimilar circumſtance, which ſhews it was formerly of the ſame height as the weſt part of the body of the church. The arches over the doors and windows of the ancient part are all circular, and at the weſt ends are richly decorated with indented ornaments, which characterize the ſtyle of Saxon architecture. It was laſt repaired in the year 1710, by Queen Anne. In it is a curious monument of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, Knt. Groom-Porter to Queen Elizabeth and King James I. The arms of that Queen are carved under a great window in the keep.

In the Rolls of Parliament, 18th Edward I. A. D. 1290, a complaint is exhibited againſt Henry Huſe, Conſtable of the King's caſtle of Porcheſter, reciting, that John, Biſhop of Wincheſter, being abſent in foreign parts on the King's ſervice, and all his poſſeſſions being in the King's protection, he, the ſaid Henry, with his armed men, foreſters, and others unknown, hunted at their pleaſure in the free chace of the ſaid Biſhop.

Anno 1299, 27th Edward I. the caſtle and town of Porcheſter, with the foreſt, then valued at £16. 13s. were ſettled on Queen Margaret, as part of her dowry. Among the petitions in the rolls of Parliament of uncertain date, there is one to Edward III. ſhewing, that on the 15th of Edward II. divers of the commonality of Southampton were impriſoned in this caſtle by order of the King, until they had ſworn they would make no ſuit againſt Robert Batail, of Winchelſea, the King's Admiral, and other perſons of the cinque ports, who had burned and plundered their ſhips, under pretence that the inhabitants of Southampton were partizans of the Earl of Lancaſter; for which outrage they prayed redreſs: the anſwer was, that every one aggrieved might have a writ of treſpaſs.

It appears from a certificate of diſcharges for the Abbot of Glaſtonbury, extracted from the regiſter of that houſe, folios 128 and 129, that, in the 12th of Edward III. John Hacket, Lieutenant of the Earl of Arundel, was conſtable of this caſtle, for the defence of which, and the guard of Portſmouth, the Abbot was bound to find three men at arms for his lands in Wiltſhire, and one for thoſe in Berks.

In the 4th of Edward IV. anno 1464, in the rolls of Parliament, the conſtableſhip of this caſtle appears to have been granted, by letters patent of that King, together with the wages and fees thereof, to John Earl of Worceſter.

In a MS. No. 433, of the Harleian collection, containing grants made in the reign of Edward V. and Richard III. are the following entries:

William Uvedale, Eſq. the keeping of the caſtle and town of Porcheſter, Portſmouth, and the adjacent country, with the ſuperviſion and government of the town of Portſmouth, and the places there belonging to the King.

To William Merfeld, of the keeping of the caſtelle of Porcheſtree, and of the forreſte and warren there, and to be ſuperviſre and governor of the town of Portſmouth for time of lyfe.

The caſtle formerly belonged to the family of the Nortons, and afterwards to that of the Whiteheads, who conveyed it to Alexander, father of Robert Thiſtlethwayte, Eſq. the preſent proprietor.

PORTSEA ISLAND, in a creek of the channel, at the mouth of which ſtands Portſmouth, is about fourteen miles in compaſs, and, at high tide, ſurrounded with ſea

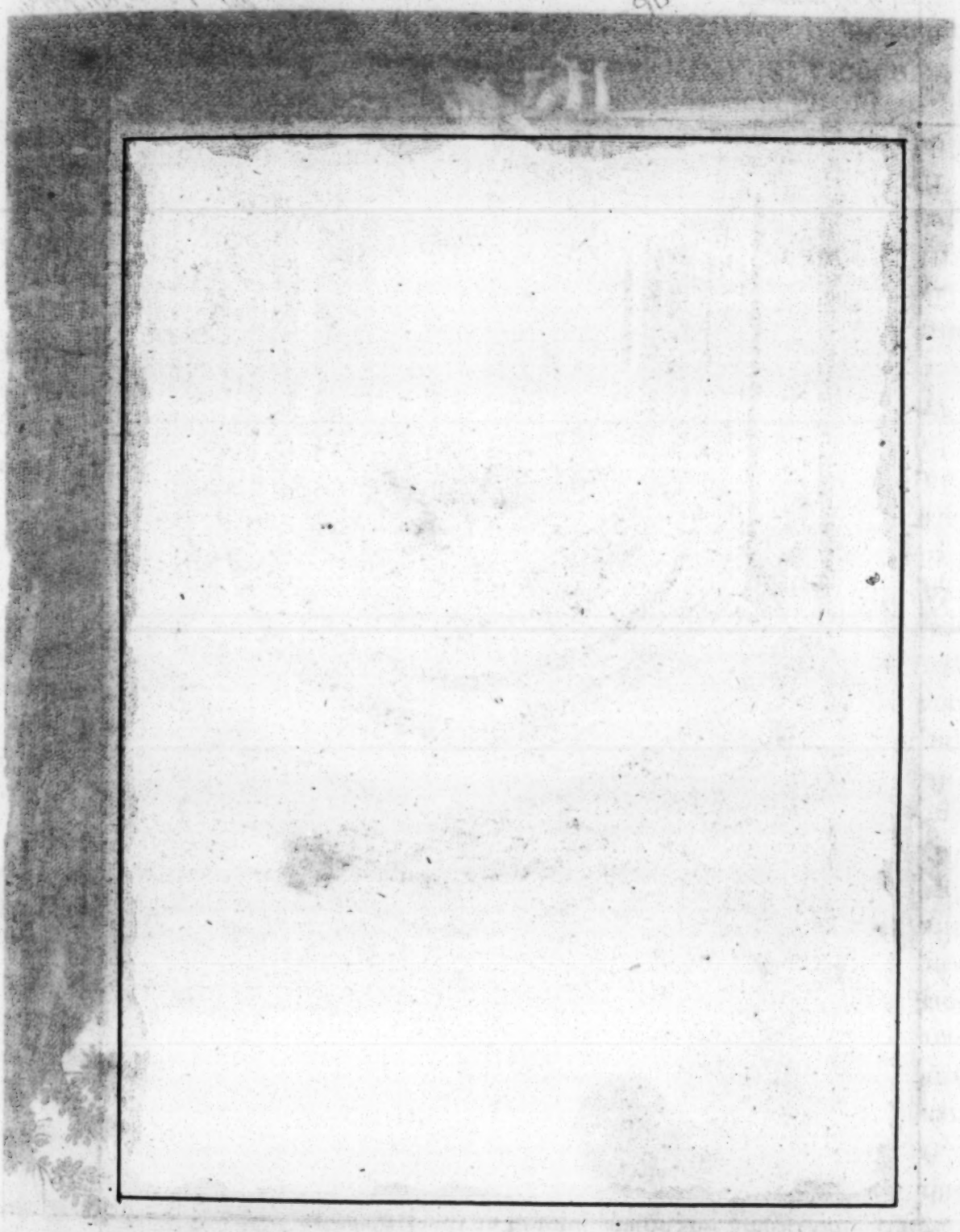


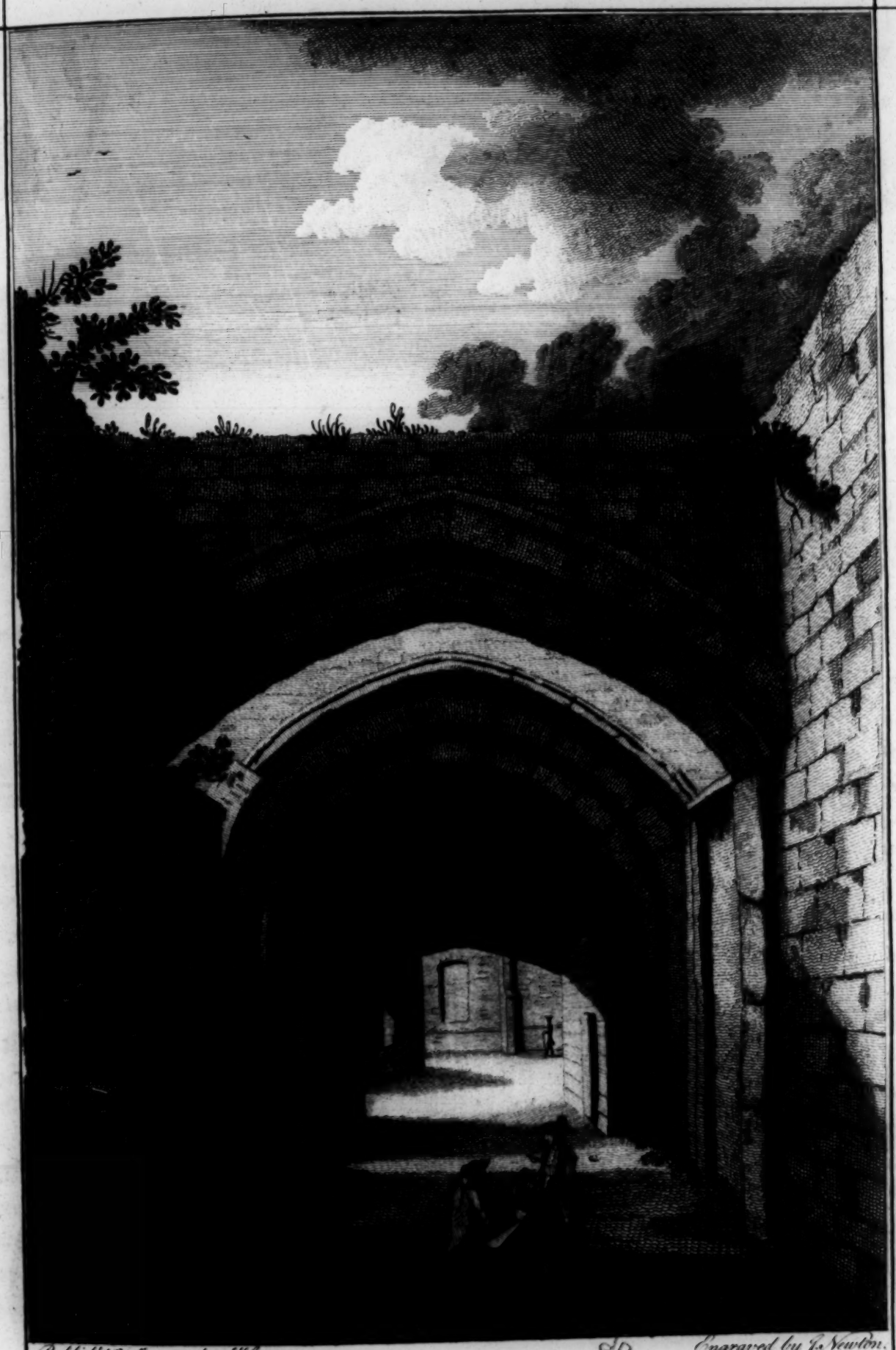
Pub.30th. June 1784. by S. Hooper.

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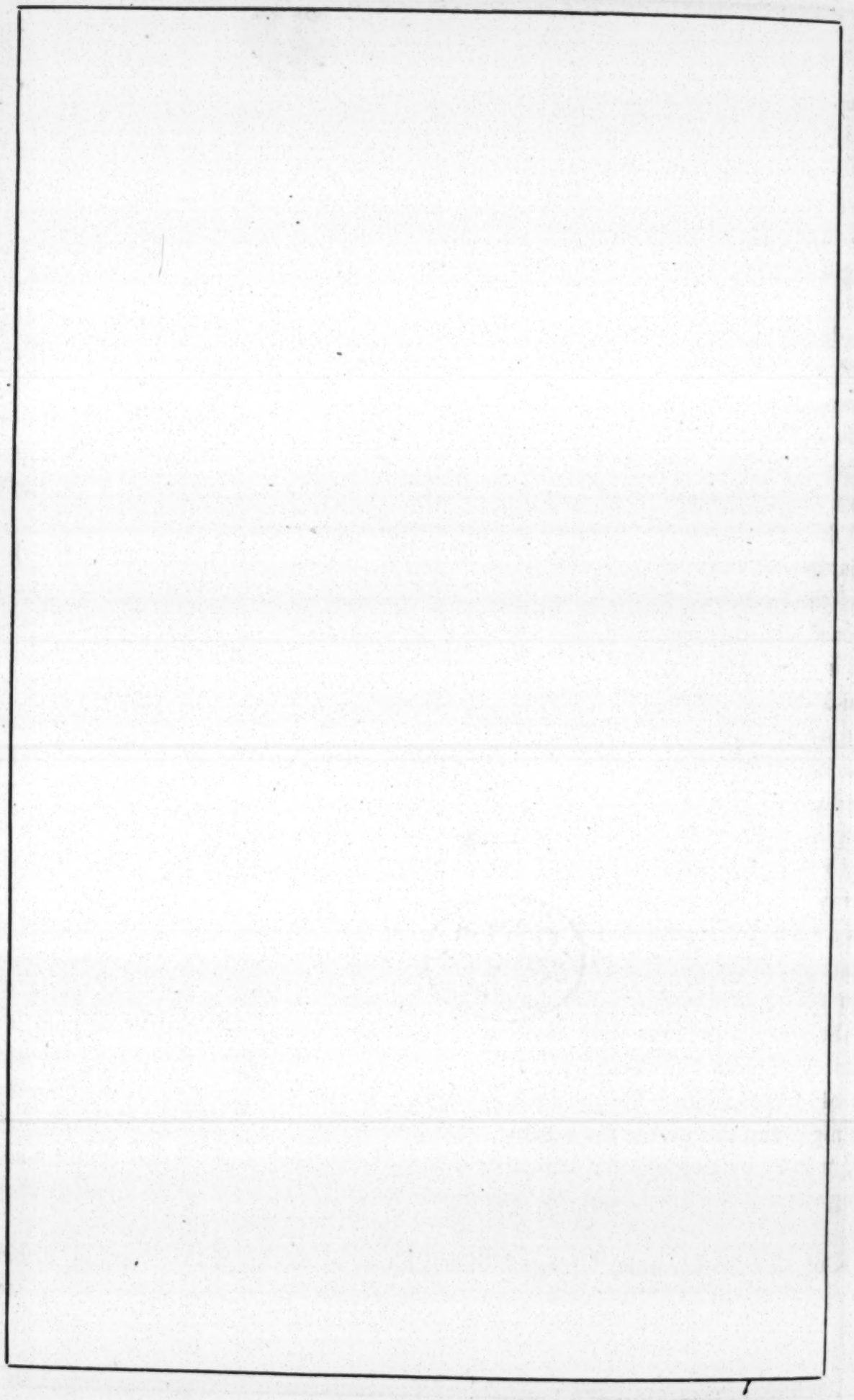
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GATE TO PORCHESTER PRIORY, HANTS.



ſea water, of which they make ſalt. It is joined to the continent by a bridge, which once had a fort.

PORTSMOUTH, 74 miles from London, is eſteemed the quay of England, and is a moſt regular fortification. Maud, the Empreſs Queen, landed here, to contend with King Stephen for the crown, A. D. 1140.

King Henry III. intending to invade France, 1229, muſtered the greateſt army that ever was raiſed in England, near this place; but his ally, the Duke of Bretagne, deceiving him, he was forced to diſband it. The French burnt it in the reign of King Richard II. wherefore the King forgave the inhabitants 60l. which they owed to the crown, and excuſed them from paying rent for ten years to come, towards rebuilding it; and it ſo recovered in ſix years, that the inhabitants fitted out ſome ſhips, with which they not only beat the French at ſea, as they were attempting to inſult theſe coaſts, but actually entered the Seine two years after that, ſunk ſeveral ſhips there, and brought off a great booty of wine, &c.

This town owes its riſe to the decay of Port Perris, or Portcheſter, which, in the time of the Romans, was a ſea-port of great note; but the harbour being almoſt abandoned by the ſea, the inhabitants moſtly removed, and built this town. A bell is rung here, to denote what number of ſhips at any time enter the harbour; off which there is a fine proſpect from the top of the ſteeple, as well as off Spithead. This town was ſecured for the parliament in the late civil wars, until the reſtoration of Charles II. who was met here by Catharine, the Infanta of Portugal, and here married to her in 1666. Queen Elizabeth had been at ſo great an expence in improving its fortifications (which had been begun by Edward IV. and augmented by Henry VII.), that nothing was thought wanting to compleat them, yet in the reign of Henry VIII. the French made ſeveral attempts on this town, more particularly in 1545, when they came into the haven with ſix gallies, and engaged the ſhips in the harbour, but were not able to make their way, yet Francis I. notified to the foreign courts that his navy had taken Portſmouth. It is true, Sir George Carew's ſhip, the Mary Roſe, was ſunk, but not by damage, but by the weight of her own ordinance. Queen Elizabeth, as before obſerved, at great expence added new works to the old fortifications; ſhe placed a garriſon here, of which ſome part was to keep watch night and day at the town gates, and others are ſet at the top of the church tower, where, by ringing of a bell, they can give notice what horſe and foot are advancing towards the town, and by waving colours, ſignify from what quarter they come.

In King Charles I.'s time, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, coming hither

to

to embark in his ſecond expedition againſt the French, was ſtabbed by John Felton, a Lieutenant of the army, inſtigated by his own private reſentment in being neglected in a late preferment of the military, in which he had ſome promiſe made by the Duke.

Though the parliament ſecured all the ſea-ports in the time of Charles I. by force, yet that they had a principle of loyalty only ſmothered, appeared from their early declaration to General Monk, 1659, the time proceeding the reſtoration. Charles II. added much to their ſtrength, extent, and magnificence, and made it one of the principal chambers of the kingdom for laying up the royal navy, and furniſhed it with wet and dry docks, ſtore-houſes, rope-yards, &c. King James II. alſo added greatly to its fortifications; but the officers of his army began at this place firſt of all to ſhew their diſlike of that Prince's proceedings, in favour of popery. Colonel Beaumont, who commanded the Duke of Berwick's regiment in the Duke's abſence, with five captains, refuſed to admit the Iriſh papiſts according to the Duke's order, which bold ſtep gave King James a ſample of what obedience he might expect from proteſtant officers in a popiſh cauſe; theſe officers were all impriſoned, and had not the revolution freed them, perhaps it would have coſt them their lives. After the revolution, this port flouriſhed exceedingly, by being the moſt conſtant rendezvous of the grand fleets and ſquadrons, as well as the convoys for the merchant ſhips; and a thouſand ſail may ride ſafe in the harbour. Within theſe few years, the government has bought more grounds for additional works; and no doubt it may be made impregnable by land, as well as ſea, ſince a ſhallow water may be brought quite round it. It is amazing to ſee the vaſt quantities here of all ſorts of military and naval ſtores, and the exact order in which every tool is laid up, ſo that the workmen can find what they want in the dark. The rope-houſe is near a quarter of a mile long. Some of the cables here require 100 men to work them; and their labour is ſo hard, that they can work at them but four hours a-day. The leaſt number of men employed continually in the yard, is ſaid to be 1000. The docks and yards, in ſhort, reſemble a diſtinct town, there being particular rows of dwellings, built at the public charge for all the principal officers; and they are under a ſeparate government from the garriſon. Here is a fine quay for laying up the cannon, and the arſenal at Venice is not better diſpoſed. The town being low, and full of water and ditches, it is reckoned aguiſh. The ſtreets are not very clean, the place being in want of freſh water; yet the continual reſort of ſeamen and ſoldiers to it, the men of war being often paid here, renders it always full of people, and makes thoſe people ſeem always in a hurry, ſo that their inns and taverns

taverns are perpetually crouded; by which means there is ſuch a conſumption of proviſions as makes them dear, as are alſo lodgings and fuel. Here is a Deputy Governor and garriſon, with all the proper officers to take care of the revenue. In the reign of Edward IV. its members of parliament were elected by only thirteen Burgeſſes; but in that of Edward VI. the electors were the Mayor and Burgeſſes.

Charles I. altered the ſtyle to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes, and ſo it continued till the Convention-Parliament, ſummoned by the Prince of Orange, when they were choſen by the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty; but in the reign of William III. the right of election was determined only in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes. The civil government is by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Bailiffs, and Common-council.

The mouth of the harbour, which is not ſo broad as the Thames at Weſtminſter, is ſecured on Goſport ſide by four forts, beſides a platform of above twenty cannons level with the water; and on the other ſide, by South-ſea Caſtle, built by Henry VIII.

A ſort of ſuburbs has been lately built, which is like to outſtrip the town itſelf, for number of inhabitants and beauty of the houſes; and the rather, as it is independent of the laws of the garriſon, and free from the duties and ſervices of the corporation. The markets here are Thurſday and Saturday; the fair July 10th, for a fortnight.

In 1759, whilſt we were at war with the French, the South-ſea Caſtle was greatly damaged, part of it being blown up, but whether by accident or deſign, was never yet known. The parliament in 1759, granted £6937. for the better fortifying the dock and town of Portſmouth.

It ought not to be omitted, that on the 3d of July, 1760, a dreadful fire broke out at twelve in the morning, in the dock-yard, in a fine pile of building, in the lower part of which were pitch, tar, oil, and turpentine; in the upper, cables, ſails, and canvas; the next ſtore-houſe was the ſpinning-houſe, and above it, hemp; the next, where the bell hung, was a long lane, piled up with decayed ſtores; next to that were the rope-makers laying walk and tarring walk, over which were ſails, canvas, and ropes. The flames raged with ſuch fury, that all theſe buildings were deſtroyed. It rained very hard all that night, and it is thought that the ſtores caught fire by the lightning, which was very terrible, the element appearing all on a blaze. In the warehouſes that were conſumed were depoſited 1050 tons of hemp, 500 tons of cordage, and about 700 ſails, beſides many hundred barrels of tar and oil. But a ſtill more dreadful conflagration happened in this dock-yard on the 27th day of July, 1770; and as no reaſonable proof has been ever yet produced that it happened in conſequence of lightning, or any other natural cauſe, and as the utmoſt precau-

tions were uſed to prevent any accidents by fire, the public are of opinion that it was done by ſome of our foreign enemies, who, at that time, were joining in concert to deprive us of ſome of our moſt valuable colonies. It was firſt diſcovered by the centinels on duty, about five o'clock in the morning, when the drums beat to arms, and in a few minutes after the dock-yard was all on a flame. The houſe where the pitch and tar were lodged was ſoon reduced to a heap of rubbiſh, and in a few minutes it broke out in four different places, and burnt with ſuch violence, that it threatened the whole place. The inhabitants were filled with the utmoſt conſternation; but, by the wind ſhifting about, and the aſſiſtance of the mariners and ſailors, its progreſs was ſtopped before ſeven in the evening. The fire was firſt ſeen to burſt through the roof of the laying houſe, about the middle, and burnt with ſuch violence, that the flames communicated themſelves to the ſpinning houſe, owing to ſome temporary ſheds erected between the two buildings. From hence it communicated itſelf to the oar-houſe, and ſet fire to the carpenters ſhop, at which time the ſtorehouſes took fire, the flames reaching as far as the maſt-houſe; ſo that, in a few hours, the moſt valuable materials were totally conſumed. The carver's ſhop was totally reduced to aſhes, nor, indeed, did any of the different departments eſcape damage. The loſs was eſtimated at £100,000. The rope-houſe was again deſtroyed December 7, 1776, when the damage was £60,000.

The harbour is one of the fineſt in the world. There is water ſufficient for the largeſt ſhips, and ſo very capacious, that the whole Engliſh navy may ride here in ſafety. The principal branch runs up to Fareham, a market town, about ſix miles to the northward of the harbour's mouth; a ſecond goes up to Porcheſter; and a third, to Portſea-bridge. Beſides theſe branches, there are ſeveral rithes or channels, where the ſmall men of war ride at their moorings. It is defended from all winds by ſurrounding lands, and from the fury of the ſea by the Iſle of Wight, which lies before the mouth of the harbour, about ſix miles diſtant. His preſent Majeſty, George III. had grand naval reviews here in 1773, 1777, and 1794. This place gave title of Dacheſs to Louiſe de Querouaille, ſo created by Charles II. 1673.

PORTSDOWN, four miles from Portſmouth, has a fair on the 15th of June.

PORT PERIS, where by tradition, Veſpaſian firſt arrived. Our anceſtors called it Port Cheſter, not from Porta, a Saxon, but from Portus, an harbour; for Ptolemy calls it Μέγας λιμὴν, the ſpacious harbour, from the largeneſs of it; as Pliny tells us, that there is a place in Africa, called Portus Magnus, i. e. the great port. Here was a large caſtle remaining in Mr. Camden's days, which commanded a free proſpect of all the harbours below, but when the ſea retiring from this ſhore, made the harbour by

by degrees leſs commodious, the inhabitants removed from hence to Portſey, an adjoining iſland which is fourteen miles round.

At high tide this iſle is encompaſſed with ſea water, of which they make ſalt, and is joined to the Continent by a bridge, which had of old a ſmall caſtle to defend it. Athelſted, wife of King Edgar, gave it to the abbey of Wincheſter, and here, at the entrance of the creek, our anceſtors built a town, from thence called Portſmouth.

POST-DOWN, with one fair on July 16.

POUPPOLL (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt-Medina.

POULTONS, north-eaſt of the New Foreſt, three miles ſouth-weſt of Rumſy, and eight weſt of Southampton, late the ſeat of the Right Honourable Hans Stanley, now of Hans Sloane, Eſq. his nephew; it is well worth viſiting: the lawns, which are beautiful and extenſive, are bounded on all ſides by foreſt trees and exotics; through the middle of the lawn winds a ſerpentine river, well ſtocked with the moſt curious and ſcarce fiſh.

PRESHOE, north of Biſhops-Waltham.

PRESTON, north-weſt of Chriſtchurch.

PRESTON-CANDOVER, ſouth-weſt of Baſingſtoke.

PREVE-PARK, near Baſingſtoke.

This priory is now the ſeat of Naſh Groſe, Eſquire: the ſituation is remarkably pleaſant, the gardens are laid out with taſte, and command a fine view of Portſmouth, and the road at Spithead.

QUARLEY, north-weſt of the Wallops. On Quarley Hill are the traces of a conſiderable fortification, with four ſorts of works on the weſt ſide of it. The two outward trenches are diſtant farther than ordinary the one from the other, viz. from the outward to the ſecond is 60 paces, but from the ſecond to the third is but 36.

QUARR (Iſle of Wight), between Newport and St. Helen's, had an Abbey of Ciſtercian Monks, of which the refectory or common hall is the only part remaining entire, and is now a barn; it was built and endowed by Baldwin de Rivers, firſt Earl of Devonſhire, and Lord of this iſland, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary: its revenues were valued at the ſuppreſſion, at 134l. per year, according to the Domeſday book, and 184l. by Speed.

This Abbey after the diſſolution was purchaſed by Mr. George Mills, a merchant of Southampton, when it was deſtroyed for the ſake of the materials, without reſpect to the ſepulchres of many illuſtrious perſons buried in the chapel.* It was ſold by his

* Among the perſons known to have been buried here, are, Earl Baldwin, the founder, Adeliza, his Counteſs, and their ſon Henry; William de Vernun, bequeathed three hundred pounds for the erecting a tomb

his ſon to the Lord Chief Juſtice Sir Thomas Fleming, in whoſe deſcendants it ſtill remains.

The ſite of this magnificent abbey contained upwards of thirty acres of ground within the walls.

The abbey of Quarr, called in ſome of the oldeſt grants Quarraria, probably obtained its name from the neighbouring ſtone quarries. It was among the firſt monaſteries of the Ciſtercian order founded in England,* and was begun by Baldwin, Earl of Devon, who, in the thirty-ſecond year of Henry the Firſt, gave the manor of Arreton to Geoffrey, Abbot of Savigny, in Normandy, for the building of this monaſtery, which was dedicated to St. Mary. The earlieſt charter to this monaſtery now remaining, is that of Engler de Bohun, who gave them to Haſely, probably ſoon after the donation of Baldwin above mentioned: the deed appears to have been executed in Normandy, from the circumſtance of its being witneſſed by Serlo, Abbot of Savigny, ſucceſſor to Geoffrey, and divers other Norman Biſhops and Abbots. This, with many other benefactions to Quarr Abbey, is confirmed by Richard, the ſon of Baldwin; whoſe deed, though without date, muſt have been in the reign of Henry the Second; and from this may be collected, that the chapel of St. Nicholas, with its endowments, had been given to Quarr by the chief men of the iſland, who are there ſtyled his Barons: moſt of the lands with which the abbey was then endowed, appear to have been given in the reign of Stephen, when the order was in high eſtimation. There is likewiſe a grant from Henry, Duke of Normandy, afterwards the ſecond of that name King of England, of a place called Locwelle, in that province, for the Monks of Quarr to build an abbey there: and a grant of confirmation from the ſame Henry, as King of England, to the Abbey. This liberality was perhaps an act of gratitude in Henry to Earl Baldwin their founder, who had been exiled and deprived of his lands for eſpouſing the cauſe of his mother, the Empreſs Maud. Several other grants and inſtruments relating to this abbey, though moſtly without dates, are here ranged as nearly as poſſible in the order of time in which they were made, viz.

A grant of a mill at Shalfleet, from Geoffrey de Inſula.
Atteſtation of a deviſe to Quarr, by Richard Earl of Devon.
Grant of eleven acres of land in Whippingham, by Henry Clavill.
Grant of a rent, by Robert de Giros.

tomb here for himſelf and his father: the chapel alſo contained a monument to the Lady Cicely, ſecond daughter of King Edward the Fourth.

* Dugdale's Mon. p. 750.

Two

Two grants from Geoffrey de Inſula.

Grant of land and a mill in Sway, in the pariſh of Boldre, by Hugh de Witteville, atteſted by Warin de Aula.

Archbiſhop Thomas Beckett's confirmation of the grant of the manor of Whitfield.

Petition of the Abbott of Quarr, in relation to the before mentioned manor.

Grant from Hawiſe de Rivers, of the church of Fleet, in the dioceſe of Sarum, in which the monks of Monteſburg are charged with a fraud.

Grant from Walter Motte, of twelve acres of land to Quarr abbey.

Grant from Walter de Inſula, of land lying on the ſide of St. Boniface Down.

Grant from William de Vernun, Earl of Devon, of two hundred acres of land in Wellow, to the monks of Quarr.

Grant of William de Vernun, of two ſmall iſlands near Chriſtchurch.

Grant from Alwarie de Newton, or Niton, of lands in Niton.

Agreement of releaſe from Thomas de Newnham to the monks of Quarr.

Exchange of Blackland for Combley, between the monks of Quarr and Simon Fitz-Hubert.

Compoſition with the Convent of Lyra for the tithes of ſeveral lands belonging to Quarr.

Exchange of lands between the Abbey of Quarr, and the Rector of Arreton.

Grant from the Priory of Chriſtchurch, of a rent charged on their manors of Ningewood and Mitford, in lieu of lands transferred from Quarr to that Priory.

Grant of lands in Sway, from Ralph Fulcher, for which the convent were to admit his ſon into the houſe.

Grant from William de Oglander, of lands in Pann to Quarr Abbey.

Grant from William de Calbourn, of his water at Maresfleth, and part of the river Medina.

Grant from Matilda de Eſtur, of a rent out of Gatcombe to Quarr.

Charter of confirmation from Iſabell, Counteſs of Albemarle and Devon, to Quarr Abbey.

Grant of a penſion, by the Abbot and Convent of Quarr, to Cardinal Beaufort, Biſhop of Wincheſter, for appropriating the church of Arreton to the ſaid abbey by his apoſtolical authority.

The King's precept to William de Braybeuf, Sheriff of Southampton, to take the Abbot and Convent of Quarr, with their lands, &c. into his protection againſt the Counteſs Iſabella de Fortibus.

A grant

A grant of lands at Briddlesford to Quarr Abbey, by Thomas de Aula.*

A compoſition between the Monks of Quarr, and the Rector of Godſhill, concerning the tithes of Rew Farm.†

A grant of lands from Elias de Phalaiſe.‡

A grant or charter of free warren from Edward III. in the lands of Quarr Abbey, to the Abbot and his ſucceſſors.‖

Licence for the Abbot of Quarr and his ſucceſſors to fortify their lands at Fiſhouſe, and on the coaſt, with ſtone walls and towers.§

Theſe deeds ſhew, as well from whom the monaſtery derived their lands, as the firſt origin of ſeveral compoſitions and *modus decimandi*, and are of uſe in tracing the deſcents of families of thoſe times, the ſons, and ſometimes the wife of the grantor, being made ſubſcribing witneſſes, and their concurrence ſignified in the deed.

Sir William Dugdale calls this abbey, Filia Savigniani, "the daughter of Savigny;" for which he cites the annals of St. Werburg; but it is not to be inferred from this expreſſion that the abbey of Quarr had any dependence on that of Savigny. The grants to that abbey make no mention of any ſuch relation between them; and yet there was no impropriety in terming Quarr the daughter of Savigny, not only becauſe its co-founder was Abbot of that houſe, but alſo from the firſt monks of Quarr being brought from Savigny to introduce the diſcipline of the Ciſtercian order, then new in this country.

In a valuation of the ſpiritualities in the dioceſe of Winchester, in the time of Cardinal Beaufort, the lands of this abbey were taxed in the following manner.¶

" De redditu aſſis taxat ad	-	-	-	viij *marks*.
" Apud Newnham, ad	-	-	-	xv *m*.
" Apud Sambele, (Combley) ad	-	-	-	xvj *m*.
" Apud Arreton, ad	-	-	-	xviij *m*.
" Virga de Bykeburie, (Bugbury) ad		-	-	lx. *s*.
" Apud Haſſeley, ad	-	-	-	xviij *m*.
" Apud Lovecomb, ad	-	-	-	xij *m*.
" Apud Staplehurſt & Claybrook		-	-	xl *s*.
" Apud Roweburgh	-	-	-	l *s*.

* Theſe two deeds have been referred to in a former part of the Appendix.

† Ex Regiſt. Winton.

‡ Nide Madox. Firm. Burg. p. 30.

‖ Vide Madox.

§ Pat. Edw. III, in Turr. Lond.

¶ Ibid.

" Apud

" Apud Schete - - - - vij *m.*
" Apud Shalcomb & Compton - - - x *m.*
" Apud Beneſtede - - - - xl *s.*
" Apud Foxore - - - - lviij *s.*
" Apud Schrob & Goy ad - - - xlij *s*
" De duobus molendinis apud Xti eccleſian - - xij *s.*
" 4 molendinis in Inſ. Vecta - - - xv *s.*
" De proventu tannaria, xl *s.*
xx
" Sm. xiiij. xvj *l.* iij *s.* Inde decima ix *l.* xij *s.* iiij *d.*"*

There is a Bull of Pope Gregory the Ninth,† giving licence to the Abbot and Convent of Quarr,‡ in the Iſle of Wight, to chuſe a confeſſor from their own body: this Bull is dated, 6 Kal. Feb. Pont. 10. A. D. 1238.

QUOBLEY-GREEN, four miles from Biſhops-Waltham.

RAMESHEAD, ſouth of Portſmouth.

RAMSDEAN, weſt of Petersfield.

RAYDON, in the New Foreſt.

REDBRIDGE, in the pariſh of Millbrook, is a place that has throve by ſhip-building, where the river Teſt, or the Teſe, falls into Southampton-bay. In the Saxons time it had a monaſtery. It was called anciently Vadum Arundinis by Beda, which he interprets Reed-ford, and in ſhort Redford. It changed its name when the bridge was ſet up.

In the infancy of the Saxon church here ſtood a monaſtery, whereof one Cymberth was Abbot, and baptized, as Bede tells us, two brothers of Arvandus, petty King of the Iſle of Wight, juſt before they were murdered; for Cadwalla the Saxon invaded that iſland, and theſe two boys made their eſcape, and hid themſelves at a little town, called Ad Lapidem; but being betrayed to Cadwalla, they were killed at his com-

* Some errors are to be apprehended in the tranſcript of the particular ſums, which do not amount to the given total: which is however juſtified by the amount of the tithe.

† Vide Aſtle's Bullarium, No. I.

‡ Lambard, in his Account of the Iſle of Wight, concludes the following remark, " Finally," ſaith he, " although Paulus Jovius wrote that the inhabitants of this iſland be wont to boaſt merely, that they " had amongeſt theim, monks, lawiers, wolfes, nor foxes, yet find I theim al ſave one, in one monaſ- " terie, called Quarre, valued at 134 poundes of yearly revenue, and founded in the yeare 1132, after " thorder of Savigniac, in Fraunce, as the Chronicles of Cheſter have mention." *Topogr. & Hiſt. Dict. of Eng'and,* art. Wight.

mand.

mand. Mr. Camden ſeems rightly to conjecture, that Stoneham, at Littletown, not far from Redbridge, was the place where theſe young Princes lay hid.

In Domeſday this place gave name to a hundred.*

RIDE, or as it is called in old records, LA RYE, in the Iſle of Wight, is a populous village, ſituated on the north channel, oppoſite to Stoke's-bay, on the coaſt of Hampſhire. In antient rolls it is mentioned as one of thoſe places where a watch was to be kept for the ſecurity of the iſland: it was part of the poſſeſſions of the family of Dillington, till Sir John Dillington ſold it to Henry Player, Eſquire, whoſe ſon Thomas built a chapel there, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and nineteen; and charged the manor with an annual rent of ten pounds, payable to the Vicar of Newchurch, to officiate therein, or provide ſome one to officiate for him. This village is of late much increaſed, both in buildings and trade: it is oppoſite the towns of Portſmouth and Goſport, at about ſix miles diſtance. A conſtant intercourſe is carried on by packet-boats, which paſs and repaſs regularly ſeveral times in a week, to the mutual benefit of both places: Portſmouth is ſupplied with butter, eggs, and poultry from the iſland; and, in return, furniſhes the iſlanders with divers neceſſaries.

RINGWOOD, near the Avon, ninety-ſix miles from London, and twenty-nine ſouth weſt of Wincheſter, was in the Saxons time a place of eminence, and is now a large thriving town, full of good houſes, where they deal pretty much in leather, ſtockings, druggets, and narrow cloth; it is noted for its ſtrong beer: the neighbouring meadows are frequently overflowed by the ſeveral ſtreams into which the river is here divided. Here is a good market on Wedneſday, and fairs, July 10th, and December 11th. Near this town the Duke of Monmouth, after his army was routed at Sedgmore, in July 1685, was taken in a peaſe field, and with him the Lord Grey, and a German Count, who accompanied him, by the Lord Lumley, who carried them all priſoners to this place, and kept them there till orders came from the Council and King James II. to bring them up to London, where the Duke was ſoon after beheaded. Both the ſituation, the remains of the old name, and the ſignification of the preſent, prove this to be Regnum, a town of the Regni, mentioned by Antoninus, and Ringwood by a Saxon termination ſeems to mean the Wood of the Regni.

RIPLEY, in the pariſh of Sopley.

RIPLINGTON, north weſt of Maple Durham.

ROCH-COURT, by Fareham.

ROCKBORN, by Fordingbridge.

* Gough's Camden.—Vol. I. p. 135.

ROCKLEY,

ROCKLEY, ROOKLEY, or ROUCLEY (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina, gave name to the family of Roucley, who were the ancient owners of this lordſhip, and reſided on it; there is a licence mentioned in the regiſter of Wincheſter, for D. Roucley to have oratories in his lordſhips of Roucley and Denmead. One of the family, in the reign of Edward the Third, married a daughter and coheireſs of Sir John Glamorgan, of Brook; and removed thither. The eſtate came to the family of Coleman; the laſt of whom deviſed it, after the death of his ſiſter, to James Worſley, Eſquire.

ROPLEY, ſouth-eaſt of Alresford.

ROTHERWICK, weſt of Hartley-row.

* The pariſh of Rotherwick lies on the northern borders of the county of Hampſhire, in the hundred of Odiham. In this pariſh there was antiently a ſeat belonging to the family of More, of which, when I viſited it a year or two ſince, I could not learn the leaſt traces from the inhabitants, either as to its exiſtence, or even ſituation. In the church I found only the following memorial on a mural monument.

"Here lyeth Anthony More, Gent. the fourth ſon of Thomas More of Lance-Livey, in the pariſh of Sherfield upon Lodon, Eſq. who took to his firſt wife Alice, the eldeſt of the two daughters and coheirs of Thomas Hill, of Hodiham, Gent. alſo deceaſed, by whom he had iſſue one ſon, and one daughter living, viz. Richard and Anne, and yielded his ſpirit to God, that gave it, the 20th day of October 1583."

This family were living here an hundred years after this time, as appears by the viſitation made by the heralds after 1680, when one of them had married the daughter of Richard Brydges, Eſq. of North Cerney, in Glouceſterſhire (5th ſon of John, firſt Lord Chandois), and ſiſter and heir of John Brydges, Eſq. who died unmarried at Cirenceſter, 1656. Their arms were, two bars, between nine martlets, with which, in conſequence of this match, thoſe of Brydges are quartered in the viſitation books.

In this pariſh ſtands Tilney Hall, once the ſeat of a family of its own name, who from the coincidence of name and arms, were probably a branch of that ancient houſe of Norfolk and Lincolnſhire, mentioned in Camden and many other books. This family took their name, ſay they, from the manor of Tilney, in Norfolk, and are famous for having had ſixteen knights ſucceſſively of their houſe. Sir Frederick Tilney, Knight, had his chief reſidence at Boſton, in Lincolnſhire; he was a man of mighty ſtature and ſtrength above the ſize of ordinary men. He attended King Richard I. 1190, into the Holy Land, and was with him at the ſiege of Acon, where his atchievements were ſuch that he ſtruck terror into the infidels, and returning home in ſafety, lived and died at Terington, near Tilney, in Norfolk, where the meaſure of

* Topographer, vol. i. p. 89.

his incredible ſtature was many years preſerved. At length the two principal lines ended in two heireſſes married into the Howard family. Thomas ſecond Duke of Norfolk married 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heir of Sir Frederick Tilney, in Norfolk, Kt. and 2d, Agnes, daughter of Hugh Tilney, and ſiſter and heir of Sir Philip Tilney, of Boſton, Knight.

How long the Tilneys of Hampſhire have been ſettled at Rotherwick, I am not informed; I could not obtain a ſight of the pariſh regiſter. From tombſtones in the church, it appears that Richard Tilney, Eſq. died here in 1646, Æt. 83. Francis Tilney, Eſq. his ſon, died 1684, Æt. 73. Philip Tilney, youngeſt ſon of Francis, died 1683, Æt. 22. Frederick Tilney, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of Francis, died 1725, Æt. 80. He married Anne, daughter of George Pitt, Eſq. of Stratfield Say, in this county, by whom he had iſſue a daughter Anne, who married William, 3d Lord Craven, and died Æt. 26, Feb. 5, 1730, having had iſſue a daughter Anne, who died November 21, 1725.

This eſtate then came to Richard Child, Viſcount Caſtlemaine of Ireland, who aſſumed the name, and in 1732, was created Earl Tilney. From John, the laſt Earl, it came with his other eſtates, to his nephew Sir James Tilney Long, Baronet. It was a long while rented by Mr. Wellbore Ellis, and afterwards by Mr. Kerr, a Weſt-Indian. The houſe is a large and regular pile, probably not more than a century old, and if ſo much, new fronted by the Child family, whoſe arms are in the pediment. There are many good rooms, and an handſome chapel in it, and above, a large ſuite of bed rooms, &c. The view to the ſouth front is very beautiful, over broken and richly wooded grounds. The north front looks over a meagre avenue of trees, towards the open heath of Bagſhot.

ROUGHBARROW (Iſle of Wight), in the Weſt Medina.

ROWLAND CASTLE, has fairs on May 12th and November 12th.

ROWNER, between Titchfield and Goſport.

ROXALL (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina.

RUITON has a fair on July 5th.

RUMSEY, on the river Teſe, 79 miles from London, was called, by the Saxons, Rumꝛeȝ, a large and ancient town in the road from Southampton to Saliſbury. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, ſix Aldermen, twelve Burgeſſes, &c. It is much inhabited by clothiers, and has a good market on Saturday weekly, and three fairs yearly, on Eaſter Monday, Auguſt 26th, and November 8th.

King Edgar built a nunnery here, the church of which is yet ſtanding. Henry III. and Edward I. increaſed its endowments at the diſſolution. Dugdale ſays it was valued at £393. but Speed ſays £528. Matthew of Alſace, ſon to the Earl of Flanders, found a way to convey privately out of it the Princeſs Mary, King Stephen's only daughter

daughter and heir, then Abbeſs of it, and married her: but the church purſued him with her thundering ſentences; and though he kept her till he had two daughters by her, yet he was at length forced to reſign her, that ſhe might return to it again according to her vow. The Teſe, parting hence, preſently falls into the Southampton bay.

There is now growing on the outſide, on the top of the church ſteeple, a large apple tree which has born fruit for many years, often loaded with two different kinds, viz. red ſtreak and golden pippins, which, as curioſities, ſell for a penny each. The origin of this ſtrange tree is out of the memory of the oldeſt inhabitant.

RUMSEY ABBEY was founded by King Edward the Elder, or Ethelwald, a Saxon nobleman. King Edgar placed Benedictine Nuns in it. Its annual revenues were near £400. Its church remains a fine ſpecimen of Saxon architecture; in which were buried King Edward the Elder, his ſon Alfred, and daughter Eadburga. The town is large; has a corporation and market; and is pleaſantly ſituated on the road between Southampton and Saliſbury. It gave birth to Sir William Petty, anceſtor to the preſent Marquis of Lanſdown: he is buried in the church here. Lord Palmerſton has a handſome ſeat near it at Broadlands.*

SAND HEAD (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina.

SANDOWN BAY (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina, three leagues from Portſmouth.

SANDOWN CASTLE (Iſle of Wight), at the north end of the bay, is the ſtrongeſt in the iſland. In the church are ſome curious monuments.

SAVESTON, SAVETON, or SAVEGETON, where are certain lands and tenements worth £4. 5s. per annum, which Sir Thomas Heneage, Knt. changed with King Edward VI. for the abbey lands ſeized by his father, and then in the crown: its ſituation is north-eaſt of Quarley Hill.

SELBORN, near Liphook, where a monaſtery was founded in the reign of Henry III. has three charity ſchools that were erected in 1705 for the poor children of this and three neighbouring pariſhes.

The following particulars are chiefly extracted from that entertaining, elaborate work of the Reverend Gilbert White, entitled, "Natural Hiſtory and Antiquities of "Selborne."

The pariſh of Selborne lies in the extreme eaſtern corner of the county of Hampſhire, bordering on Suſſex, and not far from Surrey. It is about fifty miles ſouth-weſt of London, in latitude 51°, and about midway between Alton and Petersfield.

* Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 135.

his incredible ſtature was many years preſerved. At length the two principal lines ended in two heireſſes married into the Howard family. Thomas ſecond Duke of Norfolk married 1ſt, Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heir of Sir Frederick Tilney, in Norfolk, Kt. and 2d, Agnes, daughter of Hugh Tilney, and ſiſter and heir of Sir Philip Tilney, of Boſton, Knight.

How long the Tilneys of Hampſhire have been ſettled at Rotherwick, I am not informed; I could not obtain a ſight of the pariſh regiſter. From tombſtones in the church, it appears that Richard Tilney, Eſq. died here in 1646, Æt. 83. Francis Tilney, Eſq. his ſon, died 1684, Æt. 73. Philip Tilney, youngeſt ſon of Francis, died 1683, Æt. 22. Frederick Tilney, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of Francis, died 1725, Æt. 80. He married Anne, daughter of George Pitt, Eſq. of Stratfield Say, in this county, by whom he had iſſue a daughter Anne, who married William, 3d Lord Craven, and died Æt. 26, Feb. 5, 1730, having had iſſue a daughter Anne, who died November 21, 1725.

This eſtate then came to Richard Child, Viſcount Caſtlemaine of Ireland, who aſſumed the name, and in 1732, was created Earl Tilney. From John, the laſt Earl, it came with his other eſtates, to his nephew Sir James Tilney Long, Baronet. It was a long while rented by Mr. Wellbore Ellis, and afterwards by Mr. Kerr, a Weſt-Indian. The houſe is a large and regular pile, probably not more than a century old, and if ſo much, new fronted by the Child family, whoſe arms are in the pediment. There are many good rooms, and an handſome chapel in it, and above, a large ſuite of bed rooms, &c. The view to the ſouth front is very beautiful, over broken and richly wooded grounds. The north front looks over a meagre avenue of trees, towards the open heath of Bagſhot.

ROUGHBARROW (Iſle of Wight), in the Weſt Medina.

ROWLAND CASTLE, has fairs on May 12th and November 12th.

ROWNER, between Titchfield and Goſport.

ROXALL (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina.

RUITON has a fair on July 5th.

RUMSEY, on the river Teſe, 79 miles from London, was called, by the Saxons, Rumſeg, a large and ancient town in the road from Southampton to Saliſbury. It is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, ſix Aldermen, twelve Burgeſſes, &c. It is much inhabited by clothiers, and has a good market on Saturday weekly, and three fairs yearly, on Eaſter Monday, Auguſt 26th, and November 8th.

King Edgar built a nunnery here, the church of which is yet ſtanding. Henry III. and Edward I. increaſed its endowments at the diſſolution. Dugdale ſays it was valued at £393. but Speed ſays £528. Matthew of Alſace, ſon to the Earl of Flanders, found a way to convey privately out of it the Princeſs Mary, King Stephen's only daughter

daughter and heir, then Abbeſs of it, and married her: but the church purſued him with her thundering ſentences; and though he kept her till he had two daughters by her, yet he was at length forced to reſign her, that ſhe might return to it again accordcording to her vow. The Teſe, parting hence, preſently falls into the Southampton bay.

There is now growing on the outſide, on the top of the church ſteeple, a large apple tree which has born fruit for many years, often loaded with two different kinds, viz. red ſtreak and golden pippins, which, as curioſities, ſell for a penny each. The origin of this ſtrange tree is out of the memory of the oldeſt inhabitant.

RUMSEY ABBEY was founded by King Edward the Elder, or Ethelwald, a Saxon nobleman. King Edgar placed Benedictine Nuns in it. Its annual revenues were near £400. Its church remains a fine ſpecimen of Saxon architecture; in which were buried King Edward the Elder, his ſon Alfred, and daughter Eadburga. The town is large; has a corporation and market; and is pleaſantly ſituated on the road between Southampton and Saliſbury. It gave birth to Sir William Petty, anceſtor to the preſent Marquis of Lanſdown: he is buried in the church here. Lord Palmerſton has a handſome ſeat near it at Broadlands.*

SAND HEAD (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina.

SANDOWN BAY (Iſle of Wight), in the Eaſt Medina, three leagues from Portſmouth.

SANDOWN CASTLE (Iſle of Wight), at the north end of the bay, is the ſtrongeſt in the iſland. In the church are ſome curious monuments.

SAVESTON, SAVETON, or SAVEGETON, where are certain lands and tenements worth £4. 5s. per annum, which Sir Thomas Heneage, Knt. changed with King Edward VI. for the abbey lands ſeized by his father, and then in the crown: its ſituation is north-eaſt of Quarley Hill.

SELBORN, near Liphook, where a monaſtery was founded in the reign of Henry III. has three charity ſchools that were erected in 1705 for the poor children of this and three neighbouring pariſhes.

The following particulars are chiefly extracted from that entertaining, elaborate work of the Reverend Gilbert White, entitled, "Natural Hiſtory and Antiquities of "Selborne."

The pariſh of Selborne lies in the extreme eaſtern corner of the county of Hampſhire, bordering on Suſſex, and not far from Surrey. It is about fifty miles ſouth-weſt of London, in latitude 51°, and about midway between Alton and Petersfield.

* Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 135.

The cart way in this village divides in a remarkable manner two very incongruous ſoils. To the ſouth-weſt is a rank clay, that requires the labour of years to render it mellow, while the gardens on the north-eaſt, and ſmall incloſures behind, conſiſt of a warm, forward, crumbling mould, called black malm, which ſeems highly ſaturated with vegetable and animal manure. At each end of the village, ſouth-eaſt and north-weſt, ariſes a ſmall rivulet, from whence iſſue two ſtreams; the one on the ſouth becomes a branch of the Arun, running to Arundel; that on the north-weſt makes one branch of the Wey, and meeting the black down ſtream at Hedleigh, and the Alton and Farnham ſtream at Tilford-bridge, is navigable to Godalming, from whence it paſſes into the Thames at Weybridge. On the north-weſt and north-eaſt is a range of fair incloſures; the ſoil is white malm, a ſort of rotten ſtone, which, when turned up to the froſt and rain, moulders to manure, which is a good ſoil for wheat and clover. Still on the north-eaſt lower, is a kind of white land, not fit for paſture or corn, yet kindly for hops.

As the pariſh inclines to Wolmer Foreſt, by the junction of clays and ſand, the ſoil becomes a wet ſandy loam, famous for timber, but infamous for roads. The oaks of Temple and Blackmoor ſtand in high eſtimation for naval timber.

The foſſil-ſhells of this diſtrict muſt not be paſſed over in ſilence. The Rev. Mr. White gives an engraving of the Mytilus Criſta Galli, which, to an incurious eye, ſeems like a petrified fiſh. It is a bivalve, only known to inhabit the eaſtern ocean.

The free-ſtone of this place is in great requeſt for earth-ſtones and beds of ovens, and in lining of lime-kilns. When chiſſeled ſmooth, it makes elegant fronts for houſes.

In Wolmer Foreſt is a ſtone, called by the workmen ſand, or foreſt ſtone, the colour of ruſty iron; this ſtone is imperiſhable. The royal foreſt of Wolmer is ſeven miles long, by two and a half broad; this lonely domain is an agreeable haunt for ſeveral ſorts of wild fowl, ſuch as lapwings, ſnipes, and wild ducks. There were formerly in this foreſt plenty of the heath cock, black game or grouſe, and great quantities of red deer, even as late as Queen Anne's time. Her majeſty, on her journey to Portſmouth, came to this foreſt, where the keepers drove five hundred of theſe beautiful animals along the vale before her; but they were, all that remained, conveyed by orders of William, Duke of Cumberland, about 40 years ago alive to Windſor.

This foreſt is held by grant from the crown; the laſt four grantees were Emanuel Scroope Howe, and his lady, Ruperta, who was a natural daughter of Prince Rupert, by Mrs. Margaret Hughs; a Mr. Mordaunt of the Peterborough family, who

who married a dowager lady Pembroke; Henry Bilſon Legge and lady; and now Lord Stawwell their ſon.

Editha, the Queen of Edward the Confeſſor, was lady of this manor, and was ſucceeded in it by the Conqueror.

Selborne Church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it conſiſts of three aiſles, and meaſures 54 in length by 47. There was a church here in the time of the Saxons, but the preſent building is perhaps of no earlier date than Henry VII. and perfectly plain and unadorned. On the north wall of the chancel is fixed a large oval white marble monument, with an inſcription on Gilbert White, Paſtor of this pariſh, ob. 1727-8, ætatis ſuæ 77. On the ſame wall is newly faced a ſmall ſquare of white marble, in memory of the Rev. Andrew Etty, 23 years Vicar of this pariſh; he died April 8, 1784, aged 66 years. Two very neat views, by Grim, of this church, are in the Hiſtory of Selborne, 4to.

The priory of Selborne was founded by Peter de la Roche, or de Rupibus, one of thoſe accompliſhed foreigners who reſorted to the court of King John; by his inſinuating manners he was appointed Biſhop of Wincheſter by that Prince.

The manor houſe, called Temple, is at preſent a ſingle building, running from ſouth to north in length. Mr. Grim has repreſented this with his uſual accuracy; an engraving of which is in Mr. White's book.

La Pleyſton granted by Sir Adam Gurdon to the prior and convent of Selborne, in 1271; it is a level area, near the church, about 44 yards by 36.

It is the ſcene of recreation for the youths and children of the neighbourhood. There is a neat view, by Grim, of this place, in the work juſt mentioned. William of Wykeham viſited this place in the year 1387. In the year 1377, Wykeham, out of his mere good will and liberality, diſcharged the whole debts of the prior and convent of Selborne, to the amount of one hundred and ten marks, eleven ſhillings, and ſixpence. A few years before his death, he made a free gift of one hundred marks to the ſame priory.

Pope Martin, at the beginning of the 15th century, iſſued a bull, revoking all the property that had been alienated from Selborne priory.

List of the Priors of Selborne.

John was Prior *fine dat.*	
Nich. de Cantia el. - - - -	1262
Peter was Prior in - - - -	1271
Richard was Prior in - - - -	1280

Will.

Will. Baſing was Prior in - - - 1299
Walter de Inſula el in - - - 1324

Some Difficulties and a Devolution, but the Election confirmed by Biſhop Stratford.

John de Winton - - - - 1339
Thomas Weſton - - - - 1377
John Wincheſter (Wyncheſtre) - - 1410

Elected by Biſhop Beaufort per viam vel forman ſimplicis compromiſſi.

John Sype, alias Stipe, in - - - 1411
Peter Bene, alias Berne, or Bernes, appointed Keeper, and by lapſe to Biſhop Waynflete, Prior in - 1454
He reſigns in - - - - 1468
John Morton, Prior of Reygate, in - . 1468
(The Canons by Compromiſe transfer the Power of Election to the Biſhop.)
William Winſor (Wyndeſor), Prior for a few days 1471
Thomas Farwell Fairwiſe, Vicar of Samborne - 1471
Peter Berne re-elected by ſcrutiny - - 1472
John Sharper (Sharp) alias Glaſtonbury - 1478
Canon, reg. of Bruton, elected by compromiſe
Thomas Aſhford, Canon of Selborne, laſt Prior, elected by the Biſhop of Wincheſter ſome time in the year 1484
And depoſed at the diſſolution.

There was a priory of black canons, founded by the often mentioned Peter de Rupibus, Biſhop of Wincheſter, A. D. 1233, but was ſuppreſſed.

There is an elegant north-eaſt view of Selborne in Mr. White's book, 10 inches high by 17 wide.

In 1783, the number of families in the pariſh of Selborne, was 136; the number of inhabitants was 676. In 1727-8, the number of inhabitants was computed to be 500.

SETCHFIELD, north-weſt of the New Foreſt.

SHALDEN, north-weſt of Alton.

SHALFLEET (Iſle of Wight), Weſt Medina, a pariſh which extends acroſs the iſland, and has an extenſive ſhore on the north-ſide from Yarmouth to Newtown-Bay. In the church is ſome old painted glaſs.

* The

*The pariſh of Shalfleet in the Weſt Medina, like that of Newchurch in the eaſt, extends acroſs the iſland, from the northern to the ſouthern ſhore, being however very narrow at the ſouthern extremity. Its northern ſhore is extenſive, ſtretching from Yarmouth, eaſtward to Newtown Bay: it is bounded by the pariſhes of Calbourn and Motteſton on the eaſt, a ſmall extent of the ſea ſhore on the ſouth, and on the weſt by the pariſh of Brook, a detached portion of St. Nicholas, and the pariſhes of Thorley and Yarmouth.

The manor of Shalfleet was held by Edric, in the time of Edward the Confeſſor; and, at the general ſurvey, was among the extenſive poſſeſſions of Gozeline Fitz-Azor: it had been rated at ſix hides, but at that time paid only for three; in the Confeſſor's time it was valued at twenty pounds, and at the time of the general ſurvey, at twenty-five pounds, and had then a church. The manor did not long continue in the laſt mentioned family, being very early in that of Trenchard. This family came probably into the iſland, when Richard de Redvers had the lordſhip; as the oldeſt accounts inform us, that Earl Richard gave to Pagan Trenchard, the manor of Hordhall, near Lymington, in the county of Southampton: to which is to be added, that in the oldeſt pipe-roll,† Pagan Trenchard is charged with the levy of Danegeld, in the Iſle of Wight. King Stephen had then taken the iſland from Baldwin, Earl of Devon. It appears that neither hidage nor eſcuage were collected by the crown, when it was held by the lords of the iſland.

Although this ancient family often reſided at Shalfleet, they lived chiefly at Hordhall; in the regiſter of the dioceſe, a licence is mentioned for Richard Trenchard to have maſs celebrated for himſelf and family, in his houſe at Hordhall. In the 14th of Edward II. Ralph Gorges petitioned the parliament againſt Sir Henry Tyers, Conſtable of Cariſbrook Caſtle, for maintaining Sir Henry Trenchard, at that time an outlaw,‡ in poſſeſſion of his lands, againſt the rights of the King;§ but this outlawry came to nothing, as Trenchard ſtill retained his eſtates. Soon after, John Trenchard ſettled the manor of Shalfleet on the marriage of his younger ſon Henry; from whom it deſcended by female heirs through ſeveral generations, till Thomas Worſley, Eſq.

* Sir R. Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 259.

† Ann. 6 Stephen.

‡ This outlawry was probably on account of Trenchard having aſſociated with the male-content Barons againſt the King; in the enſuing year, Sir Henry Tyers ſuffered death for adhering to Thomas, of Woodſtock, and other Barons, in an inſurrection. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 21.

§ Ryley's Placit. Parl. p. 426.

of

of Appuldurcombe, purchaſed the manor from John Waller, Eſq. It is ſtill in that branch of the Worſley family.*

SHANKLIN.† The pariſh of Shanklin is bounded on the north by the pariſh of Brading, by the pariſh of Newchurch on the weſt, by the pariſh of Bonchurch on the ſouth, and by the ſea on the eaſt. This, as to parochial aſſeſſments, is conſidered as a diſtinct pariſh; but is properly a chapel annexed to the rectory of Bonchurch: it was formerly taken out of the pariſh of Brading, where the inhabitants ſtill bury their dead; and a penſion of ten ſhillings is paid annually from the chapel to the Rector of Brading, as an acknowledgment to the mother church. The chapel was built by one of the Liſles, and endowed with fifty acres of land, together with the tithes of many tenants of the manor. This part of the ancient poſſeſſions of the Liſles paſſed through the Dennis family to that of Popham, with Bonchurch and other lands.

The ſituation of the Chine (as it is called), at a ſmall diſtance from the village of Shanklin, is exceedingly romantic, overgrown with ſhrubs and buſhes, and diſplays a moſt beautiful and pictureſque ſcene: the path down to the ſea is very ſteep; half way down is a fiſherman's cottage, placed in a moſt beautiful but ſecluded ſpot.

SHARPNOR CASTLE (Iſle of Wight), on the north-weſt ſhore, is turning to the weſt from the rock called the Needle, and oppoſite to Hurſt Caſtle, in Hampſhire, to which it is not above two miles over, one mile to the weſt of Yarmouth, and near Scome, built in the room of Worſley's tower. This place runs into the Solent, like a tongue of land. The ſea here is not above a mile wide.

SHATSHAM, near Titchfield.

SHAUCOMB (Iſle of Wight), ſouth-weſt of Weſtover.

SHAUFLEET (Iſle of Wight), ſouth-weſt of Newtown.

SHAULER (Iſle of Wight), by Newport haven.

* There is a farm in the manor of Shalfleet, called Wallerans, which received its name from Walleran Trenchard, a younger ſon of Sir Henry Trenchard, to whom it was given by his brother John, in the 23d of Edward I. as appears by the deed ſtill exiſting.

† The term chine is applied to the back bone of an animal, both in the manege, and culinary language; which forms the higheſt ridge of the body. *Echine*, in the French, is uſed in the ſame ſenſe; and Boyer has the word *chinfreneau*, for a great cut, or ſlaſh. Hence the word chine might be thought peculiarly expreſſive of a high ridge of land cleft abruptly down; and the ſeveral parts of the ſouthern coaſt denominated chines, all correſpond with this deſcription. A chine alſo appears to ſignify the ſame as a chaſm, and both to be derived from the Greek word χαινω, or chainu, hiſco, or dehiſco, that is, to cleave aſunder, ſo as to form a chaſm, or chine. It is well known that the χ in the Greek alphabet is always expreſſed in Engliſh by *ch*, and that it is pronounced by the modern Greeks, as our *ch*, in *church*, *charity*, &c. and perhaps it was ſo pronounced by the ancients.

SHAW-

SHAWFORD, on the Itching, two miles below Wincheſter. The following account of it is extracted from the Magna Britannia:

"Shawford, a little village, where Henry Mildmay, Eſq. ſon of Sir Henry Mildmay hath laid out above 10,000 pounds in building himſelf a fine ſeat; it is now the eſtate of Carew Mildmay of Rumford, in the county of Eſſex, Eſq. by his mariage with the grand-daughter of the ſaid Henry, by his ſon Holiday Mildmay, Eſq. by Alice, the daughter of Sir Moundiford Bramſtone, Knight, one of the Maſters in Chancery."

SHEANE, Iſle of Wight, in the Weſt Medina.

SHEET, near Petersfield.

SHEPHOVE, ſouth of Odiham.

SHIRBURN,

COMMONLY called Weſt Shirburn, near Eaſt-Wortham, had an alien priory. Here is a ſmall charity ſchool. The priory was for Benedictine Monks, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. John, which became a cell to the abbey of St. Vigor, at Ceraiſy in Normandy, to whom it was given by Henry de Port, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, time of Henry I. Edward IV. gave it to the hoſpital of St. Julian, in Southampton, and is now enjoyed by the Provoſt and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, who are maſters of that hoſpital.

The following curious Papers are printed from Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE'S MONASTICON, Vol. I. p. 577.

Charta Henrici de Portu, *fundatoris.*

QUONIAM vita mortalium brevi admodum intercluditur ſpatio, nec habet aliquid homo de omnibus quæ ſub ſole poſſidet niſi ea quæ pauperibus miniſtrat & largitur, quoniam inquam ita ſe habet divinæ diſpenſationis ordinatio, placuit michi Henrico de Portu in ſpe ſalutis eternæ aliquas ex rebus meis ſanctæ conferre eccleſiæ. Contuli itaque Deo & ſancto Vigori Ceraſii, pro ſalute animæ domini mei Regis Henrici, & pro anima Gulielmi patris ſui, &

pro animabus patris & matris meæ, atque pro mei ipſius ſalute & uxoris meæ & infantinm meorum & amicorum meorum & hominum, totam Sireburnam, quæ eſt à parte occedentali cum nemoribus quæ in ea habentur, & eccleſiam ejuſdem villæ cum tota decima, & omnia omnino quæ in eadem villa ſunt, præter terram Gervaſii Hwaſtehoſe, & præter terram Creſpt. His etiam addidi pratum de Languebruge, & molendinum de altera Sireburna juxta vivarium & pratum etiam predictæ Sireburnæ pertinens; decimam quoque de Weldegueſtona, eccleſiam de Brumelegue cum decima & terra eidem eccleſiæ pertinentibus. Decimam de Baſingis in omni poſſeſſione, et unam acram terræ in qua homines hoſpitantur. Eccleſiam de Heoham cum decima ipſius villæ tota, & cum decima virgulti, & cum decima duorum molendinorum, et cum una virgata terræ, & altera virgata ad Mappedre uuellam. Eccleſiam de Oppertona, cum decima & una hida terræ, decima de Liddeſſota de dominio decimam de Richemanerio. Hæc ſunt quæ donavi, ſicut jam prædixi, ita liberè ut liberè poſſidebam. Donavi dico Deo & ſancto Vigori Cerafii tali conſideratione, quod abbas conventum monachorum apud præfatam Sireburnam poneret, qui Deo ordinatè deſervirent; Porro etiam, ſuffragante Deo, meipſe donavi ad obitum meum ibidum ad ſepeliendum.

Henricus de Portu, Hadvis uxor ejus, Guillielmus & Johannes filii ejus. Herbertus preſbiter, Vlricus capellanus, Galfridus preſbiter, Rogerius de Scuris, Henricus de Braibove, Robertus de Campeſeta, Guillelmus frater ejus, Jordanus de Ferlie, Vnfridus Panchevolt, Willielmus de Porleſia, Gulielmus de Sulleio, Henricus filius Roberti de Campeſeta, Ypolitus de Sean, Gervaſius Waſtehoſa, Herveus de Baſli, Herbertus de Apleſteda *.

Carta Johannis de Port.

JOHANNES de Port, omnibus hominibus ſuis ſalutem. Concedo & hac preſenti carta mea confirmo totam donationem quam Henricus de Port pater meus in elemoſinam dedet monachis de Sireburn; ſcilicet totam Sireburnam, cum nemoribus & pratis & omnibus aliis quæ ad eam pertinent, & eccleſiam ejusdem ville, & omnia ei in terris & decimis pertinentia præter terram Gervaſii Guaſthus, & eos ego quietavi de operatione clauſture parchi mei. Præter hoc confirmo donationem de prato de Langebrig, & molendino de al-

* Ex ipſo autographo, penes prepoſitum & ſocio, collægii reginæ Oxonii.

tera

tera Sireburna quod eſt juxta vivarium, & pratum quod eſt juxta Morgerſtum, & tres virgatas terræ in eadem Sireburna, & dimidiam virgatam terræ quam Walterius Archerius tenet. Eccieſiam quoque de Bromeleia, cum omnibus ſibi pertinentiis. Eccleſiam de Huppetun cum omnibus ſibi pertinentiis, ſcilicet una hida terræ cum decimandis, & decimas de Lideſchet de dominis. Similliter capellam ſancti Michaelis cum terra veteris caſtelli de Baſing cum una acra terræ, et decimas ejuſdem ville de dominio cum omnibus decimandis. Et inſuper Creur decimam de meo Haradt de Parce, & totam decimam victus domus meæ. Preater hoc totum, confirmo eccleſiæ prædictæ quinque hidas terra in Sipford quas Adhewiſa mater mea in elemoſinam eccleſiæ predictæ, liberè & quietè tenendas dedit. Porro etiam, Deo ſuffragante, meipſum donavi in obitu meo ibidem ſepeliendum. Hii ſunt teſtes, Matildis, uxor mea, Adam, Hugo filii mei, Reginaldus de Port, Henricus de Port, Matheus de Scures, Willielmus filius Adæ, Willielmus filius Rogeri, Gaufridus filius Petri, Gaufridus de Caritate, Alexander de Munfichet, Willielmus filius Walchelini, Rodbertus Peccatum, Willielmus frater ejus, Rodbertus de Port, Hugo de Braibuf, magiſter Oſmundus, Rodbertus de Port clericus, & Johannes frater ejus, Willielmus filius Anſgodi, Herbertus clericus de Sireburn, Walterus filius Willielmi, Johannes de Braibuf, Matheus de Ghent, Oſbertus filius Gilberti, Petrus Cocus, Ricardus filius Widonis Duram *.

Charta Adæ de Port.

SCIANT tam preſentes quam futuri, quod ego A. de Port dedi & conceſſi eccleſiæ de Sireburn, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam omnem decimam omnium molendinorum meorum Sireburnæ meæ in excambium cujuſdam molendini quod habebat in eadem Shireburn ubi nunc eſt vivarium meum quod Henricus de Port, avus meus, dedit eis quando fundavit cœnobium eorum, & quod reddebat eis annuatim unam marcam argenti, & omnem molituram domus ſuæ quietam. Et ſi decima prædictorum molendinorum minus valuerit quam una marcha, de redditu eorundem molendinorum eis perficietur, & habebunt omnem molituram domus ſuæ quietam in prædictis molendinis, ita quod quandocunque ſervientes monachorum venerint ad molendinum, cauſa molendi, molendino non molente, ſtatim

* Ibid.

molent, & ſi quem molentem invenerint, ſtatim poſt ipſum molent, niſi bladum domini fundi præſens affuerit quod debet præcedere. Et ut hæc mea donatio & conceſſio permaneat eam preſenti carta, & ſigilli mei appoſitione roboravi. Hiis teſtibus Sibilla comitiſſa uxore mea, Herberto decano de Sareb. Anſgero capellano, Roberto de ſancto Manuet, Hugone de Arundell, Ivone de Aneſio, Mathes de Scures, Euſtachio de Lande, Thoma de Maiſnil, Ernulfo de Claviſden, Helia de Aneſio, Gervaſio Waſtchoſa, Radulpho de Eſtona, Jacobo *.

Carta Willielmi *de ſancto* Johanne.

SCIANT (&c.) quod ego Willielmus de ſancto Johanne, filius & hæres Adæ de Port, conceſſi & hac præſenti carta mea confirmavi Willielmo filio Willielmi, terras in Benetfelda & in Chinham quas Adam de Port, pater meus & Prior de Shireburne & ejuſdem loci conventus dederunt Willielmo patri ſuo per cartas ſuat. Habendum (&c.) Hiis teſtibus, Haſculio de Soleigni, Willielmo de Liuns, Galfrido de Windleſhores, Ada de Bera, Ricardo de Warneford, Galfrido de Bono-foſſato militibus, Galfrido de ſancto Johanne, Roberto & Ada filiis meis, Roberto de Arundell, Radulpho Wiard, Henrico Taillard, Willielmo le Franceis, Willielmo filio Nicholai clerico, præſentis carta notario & multis aliis †.

Conceſſio hoſpitalis Domus Dei *in* Southamptona *præpoſito & ſcholaribus* Aulæ Reginæ Oxon. *per Regem* Edwardum *tertium:*

EDWARDUS Dei gratia rex Anglia (&c.) Sciatis quod cum Philippa regina Anglæ, conſors noſtra cariſſima, caritatis fervore ſuccenſa, quandam aulam ſcholarium capellanorum & aliorum apud Oxoniam, de licentia noſtra, jam de novo fundeverat, & certas cantarias pro noſtro & ipſius conſortis noſtræ ac liberorum noſtrorum ſalubri ſtatu cum vitam duxerimus in humanis, & pro animebus noſtris cum ſubſtracti fuerimus ab hoc mundo, ac animabus progenitorum noſtrorum, inibi ordinaverit & ſtabilieret perpetuis temporibus duratura. Eademque conſors noſtra aulam prædictam quibuſdam poſſeſſionibus

* Ibid. † Ibid.

pro

pro ſuſtentatione præpoſiti & ſcholarium dictæ aulæ & onerum eidem incumbentium ſuppertatione dotaverit; eidemque aulæ & prædictis præpoſito & ſcholaribus & ſucceſſoribus ſuis poſſeſſiones dare & aſſignare diſpoſuerit ampliores, Deo inſpirante. Nos pium & ſalubre ipſius conſortis noſtræ in hac parte propoſitum comendantes, cupienteſque eidem conſorti noſtræ in tam pio negotio in primis participari, de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, & ad magis ſupplementum intentionis dictæ conſortis noſtræ in hac parte, conceſſimus præfato Præpoſito & ſcholaribus cuſtodiam hoſpitalis noſtri ſancti Juliani de Southampton, Domus Dei nuncupati, quod quidem hoſpitale de noſtro patronatu exiſtit. Habendum regendum, & tenendum eiſdem præpoſito & ſcholaribus & ſucceſſoribus ſuis (&c.) cum omnibus juribus (&c.) imperpetuum. Ita tamen quod iidem præpoſiti & ſcholares, & ſucceſſores ſui prædicti omnia onera (&c.) juxta fundationem (&c.) Et de ſurpluſagio exituit eorundem, ſi quod fuerit, quoddam receptaculum & habitaculum in eodem hoſpitali, ſive domo, pro mora ſcholarium aulæ prædictæ, ſi quos languore perpetuo, vel morbo incurabili incuti contigerit invenire, & etiam numeram ſcholarum in dicta aula jam ordinatum, ſi ſurpluſagium hujuſmodi ad hoc ſufficere poterit, augere teneantur imperpetuum. Es eiſdem Præpoſito (&c.) quod ipſi (&c.) cedente vel decedente jam cuſtode prædicti hoſpitalis (&c.) hoſpitale illud, (&c.) authoritate ſua propria (&c.) ingredi, & cuſtodiam (&c.) tenere (&c.) fine occaſione vel impedimento noſtri, vel hæredum noſtrorum (&c.) Teſte rege apud turrim London . . . . . anno regni Angliæ xviij & Francie v*.

Carta regis Edwardi *quarti de conceſſione Prioratus de* Shirburne *hoſpitali* St. Juliani *in villa de* Southampton.

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* Ibid.

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* Ibid.

cipis

cipis Ricardi nuper ducis Eboraci patris noſtri, ac Ricardi nuper comitis Cantabrigiæ, avi noſtri in eodem hoſpitali humati, & omnium aliorum progenitorum noſtrorum imperpetuum ſpecialius exorare teneantur, dedimus (&c.) præfatis nunc cuſtodi (&c.) Prioratum alienig. de Shireburn in comitatu Southamtoniæ, cum omnibus pertinentiis (&c.) Habendum (&c.) in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam imperpetuam. In cujus (&c.) Teſte (&c.) xvj. Febr. anno regni noſtri primo *.

SHIRBORN-MONKS, or WEST, north of Baſingſtoke.

SHERFIELD, near Baſingſtoke.

SHERFIELD, weſt of Rumſey.

SHIDE, Iſle of Wight, in the Weſt Medina.

SHIDFIELD, in the pariſh of Droxford.

SHINGLES, (Iſle of Wight) rocks in the ſea, before the weſt corner of it.

SHIPTON, ſouth of Tidworth.

SHERPNOR CASTLE, (Iſle of Wight,) or Cary's Sconce, built by Sir George Carey, when he was governor, is about a mile weſt of Yarmouth, oppoſite Hurſt Caſtle.

SHOFLOT, Iſle of Wight, in the Eaſt Medina.

SHORWELL, (North and South) Iſle of Wight, in the Weſt Medina.

SHORWELL is bounded by the pariſh of Cariſbrook on the north-eaſt; has Godſhill, Kingſton, and Chale on the ſouth-eaſt; and Brixton on the ſouth and weſt. Shorwell, anciently written Sorewell, is the name of two manors, diſtinguiſhed by North and South: the former was in the King's hands at the time of the general ſurvey, and went in the grant of the iſland to Baldwin de Redvers: in his family it remained till the reign of Henry III. when Amicia, Counteſs of Devon, gave it to the nuns of Laycock, in Wiltſhire,

* Ibid.

which

which grant was confirmed by her daughter Iſabella. It was held by that convent till its diſſolution; and in the ſurvey of the iſland, taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is found in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Temes, Eſquire. About the latter end of the ſame reign, it purchaſed by Sir John Leigh, in whoſe deſcendants it ſtill continues; being now the property of five young ladies, coheireſſes of John Leigh, Eſq.

North Court-houſe, the ſeat of the Leigh family, was begun, in the reign of King James I. by Sir John Leigh, Knight, who being then far advanced in years,* left the execution of it to his ſon Barnaby Leigh, Eſq. It was repaired and much improved by Barnaby Evelcigh Leigh, Eſq. at his firſt coming to the eſtate; and is one of the beſt houſes in the iſland; the gardens are well laid out, and command an extenſive view of the ſea.

The manor of Southwell, or Weſt Court, was many years in the Liſle family, from whom it deſcended to that of Dennis; and is now enjoyed hy Colonel Hill, in right of his lady †.

SIDMANTON, near Kingſclere, where the family of the Kingſmills, of which ſeveral were Knights, had their ſeat. Near it is Tremantle Park, where King John much hunted.

SILCHESTER, to the North-Eaſt of Kingſclere,

ON the borders of Berks, three miles from Aldermaſton, was, in the Romans' time a place of good repute, by the Britons called the city of Segont, though now there is only one farm-houſe and a church. The Britiſh hiſtorians ſay King Arthur was crowned here; after which it was demoliſhed, and noth ing now remains but the walls, which are very high, compoſed of flints and ragſtone, with ſome Roman bricks, and in a great meaſure entire, except where the gates ſtood, and out of them grow prodigious oaks, which ſeem as it we re incorporated with the ſtones. Britiſh tiles and Roman coins are often dug

* Sir John Leigh died early in 1629, aged eighty-three.

† Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 249.

up

up here. A military way from hence to Winchester is ſtill viſible, and another runs weſt through the foreſt of Pamber, eaſt by the village of Lichfield, to the foreſt of Chute. On the north-eaſt ſide of it is a noble piece of antiquity which was an amphitheatre, exactly like that at Dorcheſter; but has for time out of mind been a yard for cattle, and a watering pond. Here is a ſmall charity ſchool.

From the Magna Britannia we have taken the following curious particulars:

Ninius tells us that this city was built by Conſtantius, the ſon of Conſtantine the Great, and that it was once called Maurimintum, perhaps for Mauriviridum, i. e. the walls of Vidonum, and that he ſowed it with three grains of wheat, that none of the inhabitants might ever grow poor. The ſame author ſays, that Conſtantius died here, and that his ſepulchre was to be ſeen at the gate of it, with an inſcription bearing his name; but we will not warrant the truth of theſe things, becauſe he is full of fables in other things, and in this there is an apparent falſhood, for Conſtantius died in the eaſt, as he was advancing againſt Julian the Apoſtate.

However, this is certain, that Silceſter was a town of ſome repute in thoſe times; for ſome coins of Conſtantine junior, who was Conſtantius's brother, have been found here, which, on the reverſe have the figure of a building, with this inſcription,

PROVIDENTIÆ CÆSS.

Britain was in that Emperor's diviſion of the Roman provinces, and it is probable an honorary ſepulchre or Barrow might be made here for Conſtantius after his death, as was the cuſtom; and the ſoldiers of the garriſon had their ſolemn exerciſes yearly round it in honour of the dead; but all writers agree, that Conſtantius died at Mopſueſtia or Mebſete in Cilicia, and was from thence carried to the burial place of his anceſtors at Conſtantinople.

When the Roman empire began to decay, and the barbarous nations made frequent incurſions into their provinces, the Britiſh armies choſe one Conſtantine their Emperor, for the ſake of his name only, and againſt his will, in the city Caer Segont. About A. D. 107, he ſailed into Gaul, and getting all the Roman forces as far as the Alps to join him, defended Valence againſt the Emperor Honorius's forces, ſet a garriſon upon the Rhine, and built ſeveral fortreſſes

fortreſſes in the paſſages of the Alps. His ſon Conſtans, from a monk, he made Auguſtus, and by his help was very ſucceſsful in Spain.

While Conſtantine was thus carrying on his victories, Alaric, the King of the Goths, had reduced Honorius, the weſtern Emperor to ſo great ſtraits, that he, hearing of Conſtantine's ſucceſs, thought it his intereſt to flatter him for the preſent, and ſend him an imperial robe; Conſtantine pleading, that what he had done was by compulſion of the ſoldiery. Animated with this luck, he paſſed the Alps with a deſign to march to Rome; but hearing of the death of Alaric, he retreated, and fixed his imperial ſeat at Arles, commanding it to be called after his own name, and ſummoning a meeting of ſeven provinces.

Conſtantine being thus ſettled, Gerontius, who had hitherto aſſiſted him in his uſurpation, upon ſome diſcontent, revolted, and raiſed a faction againſt his maſter; and having traiterouſly ſlain Conſtans his ſon at Vienne, beſieged the father in Arles. In the mean time Honorius, having a little recovered himſelf from his wars with Alaric, ſent Conſtantius his general to reduce Conſtantine, who was then beſieged in Arles; which ſo ſurpriſed Gerontius, that he withdrew his forces, and laid violent hands on himſelf; and Conſtantius carrying on the ſiege, Conſtantine was brought to ſuch ſtraits that he quitted his honour, and taking upon him the order of prieſthood, thought to ſecure his life by entering into the church; but the city being thereupon ſurrendered, he was taken and carried to Rome, where he was beheaded with Julian his ſon, whom he had declared Nobiliſſimum, (a title next to that of Cæſar) and Sebaſtian, his Brother, as we learn from Nicephoras, Oroſius, &c.

Our Britiſh hiſtorians report, that our famous King Arthur was crowned in this city, and that ſoon after it was demoliſhed, either in the Saxon wars, or when Athenwolfe, being aſſiſted by the Danes, rebelled againſt his brother, King Edward, and ravaged all the country as far as Baſingſtoke. Nothing now remains but the walls, which are very high, (though the coping and battlements are down) and in a great meaſure entire, except where the gates have been. They are about two Italian miles in compaſs, and out of them in ſome places grow oaks of ſuch vaſt bigneſs, incorporated as it were with the ſtones, that they are an admiration to all that behold them. Hence ſome think Silceſter implies a great city.

On the weſt ſide of the walls, where it is level, there runs a long ridge, caſt up for the defence of the place, containing about eighty acres of land, a good

fat ſoil, now divided into fields, with a little grove towards the weſt, and eaſtward near the gate a farm-houſe, with a ſmall church of modern building, in which are the arms of of divers good families in the windows, as of the Blewets, which are, in a ſhield Or, an eagle diſplayed with two heads, Gules; of the Cuſanz, which are, in a field Sable, ſeven Fuſils Argent bendwiſe; and of the Baynards, which are, in a field Sable, a Feſſe, between two chevrons Or. which three families were owners of this manor, from near the time of the Conqueror for ſome generations.

In the Conqueror's time this eſtate was in the poſſeſſion of William de Ow, a Norman, who being accuſed of treaſon, and demanding to vindicate his innocency by combat, was overcome, and thereupon blinded and diſmembered.

The ſoil about this town is rich and fertile, yet the huſbandmen have conſtantly obſerved, that their corn will not grow ſo well in ſome places as others, from whence they conclude, that the ſtreets of the old city ran formerly where there is leaſt thrift.

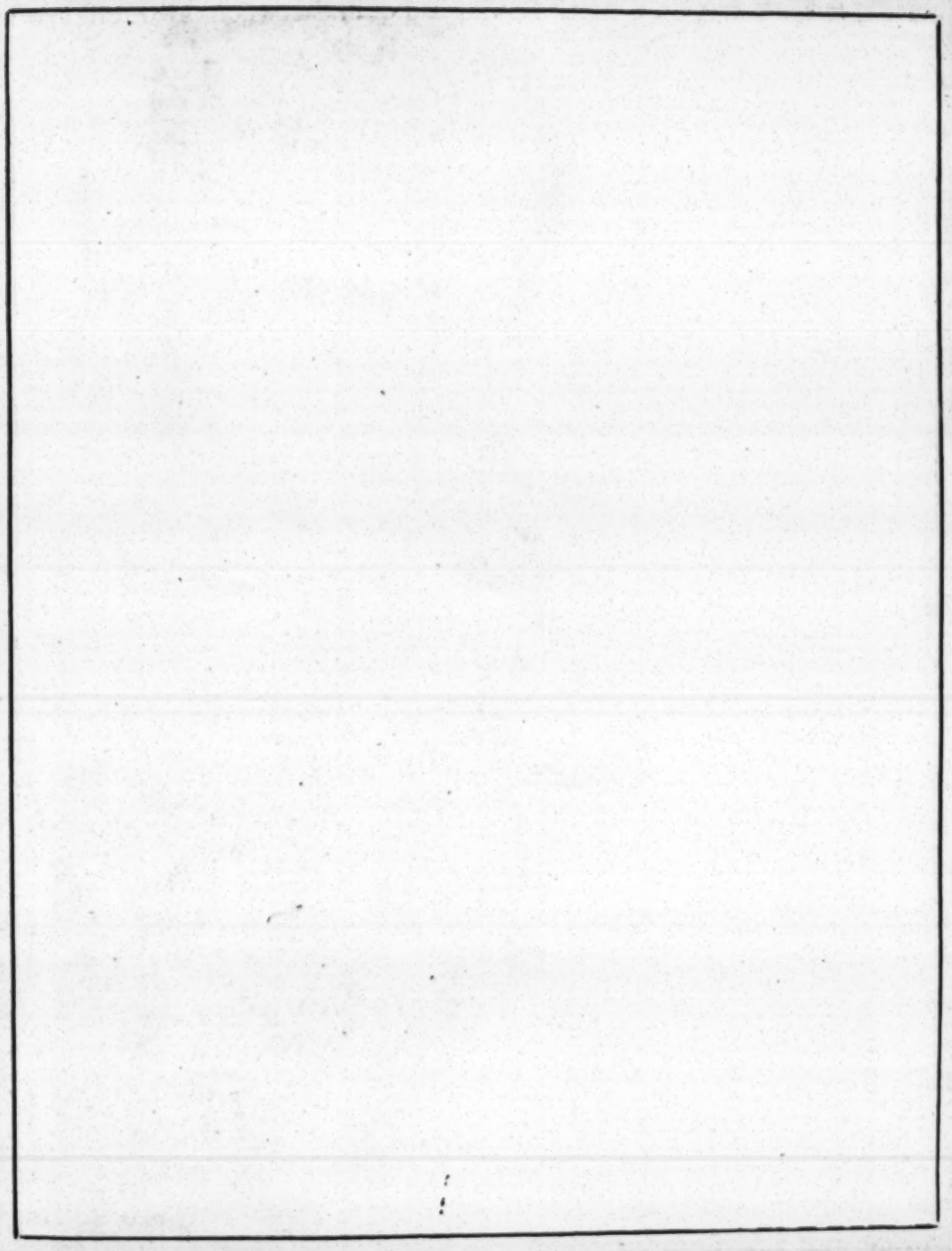
Britiſh tiles and Roman coins are commonly dug up here; theſe laſt the common people call Onion Pennies, from one Onion, whom they talk of as a giant who was an inhabitant of Vindonum. Several inſcriptions have been found here, but not being underſtood, are loſt; one of them was preſerved, and ſent up to the Lord Treaſurer Burghley, in Queen Elizabeth's days, viz.

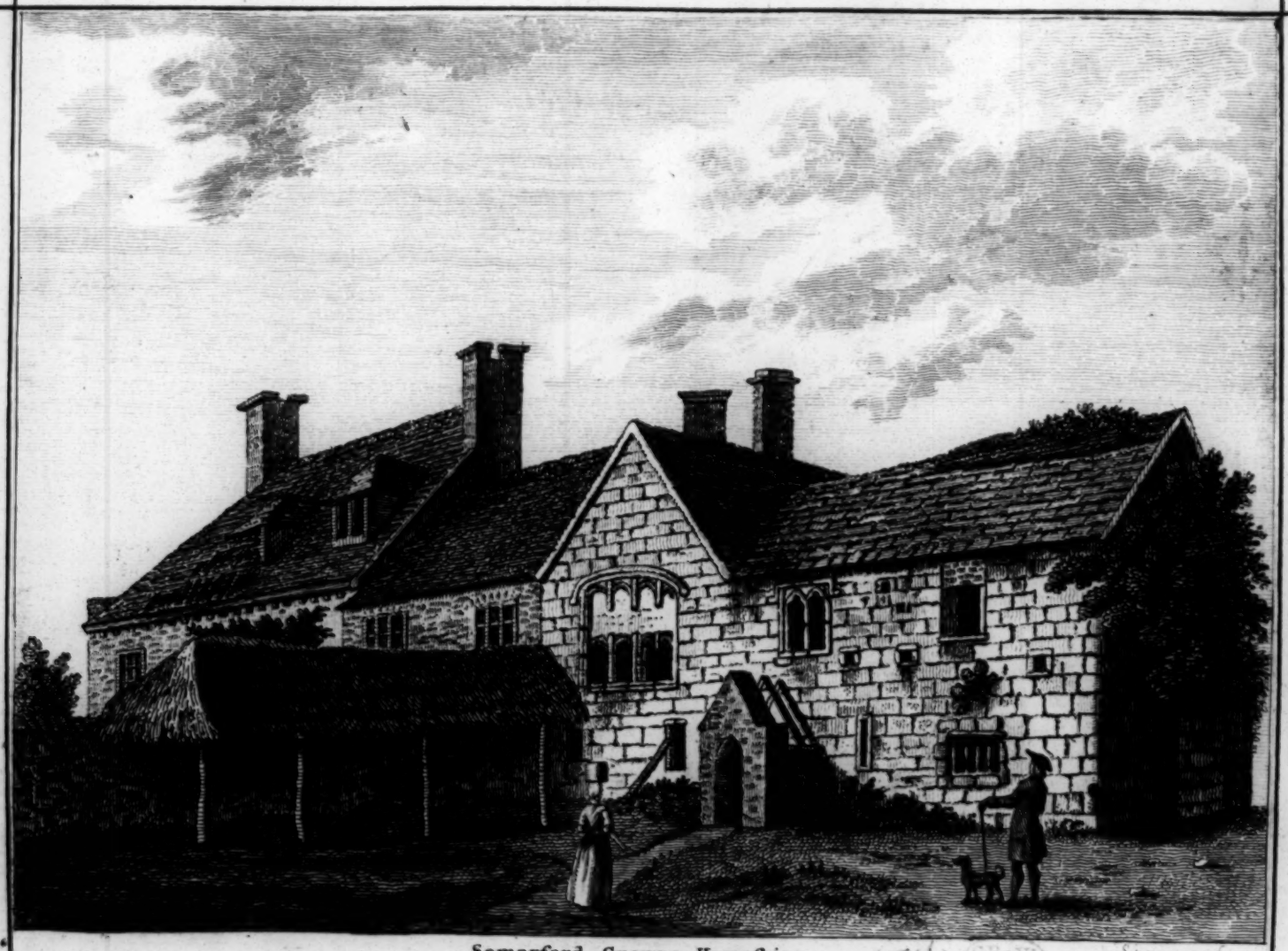
MEMORIÆ
FL. VICRORI
NÆ T. TAM
VICTOR CORNIVX
POSVIT.

Some think that this was a monument erected in memory of Victorina, who was called Mater Caſtrorum, i.e. the mother of the camp, who raiſed the Victorim, ſon and grandſon, Poſthumus, Lollianus, Marius and Tetricus, Cæſars, in Gaul and Britain, againſt Gallienus the Emperor; but there having been two Victors flouriſhing in Britain at the ſame time, the one the ſon, the other the Præfect of the guards to the Emperor Maximus, it cannot be determined which of them ſet up this monument.

As there is one military Roman way that leads from hence directly ſouthward to Wincheſter, ſo there is another that goes weſtward through Pamber, a thick and woody foreſt, and ſo by ſome places that are now uninhabited.

Mr.





Somerford Grange, Hampshire.

Pub. April 3, 1784 by S. Hooper

1771 (illegible) Sparrow Sc.

Mr. Robert Betham to the time of his death was collecting materials for a Hiſtory of this place.

Hearne, who frequently viſited theſe parts, could have given the world ſome conjectures.

Dr. Stukely gave a deſcription and plan of it in his Itinerarium Curioſum, p. 169, plate 61, and an inſide view of the Amphitheatre was amongſt his unpubliſhed plates.

Dr. Ward gave the moſt particular account of this place in No. 490 of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and in No 474, p. 200, an explanation of a Roman inſcription, of which the braſs frame is deſcribed, 490; it was in the hands of Dr. Mead, and ſince that it was bought by Mr. Duane for three guineas *.

SKEWERS, near Baſing.

SLUTTER, Iſle of Wight, in the Eaſt Medina.

SMALL-BROOK, Iſle of Wight, in the Eaſt Medina.

SOAK, near Wincheſter.

SOMBORN, (Upper and Lower) near Stockbridge.

SOMERFORD GRANGE.

SOMERFORD Grange ſtands about two miles eaſt of Chriſt-church, and was formerly a farm, or grange of the monaſtery of that name; at the diſſolution it was with the manor granted to John Draper, the laſt prior. It conſiſts of a round brick houſe, apparently not older than the reign of Charles I. but probably erected on the ſite of a more ancient building. At the eaſt end of this houſe is an antique chapel, which, by the initials of I. D. cut on a ſquare ſtone window-block, ſeems as if it was built or repaired by John Draper, the prior above-mentioned. The roof of this chapel is handſomely arched with wood; the building itſelf is of ſtone; in it is a place for keeping holy water.

Here are alſo ſeveral large fiſh-ponds, whence the priory was formerly ſupplied with fiſh.

Theſe buildings, with the lands appertaining, were the property of the late Guſtavus Brander, Eſq.

This view was drawn anno, 1777.

SOPLEY, two Miles from Chriſt-church.

* Britiſh Topography, vol. I. p. 396.

SOUTHAMPTON,

(Extracted from Captain GROSE, STOWE, *and* LELAND.*)*

SOUTHAMPTON is ſituated between the rivers Teſe, or Anton, and Alares, or Itching, in the ſouth-weſt part of the county, to which it gives its name; the preſent town roſe like a phœnix, out of the aſhes of the old one, which ſtood ſomewhat more to the eaſt, nearer the river Itching, and on or about the ſite of the Roman colony called Clauſentum. It was deſtroyed by French, or, ſome ſay, Genoeſe pirates, anno 1338, being the twelfth of Edward III. during the conteſt for the crown of France between that Monarch and Philip de Valois. Stow, in his Annals, gives the following particulars of that tranſaction:

" The 4th of October, fifrie gallies well manned and furniſhed, came to Southampton about nine o'clocke, and ſacked the towne, the townſmen running away for feare: by the breake of the next day, they which fled, by the help of the country thereabout, came againſt the pyrates, and fought with them; in the which ſkirmiſh were ſlaine to the number of three hundred pyrates, together with their Captaine, a young ſoldiour, the Kinge of Sicilie's ſonne. To this young man the French King had given whatſoever he got in the kingdome of England; but he being beaten downe by a certaine man of the countrey, cried Rancow; notwithſtanding the huſbandman laid him on with his clubbe, till he had ſlaine him, ſpeaking theſe words: yea, (quoth he) I know well enough thou art a Francon, and therefore ſhalt thou dye: for he underſtood not his ſpeech, neither had he any ſkill, to take gentlemen priſoners, and to keep them for their rannſome; therefore the reſidue of thoſe Gennewayes, after they had ſet the town a fire, and burned it up quite, fledde to their galleyes; and in their flying, certain of them were drowned; and after this, the inhabitants of the towne compaſſed it about with a ſtrong and great wall."

The new town was probably in ſome forwardneſs by the next year; for, according to the rolls of parliament, it was, in the thirteenth of Edward III. ordered to be fortified, under the direction of the Warden or Governor, Sir Richard Talbot, the charge to be levied on the neighbours and inhabitants, which

which probably amounted to a conſiderable ſum; as in the fiftieth of the ſaid reign the inhabitants were unable to pay their fee-farm rent, occaſioned, as they declared, from the very great expence they had been at in fortifications. They farther beſought the King to ſend them men to defend the place. Among the precautions for the defence of the town, anno 1339, thirteenth Edward III. mentioned on the rolls of parliament, were theſe: Item, that the Biſhop of Wincheſter, the Prior of St. Swithin, and the Abbot of Hyde, at Wincheſter, have notice to draw forth their people well armed and arrayed to their manors, neighbouring to the town of Southampton, ſo that they may be ready to enter and defend it, ſhould any danger ariſe; alſo that the eſpringals, engines, croſs-bowes, acketons, launces, pavaches, blaſouns, targets, puckernels, iron and lead to be delivered to the warden, by indenture. To the fortifications made in this reign, which conſiſted of an embattled wall, built with large ſtones, and flanked with towers, Richard II. added a ſtrong caſtle for the protection of the harbour."

The gate here repreſented was, moſt probably, built about the ſame time as the walls. It is a ſolid embattled building, garniſhed with machicolations, ſeveral of which are likwiſe to be ſeen on the adjoining wall and neighbouring tower. It takes it denomination from its vincity to the quay on the river Teſe, or Anton, commonly called Southampton-Water.

An account of the ſituation of the old town, and a very circumſtantial deſcription of the ſtate of the new one, about the time of Henry VIII. is thus given by Leland, in his Itinerary:

"The town of Old Hampton, a celebrated thing for fiſſcharmen, and ſome merchantes, ſtoode a quarter of a mile, or ther above, from New Hampton, by north-eaſt, and ſtreachyd to the haven ſyde. The plotte whereyn it ſtoode berith now good corne and greſſe, and is named St. Mary feld, by the chirch of St. Mary, ſtonding hard by it.

"Sum men, yet alive, have ſeene dyvers houſes (eſpecially up into the land of Old Hampton) wythyn the felde ſelf now caullyd St. Maryfelde. Some think that the greate ſuburbe (ſtanding a little without the eſt gate of New Hampton, and joining to St. Mariefelde) was part of Old Hamptoun. There is a chapel of St. Nicolas, a poore and ſmaull thing, yet ſtanding, at the eſt end of St. Marie chirch, in the greet cemiterie, wher conſtant foune is the old paroch chirch of Olde Hampton ſtoode. One told me there, that the littleneſs of this chirch was the cauſe of the erection of the great chirch of our

our Lady, there now ſtanding by this occaſion. One Matilde, Queen of England, aſked what it ment, that a great number of people walkyd about the chirch of St. Nicolas; and one anſweryd, it is for lack of rome in the chirch. Then ſhe *ex voto* promiſed to make there a new, and this was the originale of St. Marie chirch. This Queene Matilde, or ſome other good perſons following, had thought to have made thys a collegiate church; but this purpoſe ſucceedid not fully: yet, neverthelefs, St. Marie chirch at thys day, in token the auncientneſſe of Auld Hampton, is mother chirch to all the chirches in New Hampton; and yn teſtimonie of thys, the commune ſepulture of New Hampton ys in the cemiterie of St. Marie chirch; and there be many fair tumbes of marble of marchauntes of New Hampton buried in the church of S. Marie, as in their mother and principal chirch.

" There is on the ſouth ſide of the cemetrie a fair manſion place of ſtone, longing to the perſon of St. Maries.

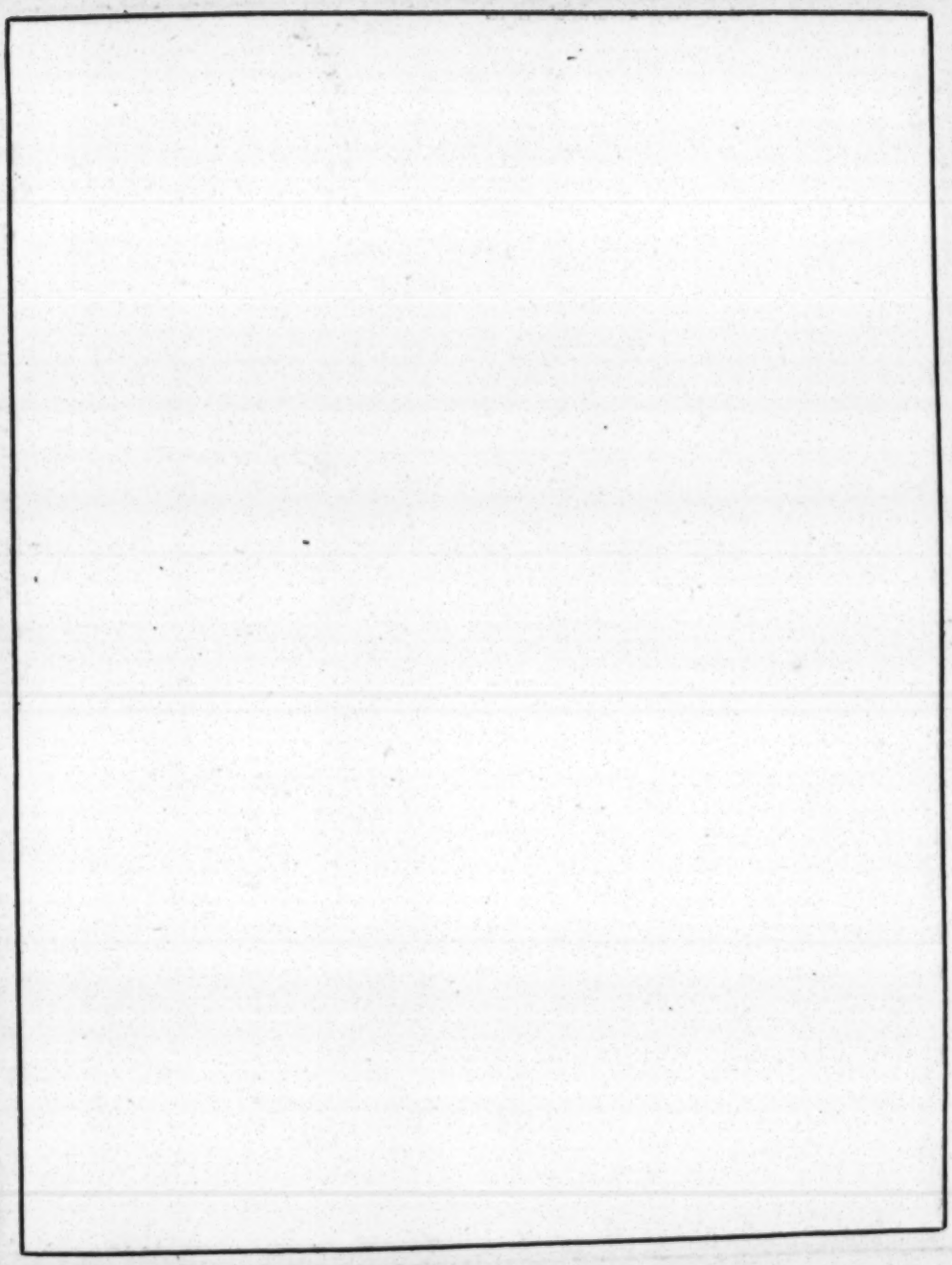
" The old town of Hampton was brante in time of warre, ſpoyled and raſyd by Frency pyrates: this was the cauſe that the inhabitants there tranſlated themſelf to a more commodious place, and began with the King's licence, and helpe to build New Hampton, and to waull it in defence of the enemies.

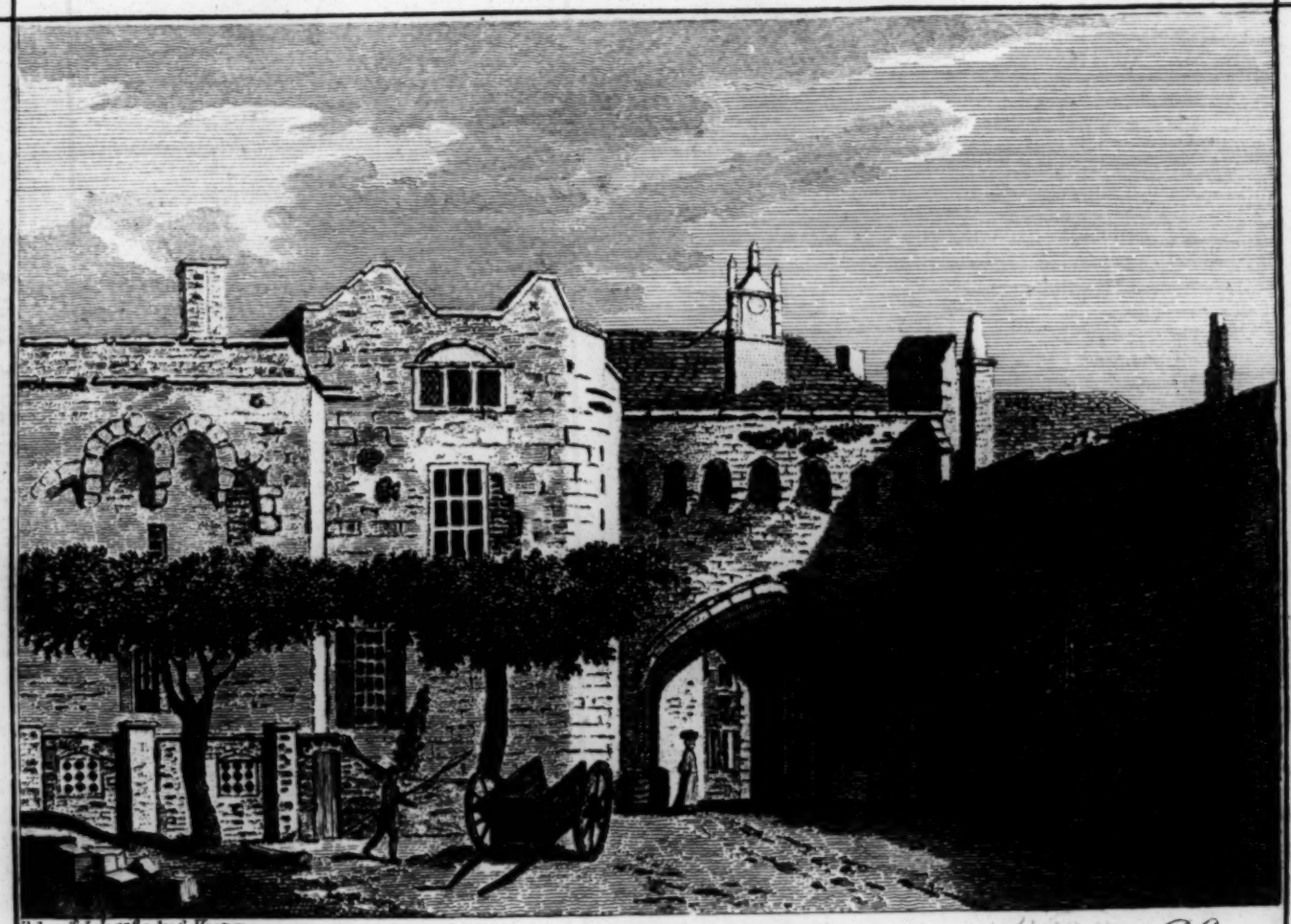
" Ther be yn the ſai and righte ſtronge waulle of New Hampton three gates, firſte barre gate by north large and welle embattelid, in the upper part of this gate is domus civica, and underneath is the toun priſon; ther is a grate ſuburbe without this gate: and ther is a great double dyke well waterid on ache hand without it, and ſo four tours in the walle, wherof the three as a corner towre is very fair and ſtrong to the eſt gate.

" The eſt gate is ſtronge, but nothing ſo large as the barre gate; there is a ſuburbe without this gate, and St. Maries the mother chirch of New Hamp- ſtondyth yn it; ther be VI faire tourres in the walle betwixt the eſt gate and the ſouth gate, and loke as the towne without. The waulle is double diched, from the caſtelle to barre gate; and ſo to eſt gate; ſo it is from eſt gate almoſt even to ſouth gate. The ſouth gate ſtondith not even ful ſouth, but ſouth-eſt; and there is joined to it a caſtelet, welle ordinancid to bete that quarter of the haven.

" There is another meane gate, a little more ſouth, caullid Goddeſhouſe gate, of an hoſpital yoined to it; and not far beyond it is a fair gate, caullid the Watergate, without the which is (a fair ſquare) Key, forcid with piles into the haven water for ſhips to reſort to. There a three tourres to the weſt gate. The weſt gate is ſtrong, and even without it is a large key for ſhippes,

as





Pub. 20th July, 1784. by J. Hooper.

Water-Gate, Southampton, Hants.

DL.

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as ther is without the water gate. Ther is two gates beſide, whereof one is a poſterno, and the other is by the caſtelle.

" The glorie of the caſtelle is yn the dungeon, that is both large, fair, and very ſtronge, both by worke and the ſite of it.

" Ther be five paroche chirches withyn the toun of Hampton, the Holie-rood chirch ſtondith in the chief ſtreet of the toun.

" Ther was a colleige of grey freres in the ſouth-eſt part of the towne. touching the toun walle, betwixt the eſt and the ſouth-eſt gates.

" There is an hoſpitale in the toun, toward the ſouth, caullid Goddeſhouſe, wherein, is a chappelle, dedicated to Sainct Juliane, the Biſhop; thys hoſpitale was founded by two merchaunts, beying brethren, whereof the one was caullid Gervaſius, and the other Protoſius; of the Saynts, by lykelyhoode, that they were borne on; theſe two brethren, as ther lerned, dwellyd yn the very place where the hoſpitale is now, at ſuch time as Old Hampton was brent by pyrates; theſe two brethren, for Goddes ſake, cauſe their houſe to be turned into an hoſpital for poor folkes, and endowed it with ſome landes. I redde in an old regiſter of Wyncheſter, wher houſes of abbays, priories and hoſpitales, that were of the patronage of the Biſhop of Wyncheſter were named, among the which were hoſpitales five domus Dei de Hampton. I take it this, that ſum Biſhop of Wyncheſter renewid the old foundation, adjecting more landes, and ſo had the patronage. Syns, by the requeſt of a Quene, it was impropriate to the Quen's College, yn Oxforde: they mayntein the hoſpitale, and take the reſidew of the profites.

" Ther be three principal ſtreates in Hampton, whereof that goeth from the barre-gate to water-gate, is one of the fayreſt ſtreates that ys yn any town of al England, and it is well buildid for timbre building: there ys a faire houſe buildid in the middle of this ſtreate for accomptes to be made yn. Ther cummith freſh water into Hampton, by a conduct of leade, and ther be certen caſtelletes onto this conduct withyn the town.

" There be many very fair merchaunts houſes in Hampton, but the chiefeſt is the houſe that Huttoft, late cuſtomer of Hampton, builded in the weſt ſide of the toun.

" The houſe that Maſter Lighſter, Chief Barne of the King's Eſcheker, dwellyth yn, is very fair; the houſe that Maſter Mylles, the Recorder, dwellyth yn, is fair, and ſo be the houſes of Nicoline and Guidote Italienes."

This drawing was made in 1772.

The

The EAST GATE, Southampton.

THIS gate was moſt probably built at the ſame time as the walls of the town; that is, about the year 1339, being the thirteenth of King Edward III. as has been mentioned in the deſcription of the water-gate.

It is extremely remarkable for the ſingularity of its form, and not much leſs ſo for the abſurdity of its conſtruction, conſidered as the gate of a fortified town; for, though great care was taken to give it ſufficient ſolidity to reſiſt the efforts of an enemy, its projecting buttreſſes kindly extends themſelves, ſo as to form a ſafe lodgement for a conſiderable number of aſſailants, covered from the ſight of an adjoining tower, and liable to no other annoyance, than what might be given from the oillets or loop-holes, and the machicolations of the gate; and yet this was erected for the defence of the town, ſoon after it had been burned and plundered. Examined in a civil light, it is hardly leſs exceptionable, being narrow, dark, and inconvenient. Since the publication of the firſt edition of this work, it has been taken down by order of the corporation*.

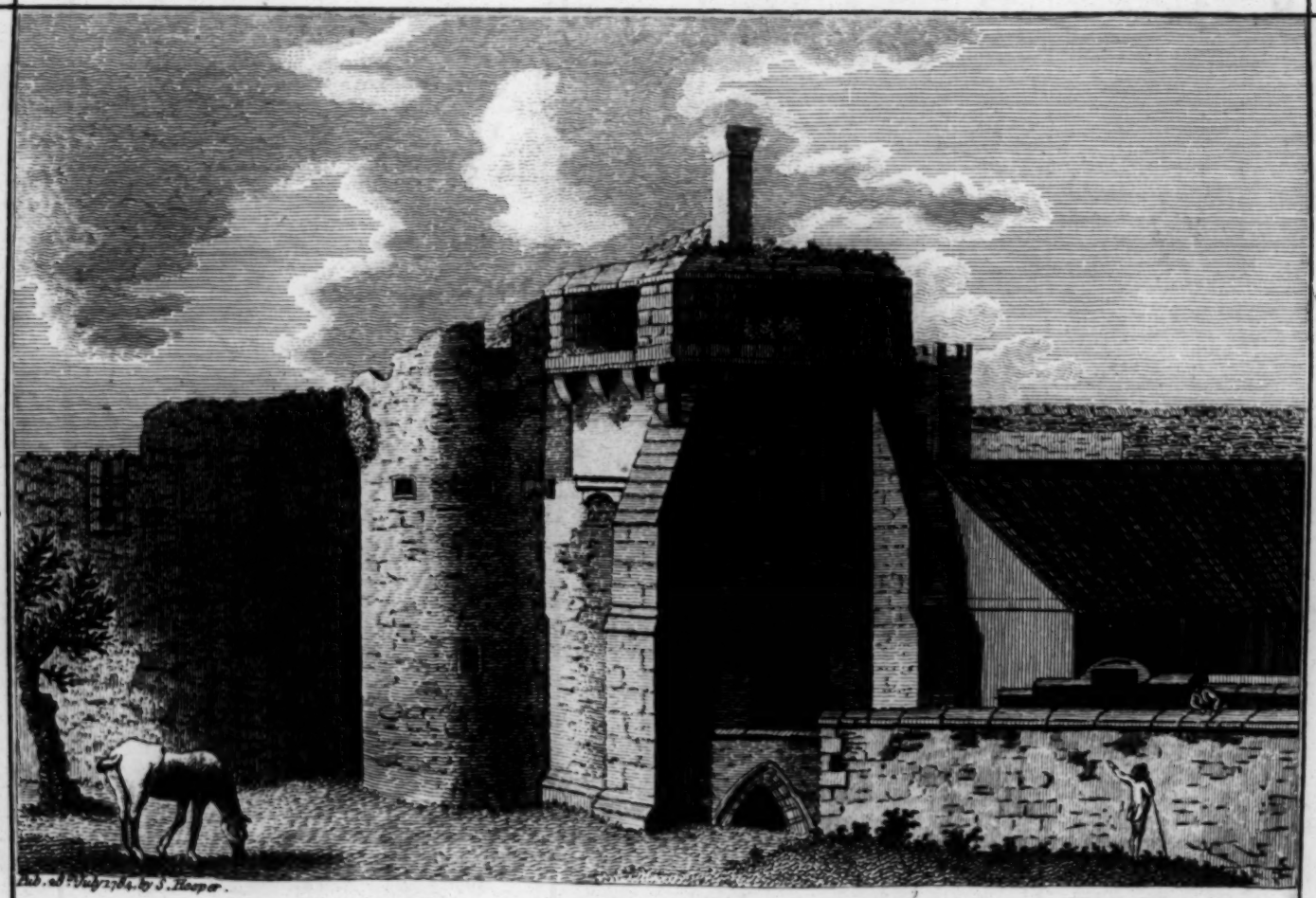
The drawing was made anno 1772.

The SOUTH GATE and TOWER, Southampton.

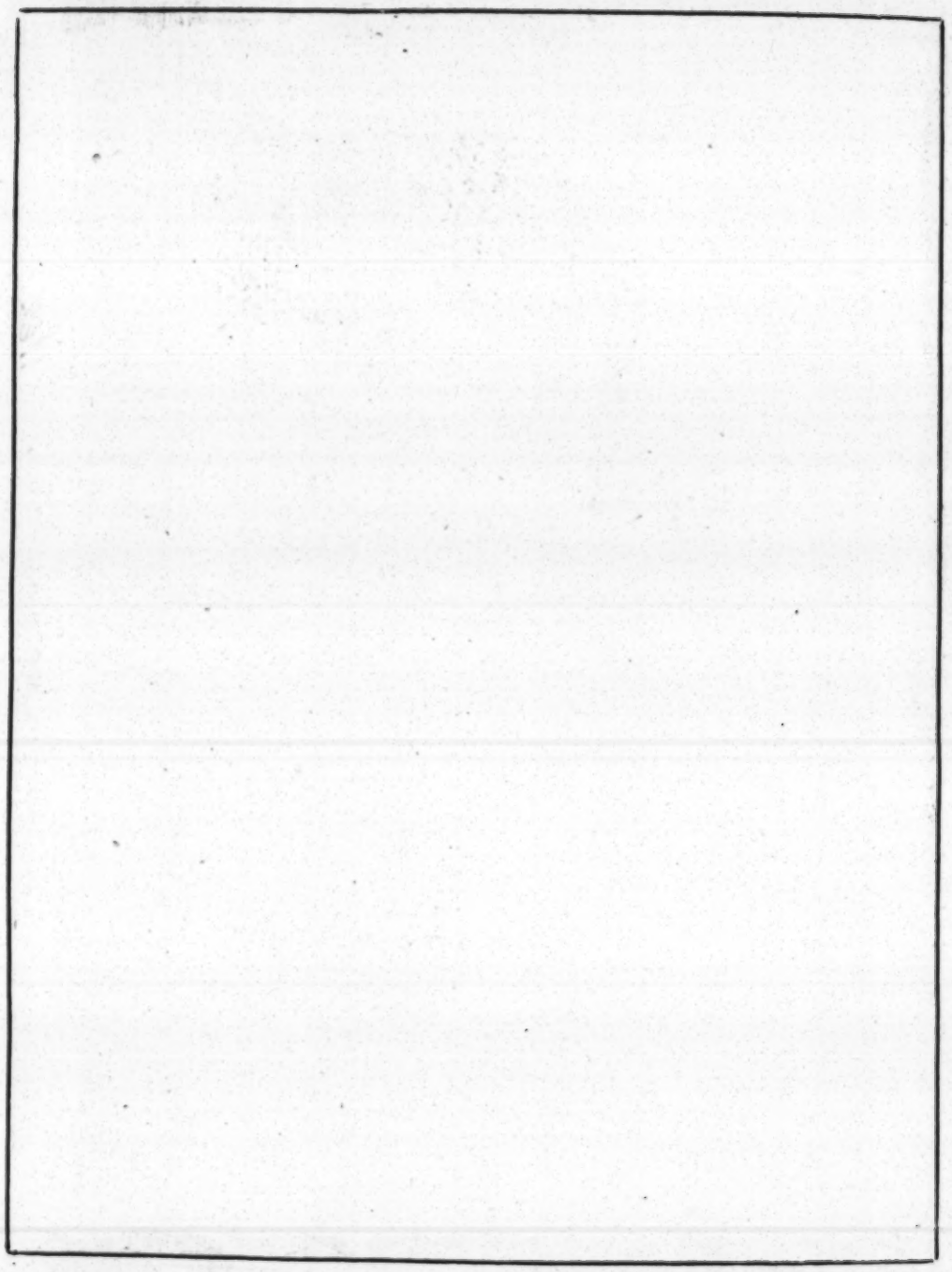
THIS view repreſents the ſouth-gate of the town, uſed for the houſe of correction; alſo the building, now called the Tower, mentioned by Leland in his account of Southampton, quoted in the deſcription of the water-gate, under the appellation of the caſtelet; on it, in his time, guns were mounted for the defence of the harbour. It is ſaid to have been built by King Henry VIII. in the year 1542. At preſent it is converted into a priſon for felons, formerly kept in bar-gate. For this purpoſe thoſe ſmall ſheds adjoining to the tower, have been run up ſince the year 1761. On the fore-ground is ſeen a ſmall platform, on which is a gun mounted on an uncommon carriage, ſaid to preſented to the town by King Henry VIII. Towards the left is ſhewn part of the quay; and on the right, ſome diſtant towers of the eaſt wall.

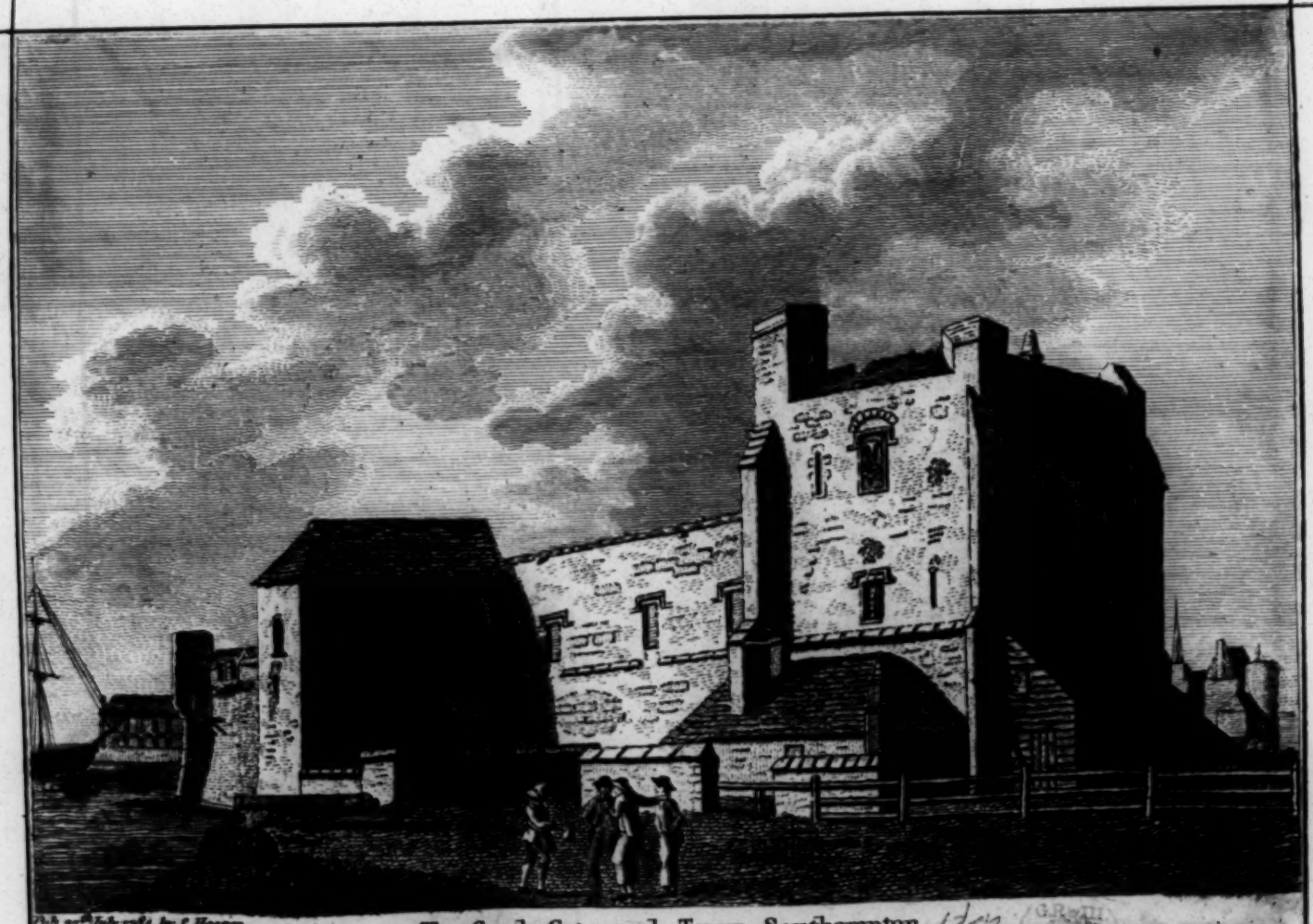
This drawing was made 1772.

* Groſe.



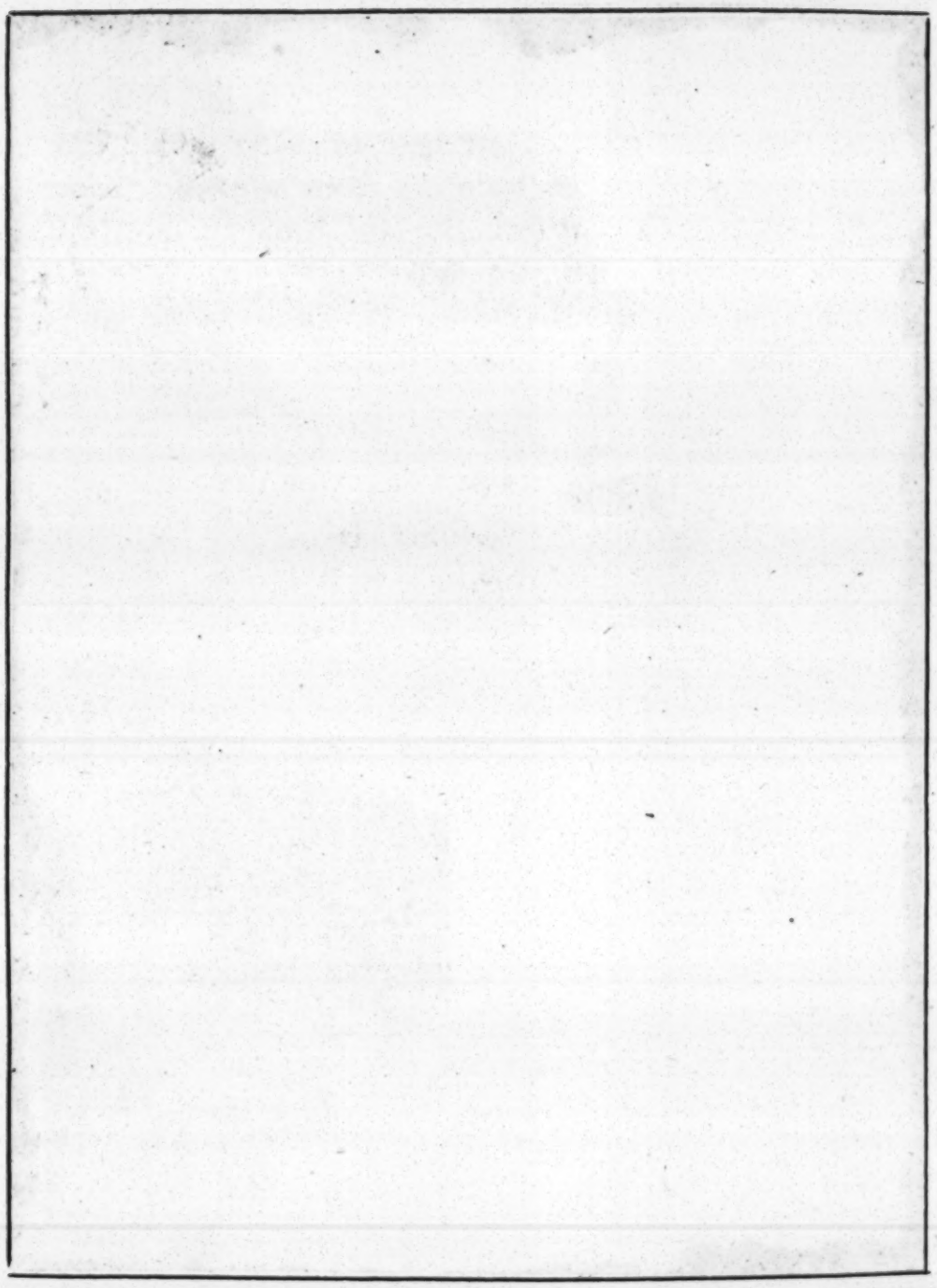
East - Gate , Southampton . 1761





Pub. 27th July 1784. by S. Hooper.

The South-Gate and Tower, Southampton. 1762



SOUTHAMPTON, 73 miles from London,

Is the county-town, between the Alre or Hitching River on the eaſt, and the Tees, or Anton on the weſt; they here fall into that arm of the ſea called Southampton Water, which runs up to it for ſome miles, and is ſo deep, that ſhips have been built here of 1500 tons. Both rivers are navigable for ſome way up the country; from whence, eſpecially from the New Foreſt, vaſt quantities of timber are brought down, which lie on the ſhore here ſometimes for two miles in length, and are fetched by the ſhip-builders at Portſmouth Dock, few ſhips being of late built at Southampton. This town, after being yielded by the Romans to the Saxons, was taken and greatly haraſſed by the Danes in 980. And here it was that their king, Canute of Denmark, after he had become ſole monarch of England, being flattered by his courtiers, that he had power to check the tide: in order to convince them to the contrary, ſeated himſelf, at low-water, in his regalia, and commanded it not to touch his foot-ſtool, in theſe words: "Thou art under my command, and the ground which I ſit on is "mine; nor has any yet diſobeyed my orders, without my ſevere puniſh-"ment: therefore I command thee not to come on my ground, nor to wet "the clothes or feet of me thy royal maſter." But it did approach, and, wetting his royal robes, obliged him to retreat, to the great mortification of the paraſites; and would never ſuffer the crown to be placed on his head more, but cauſed it to be ſet on Chriſt's ſtatue at Wincheſter. After ſitting down, before all his courtiers, he ſpoke as follows: "Let all the inhabitants of the "world know, that vain and weak is the power of kings, and that none are "worthy of that name or title but He, whoſe will being an eternal law, "the heaven, the earth, and the ſea obey."

This town was then called Hantun, and it has ſince been termed South-Hanton, or Hampton, to diſtinguiſh it from North-Hampton (Northamptonſhire,) and others of that name. In the reign of Edward III. this old town was plundered and burnt by the French, after they had ſlaughtered the men, and raviſhed the women; but another ſoon ſprung up in a more commodious ſituation, fortified with double ditches, walls, watch-towers, and battlements; to which king Richard II. added a ſtrong caſtle, on a high

mount for defence of the harbour. The wall is formed of a very hard ſort of ſtone, reſembling thoſe little white ſhells, like honey-combs, that grow on the outſide of oyſter-ſhells. It ſeems to have been gathered near the beach of the ſeas which encompaſſes near half of the town. Here it was that King Henry V. muſtered his army when he made his firſt expedition to France. Richard Earl of Cambridge, grandfather of Edward IV. Lord Scroop, and Sir Thomas Gray, whom he cauſed to be beheaded here, upon information that they intended to betray him; (the French King, it is ſaid, bribed them at the expence of a million;) they were buried here in that place, called the Chapel of God's Houſe, which is an hoſpital that is one of the principal ornaments of the town, and was founded by Philippa, wife to Edward III. for the maintenance of poor men and women, and ſcholars, with a warden.

In the reign of Henry VI. Sir Thomas Cooke, Lord Mayor of London, and keeper of Queen Margaret's wardrobe, was Cuſtomer of Southampton, which ſhews it muſt have been a flouriſhing town even then, or ſo great a man would not have borne that office.

King Henry VII. alſo founded a monaſtery here.

In 1512, Lord Thomas Grey Marquis of Dorſet, when he was ſent on an expedition to Spain, to aſſiſt King Ferdinand againſt the French, rendezvouſed his forces here, and from whence he ſet out.

Charles V. Emperor, embarked here on board the Engliſh fleet for Spain; and King Philip of Spain landed here when he came to Queen Mary: it is ſaid, all the Canary wine that came to England was obliged to be landed here firſt, which brought great trade and treaſure to this town; but the London merchants, finding an inconvenience by delay of the wine before it came into the market, gave money to the corporation for their privilege, and had it brought directly to their port. In Camden's time, this place was noted for the great reſort of merchants to it, for the number and neatneſs of its buildings, and for the wealth of its inhabitants; but it has loſt much of its trade. There are ſome merchants here, who carry on the French and Oporto wine trades; but their greateſt dealings are with Jerſey and Guernſey. There are others, indeed, who trade to Newfoundland for fiſh, which they carry to the Streights, &c. King Henry VIII. made this borough, (which had been incorporated by King Henry II. and King John,) a county of itſelf; ſo that it is independent of the Lord Lieutenant of the ſhire. There is a fort near the key, called the Tower, which was erected by King Henry VIII. in 1532.

Mr.

Mr. Camden obſerves, that this town in his time was famous for the number and neatneſs of its buildings, the riches of its inhabitants, and the great reſort of merchants.

In Leland's time, guns were mounted here for the defence of the harbour. At preſent it is converted into a priſon for felons, formerly kept in the Bar-gate. For this purpoſe there are ſmall ſheds adjoining to the Tower, that have been run up ſince the year 1761. On the fore-ground is ſeen a ſmall platform, on which is a gun mounted on an uncommon carriage, ſaid to have been preſented to the town by King Henry VIII. There is one of the broad-eſt ſtreets here in England; it is alſo three quarters of a mile long, well pa-ved, and ends at the quays, or dock, in which ſhips of conſiderable burden may ride. Here are no leſs than five churches for the natives, beſides one for the French, and the chapel above mentioned.

According to its laſt charter, granted by King Charles I. the corporation conſiſts of a Mayor, nine Juſtices, a Sheriff, two Bailiffs, and twenty-four Common-councilmen, and as many Burgeſſes; and a Collector, with other ſubordinate officers of the cuſtoms. The Mayor is Admiral of the liberties from South-ſea-caſtle to that of Hurſt. Beſides a free-ſchool, founded by Edward VI. a charity-ſchool was opened here in 1713, and a ſubſcription completed of above £. 80 a-year for thirty boys, who are both taught and clothed.

The markets are Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays; the fairs are on April 25th, and Trinity Monday. At St. Mary's Hamlet, a little to the eaſt, ſtood the old Roman town, called Clauſentum; the ruins reached on the one ſide as far as the haven, and on the other, beyond the river Itching: and the trenches of a caſtle, half a mile in compaſs, ſuppoſed to have been one of the forts erected by the Romans to keep out the Saxons, are ſtill viſible in St. Mary's Field; and divers Roman coins have been dug up here. This old town was deſtroyed by the French and Genoeſe pirates 1338. At the weſt quay there is a bath. The town is ſupplied with good freſh water, which is conveyed in pipes from ſome diſtant ſprings into four public conduits. The names of the five churches are Holy Croſs, St. Michael's, St. John's, and All-hallows, and one for the French.

SOUTHAMPTON, near Overton.

SOUTHAMPTON-WATER, or TRISSANTON-BAY, is navigable for large ſhips, the water being from three to ten fathoms deep at low water;

ſhips of burden go to the quay at Southampton, and ſome up the north-weſt branch, as far as Redbridge.

SOUTH-SEA CASTLE.

SOUTH-SEA CASTLE ſtands about a mile ſouth of the town of Portſmouth, near the ſea-beach. This fort, in its preſent ſtate, conſiſts of work of three different reigns. The interior part is a block-houſe evidently built about the time of Henry VIII. ſurrounded by a kind of ſtar fort, erected in the reign of Charles II. as appears from the following inſcription, on a tablet placed between two ſtone balls near the ſteps, on the ſouth-ſide of the block-houſe above mentioned:

CAROLUS II. REX.
A. REG. XXXIIII.
Anº DOMI. 1683.

The whole has been repaired and modernized ſince the acceſſion of the preſent family: this their arms over the chief gate of the caſtle ſeems to point out.

The taking of this caſtle by the parliamentary forces in the year 1642 is thus related in a book entitled Jehovah-Jireh; God in the Mount, or England's Parliamentarie Chronicle, printed 1644, p. 161:

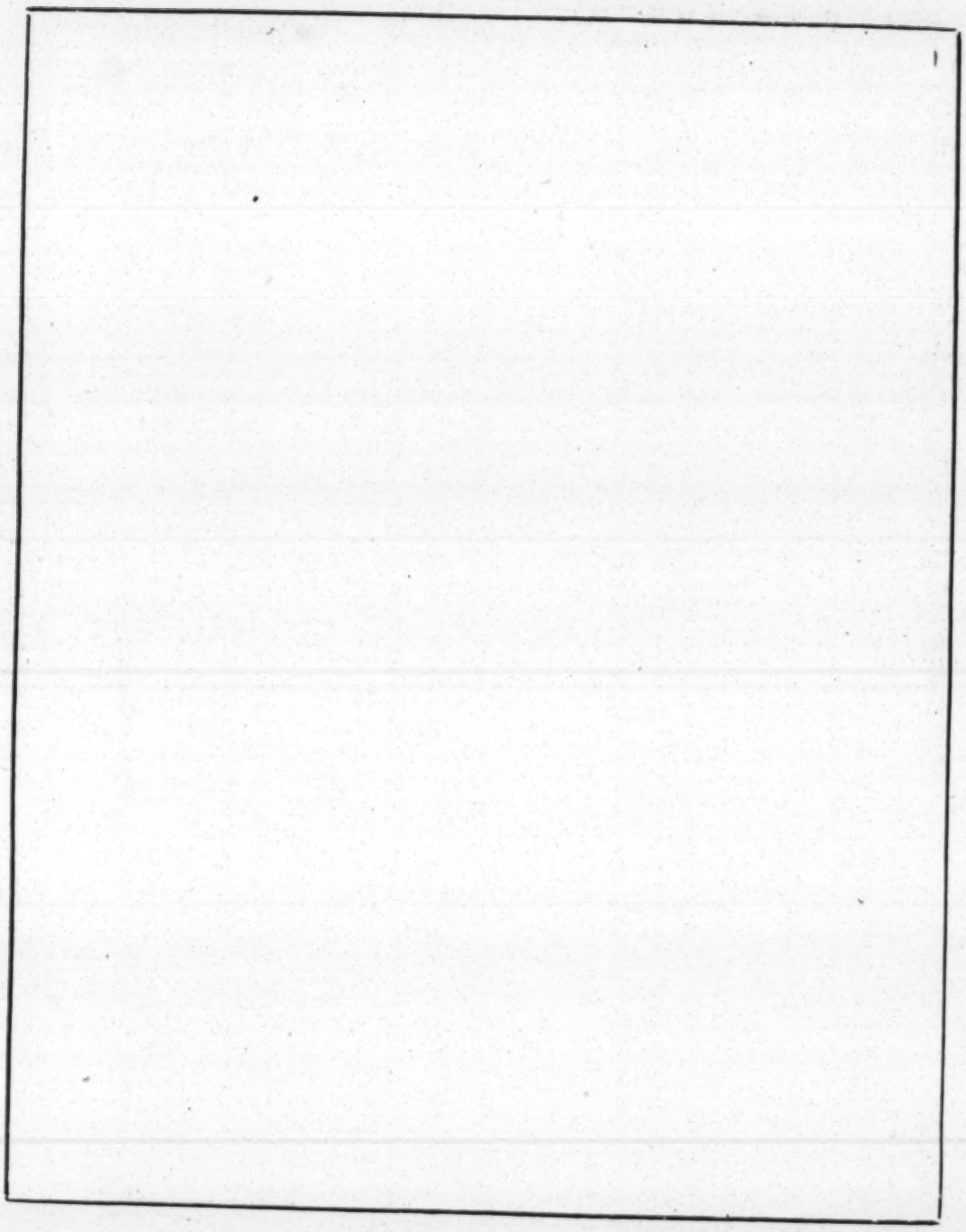
" On Saturday, September the third, in the night, the parliament forces took Souſey Caſtle, which lyes a mile from the towne upon the ſea, and the way thither is on the ſea ſands. The Captaine of the caſtle, his name was Challiner, who on Saturday had been at Portſmouth, and in the evening went home to the caſtle, and his ſoldiers took horſe-loads of proviſions, biſkets, meal, and other neceſſaries with them. They reported he had more drink in his head than was befitting ſuch a time and ſervice; and the townſmen gave out, that he had been bribed with money to yield up the caſtle, but 'twas falſe, though the firſt may be true; yet was not that neither any furtherance to the taking of it; for thus it was: here were about eighty muſqueteers and others that came that night to the walls of the caſtle, and under their ordnance, and had with them a very good engineer, and thirty-five ſcaling-ladders; and the whole company in the caſtle was but twelve, officers or commanders, who all were not able to deal with ours in ſuch a diſadvantage:



Published by J. Hooper Sept 26th 1785

Engraved by J. Newton

Southsea Castle, Hants. 180



advantage: wherefore, ours having ſuddenly and ſilently ſcaled the walls, called unto them, adviſed them what to doe, ſhewing the advantage we had over them, and therefore their danger if they reſiſted; who, ſeeing the ſame, immediately yielded the caſtle to us, whereupon our triumph at our taking it was plainly heard about two of the clock in the morning into the town; and ſo ſoon as they were maſters of the caſtle, they diſcharged two pieces of the caſtle ordnance againſt the town. The town of Portſmouth capitulated the next day.

South-weſt of this fort or caſtle, is a battery faced with ſtone almoſt adjoining to it, and communicating with it by a bridge. South-ſea has been lately repaired, and ſtill continues one of the national garriſons, anno 1782. Francis Leſhe, Eſq; was Deputy-governor of it, with a ſalary of £.91 5s. It is ſubordinate to the garriſon of Portſmouth.

In Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa is a liſt of the garriſons belonging to the Crown in the reign of Elizabeth, where the following ſtate is given of this garriſon:

SOUTH-SEA CASTLE, PORTSMOUTH.

	£.	s.	d.
Captaine, fee *per diem* — — — — —	0	2	0
Under Captaine, fee *per diem* — — — —	0	1	0
Porters 2, the one *per diem* — — — —	0	0	8
The other — — — — —	0	0	6
Maſter gunner, fee *per diem* — — — —	0	0	8
Gunners 14, ſoldiers 11, one day watch; fee a-piece *per diem*	0	0	6

This view, which ſhews the north aſpect, was drawn, anno 1782.

SOUTHWICK, 5 miles north from Portſmouth,

WHERE Holinſhed tells us, King Henry VI. was married to Margaret, the Daughter of Reyner, Duke of Anjou. Humphrey, Lord Stafford, in the reign of Edward IV. was entitled Lord Stafford of Southwick, but we are not certain that he was lord of the manor here.

To

To this place King Charles I. came, when he accompanied his favourite, George Duke of Buckingham, who was going to Portſmouth to embark in his ſecond expedition againſt the French, and ſtaying ſome time in this village, received the unwelcome news of the Duke of Buckingham's murder; whereupon he returned immediately to London, full of grief and ſurprize, giving order only to ſecure Felton.

This village has long been the ſeat of the Nortons, a family very ancient in this county, and of good note; for Thomas de Norton was the repreſentative in parliament for it, 14th of King Edward III.; and in the ſheriff's rolls there is ſcarce any family in this ſhire before them; for John de Norton held that office in the 6th year of Edward II. almoſt 500 years ago: Robert de Norton, in the 12th year of the ſame king, and James de Norton the year after. Several others of the ſame name are alſo found there.

In the civil wars of this nation, Colonel Norton of this family ſignalized himſelf in the parliament for theſe parts, till the rump uſurped the ſovereignty, and impiouſly laid violent hands upon the king's ſacred perſon. Richard Norton, Eſq; was the laſt owner of this manor. He rendered his name famous for his extraordinary will, by which, after his death, which happened in December 1732, he left his real eſtate of £.6000 a-year, and a perſonal eſtate of £. 60,000 to the poor, hungry, thirſty, naked ſtrangers, ſick, wounded, and priſoners, to the end of the world. He appointed the Parliament to be his executors; and in caſe they refuſed, then the Biſhops. He left his pictures and valuable moveable effects to the King. Truſtees were ſoon appointed to inſpect into, and take care of the premiſes; but the will carried ſo many marks of an unſound mind, it was ſet aſide on that account.

This gentleman had a great taſte for polite learning. The Tragedy of Pauſanias, brought upon the ſtage by Mr. Southern, was ſuppoſed to have been penned by him. Sir Samuel Garth, in his Diſpenſatory, makes this high encomium on it:

> And Britain, ſince Pauſanias was writ,
> Knows Sprtan virtue, and Athenian wit.

He was a great admirer of theatrical entertainments; and for his own and his neighbours' diverſion, he uſed, during the ſummer's vacation, to have the beſt actors from the theatres in London, which he entertained at his houſe, with a good band of muſic; and had an apartment fitted up with ſcenes and other decorations, on a handſome ſtage, whereon he himſelf performed ſeveral parts, particularly

larly that of the Spaniſh Friar, in which character he was great. The houſe is ſituated low, and wet. It has a great deal of moraſs about it; but a park riſes from the manſion to the higheſt point of Portſdown, where are two large clumps of Scots fir-trees, which are ſeen near 20 miles at land, and a good way at ſea: and from the level on this ſpot, there is ſuch a view of Portſmouth town, harbour and docks, and of St. Helen's, and the Iſle of Wight, with ſuch an unbounded proſpect of the ſea to the ſouth-eaſt, and of an extenſive vale on the land ſide, well planted and cultivated, bounded with hills, ſpread with woods, and of the South Downs, covered with ſheep, that it may be reckoned one of the fineſt views of England.

SOUTHWICK, a village near the above. Has one fair on April 5.

SOWLEY, in the New Foreſt,

FORMERLY part of the demeſne of Beaulieu monaſtery, and now annexed to the Beaulieu eſtate. It is remarkable for an extenſive pond, which covers nearly one hundred and forty acres of ground; being in many parts extremely deep, and abounding with excellent fiſh. This ſheet of water was formerly, as appears by ancient charters, denominated Freſh-water, and conſidered as one of the boundaries of the abbey's poſſeſſions. It muſt have been a valuable circumſtance to Beaulieu monaſtery, to include ſuch a noble pond as this, within its demeſne. The frequent faſts enjoined by monaſtic diſcipline, occaſioned a great and conſtant conſumption of fiſh; ſo that a piece of water well ſtocked with this ſpecies of proviſions, was as eſſential to a monk, as his cloiſter. Sowley pond at preſent however, anſwers purpoſes far more uſeful to the community, than could ariſe from its former deſignation; its waters turning two vaſt mills, which reduce the pig iron into formal maſſes. Theſe are conveyed by water carriage to Reading, and there manufactured into iron wire *.

SOUTHWOOD. Between South Sea Caſtle and Thorney Iſland.

SPAUSHOT. North-weſt of Wincheſter.

STANBRIDGE. North-weſt of Rumſey.

* Warner, vol. i. p. 230.

STANDEN,

STANDEN, EAST, Iſle of Wight,

Is a lordſhip held at the time of the Conqueror's ſurvey, by William Fitz-Stur, when it was rated at one hide and a half; and, in the roll of land-holders under Iſabella de Fortibus, it was held by Thomas D'Evercy. Sir Peter D'Evercy built a chapel here, and endowed it with a moiety of the tithes of his lands in Standen; the rector of Arreton enjoyed the other moiety: he gave alſo to the ſaid chapel the tithes of his demeſne lands at La Wode and Bimbridge. The lordſhip came afterwards to John Glamorgan, who married Anne, the daughter and heireſs of D'Evercy, as appears by an inquiſition in the eſcheat rolls of the county of Somerſet, in the nineteenth year of the reign of Edward III. Iſabella, one of the daughters of Glamorgan, and Hacket, who married another daughter in the year 1365, ſeverally preſented to the church of Standen. In the reign of Henry VII. this place was honoured with the reſidence of Lady Cecilia, daughter of King Edward IV. and ſiſter of the reigning Queen. Her firſt huſband was the Lord Welles, after whoſe death ſhe married a gentleman of the name of Keynes, of the county of Lincoln; ſhe died at Standen, and was buried in Quarr Abbey. The foundations of the chapel are ſtill viſible in the orchard behind the houſe. This place is delightfully ſituated at the eaſt end of St. George's Down, the top of which is a pleaſant level, near a mile in length, commanding a fine view of the ſea, and of the greateſt part of the iſland. When the Earl of Southampton was Governor, and reſided here, a bowling-green was made on St. George's Down, and a houſe of accommodation built near it, where the Governor and the gentlemen of the iſland uſed to dine together twice a-week.

Sir John Oglander, who was a member of this ſociety, has preſerved a liſt of their names in the following terms:

" The gentlemen which lived in the iſland in the 7th year of King James " his reign, theſe all lived well, and were moſt commonly at our ordinary.

" Sir Robert Dillington.
" Sir Richard Worſley.
" Sir Thomas Fleming, L. C. J. of England.
Sir Thomas Fleming, his ſon.
Sir Richard White, who married Sir Richard Worſley's mother.
Sir John Mewx.

" Sir

" Sir John Leigh.
" Sir William Liſle.
" Sir Bowyer Worſley, of Aſhey, who ſold all.
" Sir John Richards.
" Sir John Dingley.
" Sir John Oglander.
" Sir Edward Dennis.
" Old Mr. Richards.
" Old Mr. Boreman.
" Mr. Barnabie Leigh.
" Mr. Cheek, of Motſon, whoſe ſone ſold all.
" Mr. Dillington, who will buy all.
" Mr. Boreman.
" Mr. Cheek, of Merſton.
" Mr. Liſle, of Briddleford, went to daughters.
" Mr. Barnabie Colnet, of Pann, his ſon ſold.
" Mr. German Rychards.
" Mr. Wayght.
" Mr. Erleſman, of Calbron.
" Mr. William White.
Mr. Richard Baſket.
Mr. Rice, of Bangborn.
Mr. Leigh, of Brading.
Mr. Hobſon, father and ſon.
Mr. Urry, of Thorley, now Gatcombe.
Mr. Philip Fleming, of Cornley.
Mr. John Worſley, of Gatcombe.
Mr. John Harvey, of Avington.
Mr. Emauel Bad, High Sheriff, 1627, a brewer.
Mr. John Leigh, ſon of Mr. Barnabie, ſince knighted.

Farmers.

Mr. Urry, of Awghton.
Knight, of Langard.
Streaper.
Legg.
Fitchet.
Shambler.
Wavell.
Loving.
Sampſon.
Champion.

Among a number of other circumſtances mentioned by Sir John, as indicating a decline of the proſperity of the iſland, in the year one thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-nine, he inſtanced the diſcontinuance of this ordinary for want of company.

The manor of Standon, after having been diſmembered, was diſpoſed of, to different purchaſers *.

STANDEN-WEST Iſle of Wight, is ſituated to the weſtward of St. George's down, and is now the ſeat of Henry Roberts, Eſquire; who has made conſiderable improvements there, and the grounds about it are well laid out †.

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, page 222.
† Ibid. p. 224.

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† Ibid. p. 224.

STANNOG, near Tichfield-Bay.

STANS-WOOD. In the New Foreſt.

ST. CATHERINE'S HILL *, above Chale, 750 feet above high-water mark. At the back of the iſland is St. Catherine's Tower, an octagon building, ſquare within, 27 feet high, the ſides 4 feet wide, which ſerved the purpoſe of chapel, tower, and beacon; and here had been an hermitage before 1312.

ST. CROSS.

THE Priory of St. Croſs, near Newport, appears to have belonged to Tirone, in France. Its founder is unknown. It ſeems to have been an hoſpital, for in Pat. 6 Ric. II. p. 1. m. *Rex dedit Johanni de Cozveſhall cuſtodiam hoſpitalis Sancti Crucis in Inſula Vecta ad totam vitam.* They obtained a licence from the Biſhop for burying their own dead, for which an acknowledgment was paid to the Priory of Cariſbrook; but being an alien priory, it was given to the College of Wincheſter, before the general diſſolution of religious houſes.

Beſides the Monaſteries already ſpecified, there was in the pariſh of Northwood, near the church, a religious houſe, conſiſting of *fratres et ſorores fraternitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiſtæ, in eccleſiâ de Northwode*; "Brothers and Sis-"ters of the fraternity of St. John Baptiſt:" as appears from a conveyance in Latin, ſtill extant, of a tenement and two or three ſtrips of land, to the Stewards *(Seneſchalles)* of that fraternity, by John Wynnyatt. The deed is dated the fourth of Henry the Eighth, wherein the fraternity is ſaid to have been lately eſtabliſhed: hence it could not have ſubſiſted but a very ſhort time, all theſe eſtabliſhments being ſuppreſſed in that reign †. The building, known by the name of the Church-houſe, is ſaid to have been ſtanding about a century ago.

King Edward the Sixth, in his laſt illneſs, ſigned an order for a general viſitation of churches, to examine their plate, jewels, veſtments, and other furniture, and to compare the account with inventories made in former viſitations. The viſitors were to leave in every church one or two chalices of

* Gough's Cambdem, Vol. I. p. 144.

† The ſmall Monaſteries were granted to the King, by ſtat. 27 Hen. VIII. cap. 28.

ſilver,

ſilver, with linen to the communion table, and for ſurplices; and to bring in all ſuperfluous articles of value to the Treaſurer of the King's Houſehold; to ſell the reſt of the linen, copes *, and altar clothes, and give the money to the poor. An account of what was taken out of the churches in the Iſle of Wight, found among the Harleian Manuſcripts, in the Britiſh Muſeum, is ſeen in the thirty-eighth number of the Appendix before alluded to †.

STEEP, north of Petersfield.

STEEP-HILL, Iſle of Wight, at the ſouth extremity of the pariſh of Goodſhill, under the cliffs, where Governor Stanley built a neat villa, excellently contrived.

STENBURY, Iſle of Wight, near Appledurcombe, where in 1727 were diſcovered a great number of earthen pots or urns, containing bones, pieces of charcoal, &c.

The manor of Stenbury was held by the family of de Aula, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, from whom it deſcended to that of Heyno, probably by marriage, who enjoyed it for more than two centuries, and lived at manor-houſe, which was ſurrounded by a moat: it was purchaſed of Ratcliffe, Earl of Suſſex, by Thomas Worſley, Eſq. of Appeldurcombe, and continues in the ſame family ‡.

STEPHENTON, ſouth-weſt of Baſingſtoke.

STEYNBOROUGH, Iſle of Wight, in the Eaſt Medina.

S T. H E L E N S.

IN the eaſtern part of the Iſle of Wight, though an inconſiderable place, gives name to a ſpacious road where men of war often ride; there was here formerly an alien priory of the Clunial Monks, they were founded before 1155.

This ſmall pariſh comprehends the north-eaſt extremity of the iſland: it is bounded on the weſt by the pariſh of New-church; by the ſea, on the north and eaſt; and by the pariſh of Brading on the ſouth. The chief part of the pariſh conſiſts of a manor and farm, called the Priory, formerly a cell to an

* Rapin, vol. ii. p. 25.

† Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 181. ‡ Ibid. p. 220.

Abbey in Normandy. The convent built a ſmall church here, which they ſupplied from their own body, until the canon required vicars to be conſtantly reſident. It is recorded in the regiſter of Wincheſter, that, in conſideration of the ſmallneſs of this pariſh the Biſhop licenced the Prior of St. Helens to celebrate maſs and adminiſter the ſacrament, until a vicar ſhould be eſtabliſhed. In Cardinal Beaufort's valuation of the ſpiritualities in his dioceſe, the church is rated at thirty marks.

St. Helens was given to the college of Eton, and is held under it; a ſtipend of twenty pounds a year being paid to the vicar, who alſo enjoys an addition of the ſame ſum of Queen Anne's bounty. The old church was ſituated at the extremity of the pariſh, ſo near the ſea, that the waves waſhed away great part of the church-yard, and even endangered the building itſelf; the inhabitants therefore obtained a brief for the erection of a new church, which was accordingly built on a more ſecure ſpot, and conſecrated by Trelawney, Biſhop of Wincheſter *, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and nineteen.

The Priory is now the ſeat of Naſh Groſe, Eſquire; the ſituation is remarkably pleaſant, the gardens are laid out with taſte, and command a fine view of Portſmouth, and the road at Spithead †.

ST. JOHN'S, The ſeat of Lieutenant-general Lord Amherſt, commands a moſt delightful proſpect of Spithead, Portſmouth, and the coaſt of Hampſhire ‡.

ST. LAURENCE,

Is bounded by that of Newchurch on the eaſt, by Goodſhill on the north, by Whitwell on the weſt, and on the ſouth by the ſea; in the old writings it is called St. Laurence under-Wath, and was part of the poſſeſſions of the ancient family of de Aula, till the reign of Edward the Third, when the daughter and heireſs of Thomas de Aula, marrying William Ruſſel, carried it into

* St. Helens appears to have been of more conſideration in former times than at preſent; ſee Rymer, vol. iv. p. 718. 10 Edw. III. *Breve Regis majoribus et baliv. de Yarmouth & ſcłæ Elenæ in Inſ. Vect. mittando naves ſuas ad Portſmouth.*

† Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 199. ‡ Ibid. p. 200.

that

that family, where it remained till the reign of Richard the Second, when it paſſed to John Hacket and Stephen Hatfield, who married the daughters and coheireſſes of Sir Maurice Ruſſel; from Hacket it came to Sir John Leigh, and with his daughter and heireſs went, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, to Sir James Worſley, and ſtill remains in the ſame family.

The ſituation of this pariſh is extremely romantic, the greateſt part of it conſiſting of a ſlip of land extending about a mild and a half along the ſea-ſhore, and ſecluded from the adjacent country, which lies very high above it, by a range of steep rocky cliffs on the north, appearing in ſome parts like an immenſe ſtone wall. Huge fragments of earth and rock frequently fall from theſe cliffs. The village of St. Laurence, compoſed of a few ſtraggling cottages, placed as the irregularities of the ground dictated, is ſituated nearly in the centre of the pariſh. The church is the ſmalleſt in the iſland. The ſoil is rich and loamy, highly cultivated where the unevenneſſes of the ground will permi. It is divided into ſmall encloſures, interſperſed with large fragments of rock; the communication with the village is by a ſteep road cut through the cliff at the weſt end of the pariſh *.

ST. NICHOLAS, Iſle of Wight.

THE chapel of St. Nicolas in Cariſbrook Caſtle, was built either by William Fitz-Oſborn, or by his ſon Earl Roger; but not many years after its erection, it was with its lands, given by Baldwin de Redvers to Quarr Abbey, with the conſent of thoſe termed his Barons. This chapel was endowed with thirteen parcels of land in that part of the town of Newport, called Caſtle-Hold; as alſo with lands at Shalcombe, Rowborough, Coſham, and Luccombe. Caſtle-Hold is the moſt populous part of the pariſh. Sir John Oglander, in his Memoirs, affirms that a chapel once belonged to it, ſituated in a field, ſtill called the Chapel Field. The pariſh has no place of devotion but the chapel in the caſtle, and as no ſervice is now performed there, the ſmall living of St. Nicolas is a *ſinecure*, in the gift of the Governor. The chapel, being very old and decayed, was rebuilt at the expence of the Crown, in the year 1738, and is the place where the governor or his ſteward adminiſters

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 207.

the

the oaths to the Mayor of Newport. The Crown pays an annual penſion of three pounds to the vicar of Cariſbrook, which probably was the original ſtipulation with the Abbey of Lyra, as an acknowledgment to the mother church *.

STOCKBRIDGE,

NINE miles north from Wincheſter, and ſixty-ſeven from London. is a borough by preſcription, and a noted thorough-fare, with ſome good inns, in the ſouth-weſt road from London, but it is a declining place. Ingenious and memorable is the ſtratagem by which Sir Richard Steele carried his election for this borough, againſt a powerful oppoſition by the court party, in the reign of Queen Anne. Having made an entertainment for the burgeſſes and their wives, at which he was very gay and facetious; he took a large apple, ſtuck it full of guineas, and declared it the prize of that man whoſe wife ſhould be firſt brought to bed after that day nine months. This merry offer of ſo golden an apple was ſo well liked, eſpecially by the good women, that they would not let their huſbands reſt till they had voted for Sir Richard, and he was accordingly returned. It is ſaid that women here actually commemorate the knight to this day; and that they once made a ſtrong puſh to get a ſtanding order by the corporation, that no man ſhould be received as a candidate for it, who did not offer himſelf on thoſe terms.

Sir Richard not long after complimented the bailiff, Mr. Snow, in a pamphlet, on the importance of Dunkirk then not demoliſhed according to treaty. For ſome expreſſions in this performance he was expelled the Houſe. This town has been of ſpecial note for wheelwrights and carpenters. Aubrey places a Roman camp near this place: here, ſays he, one may gueſs the engagement began; on the weſt ſide of the river the great barrows ſhew the flight was weſtward; the north ſide of this camp is two hundred and ten paces; the ſouth two hundred and forty; the weſt two hundred and ninety; the eaſt ploughed up.

Quere, † If Dunbury, ſouth of which are twelve barrows, eaſt of Stockbridge, on Sandy Down, is Woolbury Ring?

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 235.

† Gough's Cambden, vol. i. p. 134.

STOKE,

STOKE, ſouth of Havant.

STOKE-BISHOPS, weſt of Biſhop's Waltham.

STOKE-CHRITY, eaſt of Barton-Stacy, remarkable for a great number of yew trees that ſurround it.

STOKE-NORTH, near Thorney Iſland.

STOKE, in the pariſh of St. Maryborne.

STONEHAM, near Southampton *, where two Princes, ſons of the King of the Iſle of Wight, were ſeized by Ceadwalla, and doomed to death as idolators; but King Ceadwalla's clemency extended ſo far as to baptize them before he killed them.

STONE, near Redbridge.

STRATFIELD-SAY, North-weſt of Hartley-Row.

IT appears that this ſeat very anciently belonged to a family of the name of Say, from whom it got its *addition* †. The heireſs of this family carried this eſtate in marriage to Sir Nicholas Dabridgecourt, Kt. ‡: probably about the time of Richard II, for in the 13th of that King's reign, he was made Sheriff of Hamſhire.

This Sir Nicholas Dabridgecourt was ſon of John, who was ſon of Sir John Dabridgecourt, Knight of the Garter, by Maud, daughter to Sir Richard Broomhall, Knight, and widow of Robert Touchet of Cheſhire. Sir John's father was Sir ——— Dabridgecourt, K. G. and one of the firſt founders of that order. And *he* was ſon of Sir Ouſtal Dampredecourt (ſecond ſon of the Lord Dampredecourt in Hannonia), who came into England with Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III, and married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Lord John Wake, widow of Edmund Earl of Kent §.

Thomas Dabridgecourt of Stratfield-Say (ſon and heir of Sir Nicholas, who married the heireſs of *Say*) married Alice, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas

* Bede's Church Hiſtory.

† Upon conſulting Dugdale, in his account of the noble family of Say, 1. p. 510—511—512—I do not find any connection between this family and that—

‡ Viſitation Book of Hants.—Brit. Mus. § Fuller's Worthies.

§ Viſit ut ſupr.—But her name was *Margaret*. Dugdale II. p. 92, ſays her firſt huſband was John Comyn of Badenagh.—I do not find this laſt match mentioned either by him, Milles, Brooke or Yorke.

Delamare,

Delamare, of Aldermaſton in Berkſhire, Knight, who, ſurviving him, remarried Richard Elliot *.

Thomas Dabridgecourt, of Stratfield Say, his ſon and heir, married Dorothy, daughter of George Puttenham of Sherfield in Hamſhire, and was father of Anne Bernard, a younger ſon who died S. P. and

Thomas Dabridgecourt his ſon and heir, who was father of

George of the ſame place, who married a daughter of Richard Norton, Eſq. of ——— in Hamſhire †. He died 26th Feb. 1 Eliz. By the inquiſition taken at Andover, the 23d May following, it appears he died ſeiſed of the manor and advowſon of the church of Stratfield-Say, which he held of the King in capite by the ſervice of one Knight's Fee and 3s. 4d. rent; alſo one of the meſſuages, and 104 acres in Bramley, called *Bells*; one mill and 70 acres in the ſame; which laſt were in reverſion after the death of Richard Awdeley, Eſq. and Elizabeth his wife, in her right of dower; one capital meſſuage and 130 acres in Stratfield-Tunges, and Swallowfield; and 12 meſſuages and 184 acres in Stratfield-Say, held of William Marquis of Wincheſter; and that Thomas was his ſon and heir, and then 13 years old ‡.

This Thomas was Sheriff of Hamſhire 25 Eliz. and was Knighted, and married Margaret, daughter of Henry Beechar of London, Alderman, who died October 22, 1621 §, ſurviving her huſband who died 3d November 161[illegible], (12 James,) appears by the inquiſition taken at Baſingſtoke, 27th June following, ſeiſed of the manor of Stratfield-Say, &c. and the manors of Beech-hill and Wyke, in Berkſhire and Hamſhire, and that Henry was their ſon and heir, and then of the age of 30 ‖.

But he had alſo two daughters. Suſan who married Charles Evans, Gent. Elizabeth wife of Sir Stephen ——— Knight, and a younger ſon, Thomas of Preſton Candover, who married, 1. Catherine, daughter of ——— Legat of Co. Kent. ——— and, 2. Elizabeth, daughter of William Fiſher, of Chilton Candover ¶.

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† Viſit. ut ſupr. ‡ Cole's Eſcheats, vol. IV. f. 3. § Viſit ut ſupr.

‖ Cole's Eſcheats v. 1. f. 199 ¶ Cole and Viſit. ut ſupr.

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Farther we are not able to continue this ancient family, which we are happy thus to have reſcued from *oblivion*. Probably they became extinct ſoon after; they had certainly ſold their manſion at Stratfield-Say, before 1636.

The arms they bore were Ermine, 3 bars humetty Gules, with which they quartered 2 Delamare Gu. 2 lions paſs. A.—3 per pale indented A. and G. Pennis. 4 as firſt.—Creſt a bunch of feathers iſſuing from a ducal coronet.

Sir William Pitt, knighted at Newmarket 1618 (ſon of John Pitt, clerk of the Exchequer) himſelf Comptroller of the Houſehold and a principal officer in the Exchequer, purchaſed this manor of Stratfield-Say, and made it his reſidence, and dying May 29, 1636, aged 77 years, was buried here‡.

This is the firſt time of this family riſing into diſtinction; a family of which three branches now enjoy the honour of the Engliſh peerage; and a fourth not long ſince poſſeſſed an Earldom in Ireland, but whoſe chief fame ariſes from producing two characters (in the perſons of the late Earl of Chatham, and the preſent Chancellor of the Exchequer), whoſe eminence will blaze to all poſterity, as the moſt conſummate ſhuffler, and will be an example how far the want of political conſiſtency and plain dealing will carry a ſtateſman §.

Edward Pitt, Eſq. (eldeſt ſon of Sir William) was buried here in 1643.

George Pitt, Eſq. his eldeſt ſon was, during the civil wars, an officer in the King's army, and compounded for his eſtate at 244l. 6s. He married Jane (daughter of John Savage Earl Rivers), widow of George Bridges Lord Chandois, who died 1654, and left in her power (though he had both daughters *by her*, and a brother to ſucceed him in his honour), his ancient and magnificent family caſtle of Sudley, in Glouceſterſhire, with an eſtate of 4000l. a

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year, which ſhe *cruelly and iniquitouſly* gave away even from *her own children by the huſband who deviſed it to her*, to this her ſecond huſband. Mr. Pitt ſurvived her, dying 1694, poſſeſſed of Stratfield-Say, and theſe Chandois eſtates (which are yet owned by his deſcendant Lord Rivers *.

George Pitt, Eſq. his ſon and heir repreſented (among other places) the county of Hamſhire, in 1702, 1710, 1714, and dying, February 28, 1734, was buried at Stratfield-Say.

His ſon George, of Stratfield-Say, who died October 1645, was father of George, created Lord Rivers, May 20, 1776, whoſe only ſon George is now member for the county of Dorſet.

Lord Rivers ſeems to have aſſumed that title, in conſequence of his deſcent from the widow of Lord Chandois before mentioned, who was a daughter of *Savage* Earl *Rivers*. Her mother was a daughter of William Lord Morley and Monteegle, and ſaid to be coheireſs to her brothers. On this foundation it is ſaid Lord Rivers ſuppoſed himſelf to be entitled to thoſe ancient Baronies in fee, but on what pretence we cannot conceive, ſince Lady Jane Savage, his anceſtereſs, had brothers of the whole blood, from whom the future Earls Rivers deſcended, and from whom there muſt now be innumerable deſcendants of the female line †.

The preſent ſeat at Stratfield-Say ſeems ancient, probably as old as the time of the Dabridgecourts. The ſtile ſeems rather that of James the Iſt, though the whole has been much altered, and the front towards the park totally new: The rooms are in general low, and ſmall; the only good ones being added by the preſent Lord Rivers, who has ſpent much money on the park and grounds, which are, though well-wooded, rather flat, and deficient in natural advantages, and the ſtream, which runs through them, too much of a ſerpentine.

In the houſe are no paintings, no ſplendid furniture, nor any of thoſe attractions which beſpeak either *new*, or *ancient* nobility. This diſappointed us, for, though we did not expect to ſee any ancient portraits, &c. of the Pitts, of whom at leaſt one branch is too illuſtrious to require the aid of any ſplendor reflected from a long line of anceſtry; yet as this family poſſeſſed the baronial caſtle of Sudley, we expected to ſee the reliques of more ſplendid times reſcued from the ruins of that noble pile, and here preſerved. We thought we

* See Shaw's Tour to the Weſt of England, p. 246, 247.

† The arms of this family, S. a feſſe chequy A and B between 3 bezants were granted by William Camden 1604, to the purchaſer of Stratfield-Say, then of Ewern Stepleton, in Dorſetſhire.

might

might have ſeen ſome of the gorgeous ſtateſmen of the court of Harry the VIIIth.

Hither, we flattered ourſelves might

" The lady Janes and Joans repair,
" And from the gallery ſtands peeping,
" In peaked hoods and mantles tarniſh'd
- - - - - - - - - - -
" High-Dames of honour once that garniſh'd
" The drawing-room of fierce Queen Mary,*.

Yet we ought to have recollected, that thoſe fell deſtroyers of all the precious memorials of former times, the *Parliamentarians*, had burnt the caſtle of Sudeley almoſt to the ground †.

SUBBERTON, near Biſhop's-Waltham.

SUTTON, ſouth-eaſt of Alresford, has fairs on Trinity Monday, and November 6th.

SUTTON, ſouth-eaſt of Barton-Stacy.

SUTTON, ſouth of Odiam.

SUTTON, Iſle of Wight, in the weſt Medina.

SWAINSTON, Iſle of Wight, near Newport, where is a good houſe, moſt pleaſantly ſituated, ſo as to command an extenſive view of the Channel; and the pleaſure-grounds and walks through woods, well laid out.

See an account of this manor in ſection firſt of this work, under the article Calbourn, in which pariſh it is ſituated.

SWAMPTON, between Whitchurch and Andover.

SWANMORE, to the South-eaſt of Biſhop's-Waltham.

SWANWICK, near Tichfield.

SWARWOTTON, north of Alresford.

SWAY, north-weſt of Limington, on the Common are ſeveral tumuli or barrows, ſuppoſed to be the ſepulchres of ancient Roman, Daniſh, and Saxon heroes; thoſe that are Roman are of an elegant form of workmanſhip, with decorations on the urn, coins, and perſonal ornaments are often found in them.

Such as contain aſhes alone, without urns or coins, may be given to the Saxons.

* Gray's Long Story.

† See the Topographer, p. 191.

The Dane lays claim to thoſe mixed aggeſtias of ſtone and earth, within which is often found the human ſkeleton. King Cerdic, the Saxon, totally defeated, in the year 508, the Britiſh Prince Ambroſius at this place.

TACHBURY, weſt of Southampton-Bay.

TADLEY, ſouth-weſt of Silcheſter.

TANGLEY, near Andover. Fair April 15th.

TEMPLE, ſouth-eaſt of Alton.

TERTIO-DEAN, north of Biſhop's-Waltham.

TEST, or TESE, a river which riſes in the northern parts of Hampſhire, paſſes by Whitchurch and Stockbridge, two borough towns in the ſame county, forming ſeveral iſlands at the latter; thence it paſſes to Rumſey, and falls into an arm of the ſea, called Southampton-Water, at Redbridge.

TESTWOOD, north-weſt of Southampton.

TIMSBURY, north-weſt of Rumſey.

TISTED, eaſt and weſt, between Alresford and Selborn.

TITHERLY, eaſt and weſt. North-weſt of Rumſey.

TOTTEN, at the bottom of Southampton-Bay.

THORLEY, Iſle of Wight,

IN the weſt Medina, now a moſt fertile ſpot, though formerly the greateſt part of it was a warren. Here formerly was a priory.

The pariſh of Thorley is ſituated weſt of Shalfleet, having that pariſh partly on the north and partly on the eaſt, on which ſide it has alſo a portion of the pariſh of St. Nicholas; the pariſh of Yarmouth completes its northern boundary: it has part of the river Yar, and the pariſh of Freſhwater on the weſt; and on the ſouth is bounded by the pariſh of Brook. This was one of the manors held by Earl Toſti, but Alſi was the tenant at the time of the general ſurvey. It is mentioned as containing ſeven carucates of land; was valued at the time of Edward the Confeſſor at eight pounds; but under William the Conqueror, at twelve pounds. Thorley was granted to Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon, by Henry I. and was held by his deſcendants till the Counteſs Iſabella diſpoſed of the Iſland to Edward I. It was afterwards granted to Montacute Earl of Saliſbury; and being forfeited by the attainder of John Earl of Saliſbury, was granted by Henry IV. to Edward Duke of York,

York, in tail male, together with the reſt of the iſland. Edward IV. granted it to George Duke of Clarence; and when it was forfeited by his attainder, it remained in the Crown till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who granted Thorley, Freſhwater, &c. to David Urry, Eſquire; but held it at thirty pounds per annum, which was reſerved as a fee-farm rent, and is ſtill paid to the Crown: the ſon of David Urry left a daughter his heireſs, who married Richard Lucy, Eſquire, of the county of Warwick: he ſold it to Sir Robert Holmes, Knight, then Governor of the Iſland, from whom it deſcended to the Reverend Leonard Troughear Holmes, through the female line.

Thorley is a very fertile pariſh, and the manor one of the beſt in the iſland; notwithſtanding the greateſt part of it was once a warren, as appears by a grant of the Counteſs Iſabella, who gave to the Prior of Chriſt-church, a fifth part of the coneys in her manor of Thorley. In the records of Parliament there is found a petition from the Prior and Convent of Chriſt-church. Iſabella de Fortibus had granted to the ſaid Priory the tithe of rabbits within the manor of Thorley, in the Iſle Wight, but that William Ruſſel, Warden of the Iſland, would not permit them to take the ſaid tithes: to which it was anſwered, that a writ ſhould iſſue to the Treaſurer and Barons of the Exchequer, to enquire into that grant, and whether they were feiſed of thoſe tithes, and to order juſtice to be done in it. The office of Warrener of Thorley and Wellow, is found to have been beſtowed by Edward III. on Walter White: there were formerly ſeveral rabbit-warrens in the Iſland which have been deſtroyed. Sir John Oglander mentions a rabbit dealer in his time, who carried great numbers to London every week, and adds, that there were very few hares in this country, till Sir Edward Horſey gave encouragement to ſtocking the iſland with them.

The church of Thorley was probably built by Amicia, Counteſs of Devon, who gave it to the priory of Chriſt-church, in Hampſhire, in which convent it remained till its diſſolution. This priory appears to have held out beyond the limited time; there is a remarkable entry in Biſhop Gardiner's regiſter, of a preſentation to this church, in the year one thouſand five hundred and thirty-ſeven, by John Draper, by divine ſufference prior of Chriſt-church, and the Monks of his convent *. The church was, with other eſtates of the priory, exchanged with Thomas Hopſon, Eſquire, in the year one thouſand

* *Per religioſos viros Johem. Draper Dei patientia priorem eccleſiæ conventualis ſive prioratus Chriſti Eccleſiæ de Twynham, et ejuſdem chori conventum.* Reg. Gard. fol. 31 verſ. Maij. 21.

five

five hundred and forty-ſix, for his manor of Marybone, in Middleſex *; the next preſentation is therefore recorded in his name †.

THORNEY-ISLAND, at the mouth of Chicheſter Harbour.

THORNEY-MAGNA, Iſle of Wight, in weſt Medina.

THRUXTON, near Wayhill.

TICHFELD, Eaſt of Southampton,

HAD an abbey, on the ſite of which is Tichfield Houſe, erected by Lord Wriotheſeley in the reign of Henry VIII. At this houſe Charles I. was concealed in his flight from Hampton-Court in 1647; it was then one of the ſeats of the Earl of Southampton ‡, where his mother lived with a ſmall family: here he was met by Col. Hammond, who was fetched by Sir John Berkley, and Aſhburnham, and from thence they ſet out for the Iſle of Wight. This, when an abbey, is ſaid by Stow, to be the place where the marriage of King Henry VI. was ſolemnized with Margaret of Anjou, but other hiſtorians place it elſewhere. Great part of this manſion has either fallen or been taken down; but the entrance, or gateway, with the hall, and ſeveral other rooms, are yet ſtanding, and at times, inhabited by the owner. There likewiſe remain ſome very handſome ſtables. Here alſo are the remains of a chapel, now converted into a dove-houſe. It has a bridge over the river Alre, and a good road below, called Tichfield-Bay, near the mouth of Southampton-Bay, where it receives the Hamble. It has four fairs, on Saturday fortnight before Lady-Day, May 14, September 25, and Saturday fortnight before December 21. Here is is a charity-ſchool.

TICHFIELD-HOUSE ‖.

THIS houſe is pleaſantly ſituated near the weſtern banks of the Tichfield River, on the ſpot where formerly ſtood an abbey of the Premonſtatenſiane Canons, built, anno 1231, by Peter de Rupibus, or de la Roche, Biſhop of

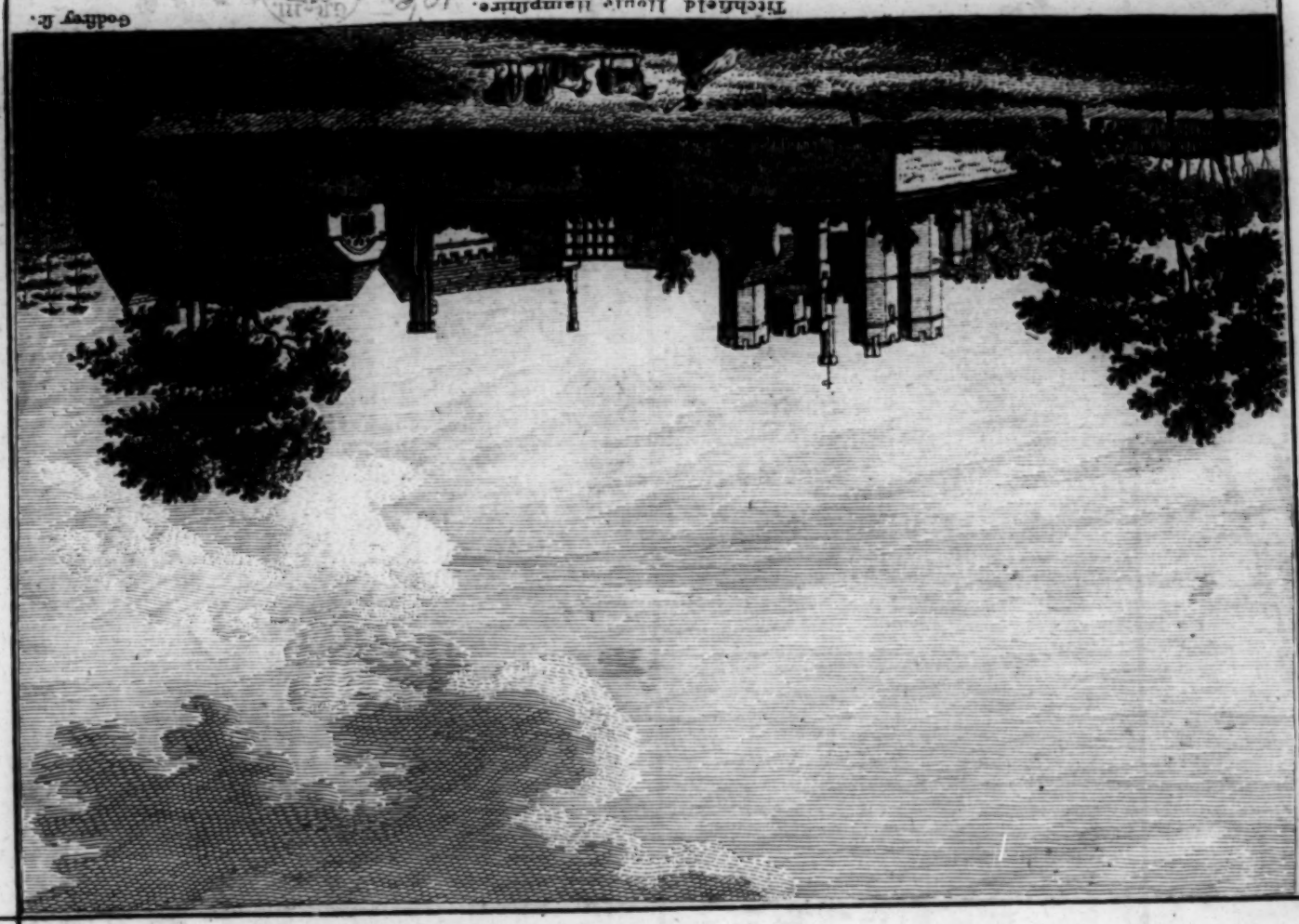
* Per diſcretum virum Thomam Hopſon. Idem fol. 54. verſ. Jan. 18, 1546.

† Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 263.

‡ Earl Thomas, Lord Treaſurer to Charles II.

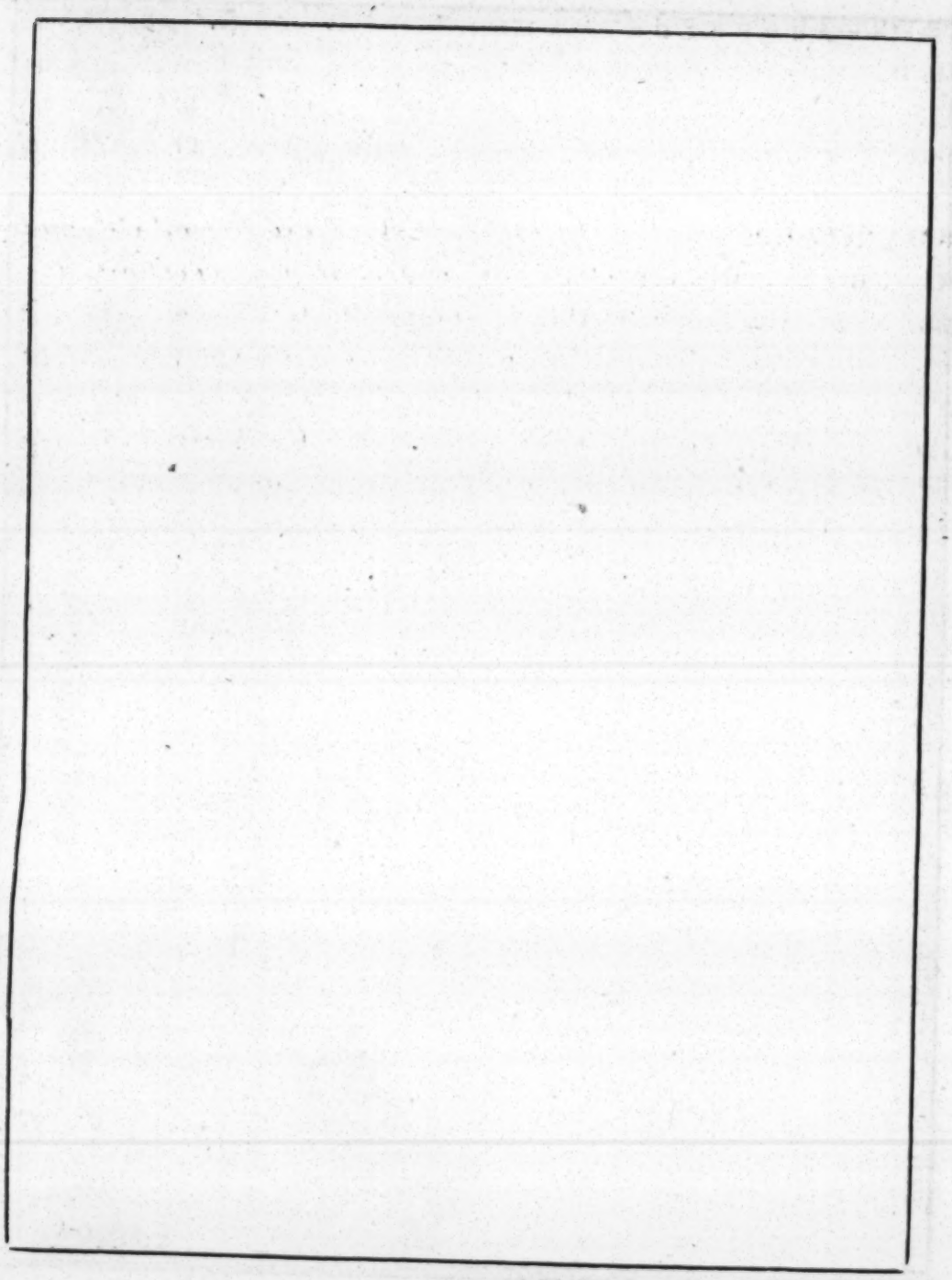
‖ Captain Groſſe.

Wincheſter,



Titchfield House Hampshire.
Pub. April 21. 1784 by J. Harper.

Godfrey fc.



Wincheſter, who obtained this manor of King Henry III. It was dedicated to the honour of the bleſſed Virgin Mary. At the ſuppreſſion it had an Abbot and twelve Canons, endowed, according to Dugdale, with 249l. 16s. 1d. per annum; Speed makes it 280l. 19s. 1½d. It was granted the 29th of Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Wriotheſeley, Secretary of State to that King, who, as it appears from Leland's Itinerary, on the ſite, and probably with the materials of the monaſtery, erected this manſion. His words are, "Mr. Wriotheſeley has builded a right ſtately houſe, embateld, and having a goodeley gate, and a conducte caſtelid in the middle of the court of it, in the the very ſame place wher the late monaſterie of Premonſtratenſes ſtood caully'd Tichfielde."

Sir Thomas was afterwards created, by Henry VIII. Lord Wriotheſeley of Tichfield; which barony, with the eſtate, deſcended to his ſucceſſors, the Earls of Southampton, who made it their principal ſeat. Thomas the laſt Earl, dying 1667, without a male heir, this manor and houſe went with one of his daughters to Edmund, the firſt Earl of Gainſborough; whoſe ſon leaving no iſſue, it devolved to one of his daughters, Elizabeth; ſhe marrying Henry Bentinck, the firſt Duke of Portland, carried it into that family; and it was by the preſent Duke ſold to Mr. Delme, father of the preſent propietor.

This, when an abbey, is ſaid by Stowe, to be the place where the marriage of King Henry VI. was ſolemnized with Margaret of Anjou; but moſt hiſtorians lay the ſcene of that ceremonial elſewhere; ſome (among whom is Hall) at Southwick, and others at Tours; but as at the laſt mentioned, it was only performed by proxy; a ſecond ſolemnization would be neceſſary.

At this houſe King Charles I. was concealed in his flight from Hampton-Court, in 1647; it was then one of the ſeats of the Earl of Southampton, where his mother lived with a ſmall family: here he was met by Colonel Hammond, who was fetched by Sir John Berkley and Aſhburnham, and from hence they ſet out together for the Iſle of Wight. It is remarkable that Hammond had the precaution to bring with him Baſket, the Governor of Cowes Caſtle, and a file of muſqueteers *.

Great part of this manſion has either fallen or been taken down; but the entrance, or gateway, with the hall, and ſeveral other rooms, are ſtill ſtanding, and at times inhabited by the owner: there are likewiſe ſome very handſome ſtables. This drawing was taken in the year 1781.

* Captain Groſſe,

TICHFIELD

TITCHFIELD HOUSE CHAPEL.

SEVERAL perſons of approved taſte, and eminent for their knowledge in antiquarian reſearches, having pointed out the remains of the chapel, and great hall of this manſion as ſubjects worthy of notice, the firſt of them is here preſented to the public. Concerning its hiſtory, very little information could be procured, at leaſt ſuch as might be depended upon. Its remains ſhew it was an elegant, though not a very extenſive building. Since its deſecration, it has been uſed as a dove-houſe. No traces of any ſepulchral monuments are to be ſeen; if there ever were any, they are now levelled, and covered over with the rubbiſh, by which the ground hereabouts ſeems to have been much raiſed. This view was drawn anno 1782.

TRABLEFIELD, Iſle of Wight, in the eaſt Medina.
TREMANTON-PARK, near Sidemanton and Burghcleer.
TRUXTON-WITHOUT, ſouth-weſt of Wayhill.
TUDDIFORD, between Lymington and Chriſt-church.
TUDWORTH, ſouth, juſt by North Tudworth.
TURGES, weſt of Everſley.
TURNWORTH, between Odiam and Baſingſtoke.
TWIFORD, two miles from Wincheſter.

TICHBURN, South-weſt of Alresford.

THE following account is extracted from the Magna Britannia, vol. vi. p. 4. This is a ſmall village, which has given name to a family of reputation, of which John de Tichburn, and ſome others of that name, have been Sheriffs of this county; but ſince the Reformation they have been obſcure, becauſe they have retained their Popiſh principles ever ſince. From this place the river leads us to the chief city of this county, viz. Wincheſter. This family poſſeſſed the manor.—See more of this family in article Lemerſtane, at page 5, in this volume.

VANERLEN, Iſle of Wight, in the eaſt Medina.

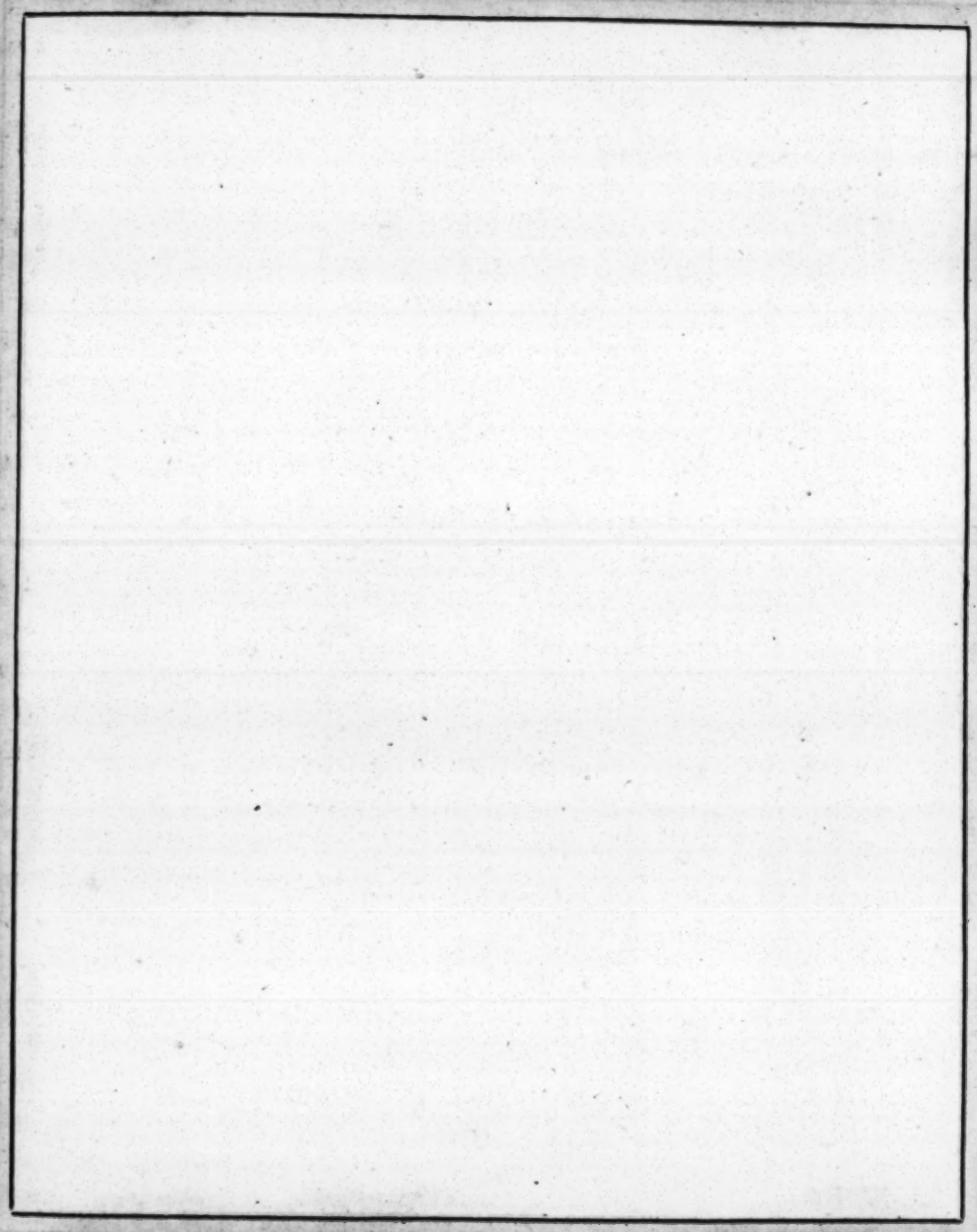
UGGERSTON,



TICHFIELD-HOUSE, CHAPEL.

Published the 10th of January 1783 by S. Harper.

200



UGGERSTON, was a manor given by Maſcarell, Lord of Brooke, to the Knights Templars. On the ſuppreſſion of that order, it was given to God's Houſe at Portſmouth, and on the diſſolution of religious houſes, it eſcheated to the Crown, where it continued till the reign of James I. when it was diſpoſed of; it was afterwards purchaſed by Stephen March, Eſq. and deſcended by failure of iſſue male to his grandſon, Harcourt Powell, Eſquire *.

VINE, near Baſingſtoke,

So called from the vines planted here when firſt introduced into Britain, by leave of Fabius the Emperor, more for ſhade than for the ſake of the fruit. Here was the ſeat of Lord Sandes. The firſt Baron of this family was William, who being deſcended of an ancient family of that name in this county, which Sir John Sandes, Knight, was Sheriff, and Governor of Wincheſter Caſtle; was for his own eminent ſervices againſt the French and Corniſh men, who rebelled, advanced the 16th of Henry VIII. to the peerage, by the title of Baron Sandes: he much increaſed his eſtate by marriage with Margery the only child of John Bray, brother and heir to Reginald Bray, Eſq. by whom he had one ſon and four daughters; the ſon was his heir, and named Thomas.

Second Lord Thomas Lord Sandes, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of George Manners, Lord Roos, by whom he had two ſons, Henry and Walter; his eldeſt ſon, Henry, married Elizabeth, ſiſter of Edward Lord Windſor, and by her had two ſons, William and Thomas. He died in his father's life-time.

Third Lord William ſucceeded his grandfather; he was one of the peers preſent at the trials of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and the Queen of Scots; he had only one ſon and heir.

William Lord Sandes, who married Alethea, daughter and co-heireſs of John Panton, of Brinneſked, in Denbighſhire; but had no children by her, whereupon his half-ſiſter's ſon, by Sir Edwyn Sandys, was his heir both of his honour and eſtate.

William was ſummoned to parliament, by the name of Lord Sandes, at the Reſtoration; he married Mary, the youngeſt daughter of William Earl of

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 252.

Saliſbury, but had no iſſue; whereupon his brother, Henry, became Lord Sandys; he was alive 1681: but leaving no heirs his honours became extinct. This ſeat is now in the poſſeſſion of the Chute family, and who have been proprietors of it for a century, and are generally members for ſome place in this county. William Chute, Eſq. is knight of the ſhire in the preſent parliament 1795; he is lately married to Miſs Smith, daughter of Joſhua Smith, Eſq. of Earls Stoke Park, near the Devizes, in the county of Wilts.

The ancient ſeat of the Vine ſtands in the pariſh of Sherborn St. John, about three miles north of Baſingſtoke, in the county of Hamſhire. If a manor, as I ſuppoſe it is, it muſt be ſubordinate; for the manor of Shirburn * ſeems

* Henry de Port, ſon of Hugh, gave a great part of his Lordſhip of *Shireburne* (near *Baſing*) to the monks of St. Vigor, at Ceraſie in Normandy; which ſoon after became a cell to that foreign monaſtery. John his ſon confirmed the grant of his father of thoſe monks then ſettled at *Shireburne*, &c. Adam, ſon of John, gave them the whole tithe of all his mills there, in exchange for a mill which they had alſo in *Shireburne*, where at that time a pool was, which pool, Henry de Port, his grandfather, beſtowed on them at the firſt foundation of that monaſtery, the Counteſs *Sybilla* his wife witneſſing the grant. William, ſon of Adam, afterwards aſſumed the name of St. John, from whence this place is ſtill called Shirburn *St. John*. John, Lord St. John, great grandſon of William in 2d Edward II. confirmed to the monks of Shireburne, that gift which Robert de St. John his grandfather had formerly made unto them of the right ſhoulder of every deer, which ſhould be killed in his park at Shireburne. Dugd. Bar. 1. p. 463, 464, 465.

This being an alien Priory was ſeized into King Henry V's hands by act of Parliament, and ſo remained till Edward IV. gave it to the hoſpital of St. Julian, or Domus Dei at Southampton, Reg. I. the cuſtody of which King Edward III. had before given to Queen's College in Oxford. Mag. Brit. 11. p. 892.

I believe the eſtate now belongs to that college, who certainly poſſeſs the rectory of *Monk's* Sherborn adjoining, of which Dr. Monkhouſe, one of their members, and a well known character in the Univerſity, is Rector.

However, the manor ſeems to have always remained with the *Ports*. John de St. John, ſon of Robert, died 30th Edward I. ſeiſed (inter alia) of the manor of *Shireburne*, which he held *in capite* of the King by Barony, doing for it the ſervice of half a Knight's fee, as alſo of the manor of *Baſinge*, as a member of the *Barony* of *Shireburne*. Dug. Bar. I. p. 464. But in the preceding page, Dugdale ſays, *Baſing* was the *head* of the Barony, *as it certainly was*, and as ſuch the Duke of Bolton, the immediate deſcendant, by heirs general, of the *Ports*, poſſeſſes it now. However in the 35th of Edward I. John Lord St. John, ſon of the laſt mentioned John, petitioned the King, that he would direct his precept to Hugh le Deſpencer (at that time juſtice of the foreſts) to permit him to enjoy his *Park* at *Shireburne*, which his father had made; it was anſwered, that, what parks ſoever had been made ſince the deafforeſtation of the foreſts, they ſhould be laid open. Edmund, Lord St. John, his grandſon, died in his minority, 21ſt Edward III. ſeiſed of a certain *pool in Shireburne*, leaving

ſeems to have belonged to another family, long ſince the Sands's were ſettled at the Vine.

The following is Leland's account of this place. "The auncient houſe, as "far as I can lerne, that the Sannes hath poſſeſſed is Choldretoun, a mile and "a half from Andover in Hamptonſhire; wher yet remainith a fair manor "place buildid for the moſt part of flint. The Vine by Baſingſtoke was alſo "of the auncient landes of the Sannes, but it was given owt in marriage to one "of the Brokeſſes, and ſo remained ontil the late Lorde Sandes, afore he was "made Baron recoverid it into his poſſeſſion: at the which tyme ther was no "very great or ſumptuous manor place, and was only conteinid within the "Mote. But he after ſo tranſlatid and augmented yt, and beſide builded a "fair baſe court, that at thys time it is one of the principale houſes in goodly "building in all Hamptonſhire. The great encreſing of the landes of this "Syr William Sannes, after Lord, cam by his wife *Nepos ex fratre* to Syr Ray-"nald Bray. This Bray going to Blakeheth feeld left *Sannes tanquam* Heredem "and Bray, after this, purchaſid a thouſand markes of lande by the yere "more than he had afore, and after died leving no other will then that made "at the tyme of the Blake-heth feld. Whereapon great controverſie roſe, "Sannes claiming the landes by the teſtament, and young Bray *Nepos ex fra-"tre* to Syr Raynald Bray. This controverſie was after ended by the King "and his counſel, that made a certain partition of Syr Reynald Bray's landes "betwixt them." Lel. Itin. iv. p. 1. f. 10, 11. Though none of this family

leaving his ſiſters, his heirs, of which Margaret, married John de S. Philibert, carried to him (inter alia) the manor of *Shireburne*. He died 33d Edward III. Margaret his wife ſurviving, who, by her deed, bearing date at *Shireburne*, 9th Apr. 35th Edward III. granted to *Thomas Aldingbourne* and his heirs, the manors of *Shireburn* and *Ludeſhelf* in reverſion, after the death of *Mirabell* her mother, who held them in dower during her life. Dugd. Bar. 11. p. 151, under St. Philibert. But in Dugd. Bar. 11. p. 136 under Poynings, who married Iſabel the other ſiſter of Edmund Lord St. John, widow of Henry de Burgherſh, it is ſaid, that, 36th Edward III. upon the death of *Margaret* de St. John, mother to the ſaid *Iſabel*, the ſaid Lucas de *Poyinings*, had an aſſignation of the manors of Baſing and *Shireburne*, as alſo the advowſon of the *priory* of *Shireburn*, and chapel of Baſing, with the Bayliwicke of the foreſt of *Pambere*, which ſhe the ſaid Margaret held in dower; and on Saturday, 16 Oct. 17th Richard II. he died ſeized (inter alia) of the *manor* of *Shireburne*, and advowſon of the *priory* there, and his ſon Thomas Poynings, Lord St. John died ſeiſed of the advowſon of the *priory* of *Shireburne*, 7 Mar. 1428 (7th Henry VI.) Dugd. Bar. 11. p. 137.

Query. Whether *Monks* Sherborn and Sherborn *St. John*, as they adjoin. might not be at this time one pariſh, and being afterwards divided, that in which the priory ſtood, called *Monks* Sherborne, and the one in which was the *lay* manor, called Sherborne *St. John*.

of Sandys, ſays Dugdale, (Bar. 11. p. 303,) arrived to the dignity of peerage, until King Henry the VIIIth's time, yet were they perſons of ſuperior rank amongſt the gentry in Hamſhire, long before. For in 6th Rich. II. Sir John de Sandys Knight, was ſheriff of that county, and Governor of Wincheſter caſtle: as alſo in the 18th Richard II. So likewiſe was Sir Walter Sandys Knight, in 12th Henry IV. and 1ſt Henry VI.

But it was William Sandys, whoſe eminent ſervices in the time of King Henry VII. and Henry VIII. were the firſt ſtep to his farther advancement, both in point of wealth and honour. For in 7th Henry VII. he accompanied the Earls of Derby, Shrewſbury and more of that rank (beſides many other of the Engliſh nobility) into Flanders, in aid of Maximilian the Emperor againſt the French. And upon the inſurrection of the Corniſh-men, in 12th Henry VII. (being then a Knight) putting himſelf in arms with the Earls of Eſſex, Suffolk, and others for ſuppreſſing thereof, worthily ſhared in the honour of that victory, which they, who adventured themſelves againſt thoſe rebels, in the battle of Blackheath in Kent at that time, obtained.

The account of his marriage and recovery of the ſeat of his anceſtors has before been given in the words of Leland.

In 4th Henry VIII. He was (with divers other brave Engliſhmen) ſent by King Henry in aid of Ferdinand of Arragon againſt the French, and in 11th Henry VIII. in order to the interview betwixt King Henry, and Francis I. (being then Knight of the Garter) he was one of the Commiſſioners, ſent over for making a palace before the Caſtle-gate at Guiſnes, and being in great eſteem with that King, upon the attainder of Edward Duke of Buckingham, obtained a grant of the manors of Willsford and Stratton St. Margaret, with the adowſons of the churches in the Com. Wilts. which came to the Crown thereupon. In 14th Henry VIII. he was Treaſurer of Calais. And, the ſame year, together with Sir Richard Wingfield (they then being both Knights of of the Garter) led the rear of that army, ſent under the command of the Earl of Surry, into France. Alſo, upon the return thereof to Calais was (with ſome others) employed in the burning of Marguiſon, and other towns in thoſe parts.

After which upon the 27th of April, 15th Henry VIII. he was advanced to the degree of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Sands, at the King's royal palace of Bridewell, as my author ſaith; for there is nothing upon record of any patent; and ſoon after that (the ſame year,) bearing that title, accompanied

companied the Duke of Suffolk into France, who then landed at Calais with 600 demilances, 200 archers on horſeback, 3000 archers on foot, 5000 bill men, 2600 pioneers; divers other noblemen, at that time, paſſing over with him; and led the vanguard of the Engliſh army.

In 17th Henry VIII. Charles Earl of Worceſter, then Lord Chamberlain to the King, being very aged, this William Lord Sands obtained a grant of that office, in reverſion after his death, and in 19th Henry VIII. upon the ſacking of Rome by the Duke of Bourbon, at which time the Pope was made priſoner, Cardinal Woolſey being ſent to the King of France, to repreſent the ſcandal thereof to all Chriſtendome, he was one of the Lords who attended him thither. Moreover, in 21ſt Henry VIII. being one of the peers then ſummoned to that Parliament, he ſubſcribed (with divers others) to thoſe articles, which were then exhibited to the King againſt that great Cardinal. So likewiſe in 22d Henry VIII. that declaration, ſent by moſt of the peers to Pope Clement 7th, intimating to him the danger of loſing his ſupremacy here, in caſe he did not comply with King Henry in that buſineſs of his divorce from Queen Katherine. And 24th Henry VIII. attended the King, with many other of the nobility, firſt to Calais, and then to Boloin, where, and at other places, King Francis I. gave him moſt noble entertainment. By this teſtament bearing date 8th of Dec. 32d Henry VIII. being then Lord Chamberlain of the King's houſehold, he bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of the Holy-Ghoſt, at Baſingſtoke; and departed this life in 1542, 34th Henry VIII. as it ſeemeth by the probate thereof, leaving Thomas his ſon and heir, and four daughters.

Which Thomas in 33 Henry VIII. had livery of his lands, and married Elizabeth, the daughter of George Manners Lord Roos, by whom he had iſſue two ſons; 1. Henry; and, 2. Sir Walter Sandys, Knight. Which Henry married Elizabeth, ſiſter of Edward Lord Windſor; and having iſſue by her two ſons, William and Thomas, and Margerie, a daughter, married to Henry Carey of Hamworthy, in Com. Dorſet, Eſq. died in his father's life-time.

Which William, being ſummoned to parliament in 13 Elizabeth took his place thereupon 2d of April. In 15 Elizabeth he was one of the peers upon the trial of Thomas Duke of Norfolk; and the ſame year upon the League made by Queen Elizabeth, with the ſtates of the United Provinces, was one of the Lords ſent into France, with Edward Earl of Lincoln Lord Admiral, for ratifying thereof: in 29 Eliz. he was alſo one of the peers, who ſate at Fotheringhay, upon the tryal of the Queen of Scots. Likewiſe in 43 Eliz. upon that inſurrection made in London, by Robert Earl of Eſſex, he was one of thoſe Lords, which appeared with him therein, and thereupon ſuffered impriſonment.

of Sandys, ſays Dugdale, (Bar. 11. p. 303,) arrived to the dignity of peerage, until King Henry the VIIIth's time, yet were they perſons of ſuperior rank amongſt the gentry in Hamſhire, long before. For in 6th Rich. II. Sir John de Sandys Knight, was ſheriff of that county, and Governor of Winchester caſtle: as alſo in the 18th Richard II. So likewiſe was Sir Walter Sandys Knight, in 12th Henry IV. and 1ſt Henry VI.

But it was William Sandys, whoſe eminent ſervices in the time of King Henry VII. and Henry VIII. were the firſt ſtep to his farther advancement, both in point of wealth and honour. For in 7th Henry VII. he accompanied the Earls of Derby, Shrewſbury and more of that rank (beſides many other of the Engliſh nobility) into Flanders, in aid of Maximilian the Emperor againſt the French. And upon the inſurrection of the Corniſh-men, in 12th Henry VII. (being then a Knight) putting himſelf in arms with the Earls of Eſſex, Suffolk, and others for ſuppreſſing thereof, worthily ſhared in the honour of that victory, which they, who adventured themſelves againſt thoſe rebels, in the battle of Blackheath in Kent at that time, obtained.

The account of his marriage and recovery of the ſeat of his anceſtors has before been given in the words of Leland.

In 4th Henry VIII. He was (with divers other brave Engliſhmen) ſent by King Henry in aid of Ferdinand of Arragon againſt the French, and in 11th Henry VIII. in order to the interview betwixt King Henry, and Francis I. (being then Knight of the Garter) he was one of the Commiſſioners, ſent over for making a palace before the Caſtle-gate at Guiſnes, and being in great eſteem with that King, upon the attainder of Edward Duke of Buckingham, obtained a grant of the manors of Willsford and Stratton St. Margaret, with the adowſons of the churches in the Com. Wilts. which came to the Crown thereupon. In 14th Henry VIII. he was Treaſurer of Calais. And, the ſame year, together with Sir Richard Wingfield (they then being both Knights of of the Garter) led the rear of that army, ſent under the command of the Earl of Surry, into France. Alſo, upon the return thereof to Calais was (with ſome others) employed in the burning of Marguiſon, and other towns in thoſe parts.

After which upon the 27th of April, 15th Henry VIII. he was advanced to the degree of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Sands, at the King's royal palace of Bridewell, as my author ſaith; for there is nothing upon record of any patent; and ſoon after that (the ſame year,) bearing that title, accompanied

companied the Duke of Suffolk into France, who then landed at Calais with 600 demilances, 200 archers on horſeback, 3000 archers on foot, 5000 bill men, 2600 pioneers; divers other noblemen, at that time, paſſing over with him; and led the vanguard of the Engliſh army.

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This William married two wives: Firſt, Chriſtian, daughter of ——— Anſlow, Eſq. by whom he had iſſue one ſon called William. And to his ſecond wife Catherine, daughter of Edmund, ſecond Lord Chandos, who is celebrated by the Poet Gaſcoigne, for her beauty, in the ſong, "*On the fair Bridges*," printed in Percy's ballads; by her he had iſſue one daughter named Elizabeth, married to Sir Edwyne Sandys, Knight, ſon and heir of Miles Sandys of *Latimers* in the county of Bucks, Eſq. Maſter of the King's Bench office *; and departed this life September 29, 1623, 21 Jam.

Whereupon Col. Henry Sands, ſon of the ſaid Edwyn and Elizabeth, his ſiſter, became his heir; but, though the honour was a barony in fee, either on account of the confuſion of thoſe times, or for ſome other reaſon, he was not ſummoned to parliament. He was an active loyaliſt; and being mortally wounded on the King's part, in the fight at Bramdene, near Alresford, in Hamſhire, 29 March 1644, died 6 April next enſuing †. His ſon William ſucceeded him, and was, though not till AFTER *the reſtoration, I preſume*, ſummoned to parliament. But about 1654, the ancient family-manſion of the Vine, together with the eſtate, was ſold, in thoſe unhappy times, to Chaloner Chute, Eſq. a lawyer, who in 1656, was returned member for Middleſex; and again for the ſame place in the parliament of Richard Cromwell; and alſo Speaker of the Houſe, but from the anxiety of his mind reſpecting the tumults, he was ſo ill, that the parliament choſe another Speaker, until his health ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed; but that never happened: he dying April 15, 1659 ‡.

His firſt wife was the daughter and heireſs of Sir John Skory, who bore for her arms, Or, on a ſaltier ſa. 5 cinquefoils of the field, as appears on pictures, &c. at the Vine. By her he had iſſue his ſon and heir. His ſecond wife was Dorothy, daugher of Dudley, Lord North, and widow of Richard Lennard, Lord Dacre, who died Auguſt 18, 1630.

Of his public character, there alſo remains the following memorial engraved on a piece of plate preſented to him by the Bench of Biſhops, and copied on the tomb erected to his memory, in the chapel which is hereafter-mentioned:

Viro venerabili Chalonero Chute armig°
votivum
John° Epiſc. Roſſenſis,
ob
Prudentiam ejus ſingularem,
fortitudinem heroicam,
et ſinceram fidem
præſtitas
Epiſco° Anglia mire periclitatis
An° 1641.

* This was a family of a different origin from theſe Sandys's in Hamſhire. Miles Sandys was younger brother of Edwin Sandys, Archbiſhop of York, 1577, (deſcended of a northern family,) anceſtor to the preſent Lord Sandys of Ombersley.

† The account of the Sandys's is copied from Dudg. Bar. II. p. 303, 304.

‡ Noble's Cromwell. I. p. 447.

Chaloner

Chaloner Chute, Eſq. his ſon and heir, married Catherine, daughter of the ſaid Lord Dacre, by the ſaid Dorothy, by whom he had three ſons, Chaloner, Edward and Thomas; the laſt of which purchaſed an eſtate in Norfolk; and from whom the preſent owner of the Vine is deſcended. He ſat in parliament for the Devizes, in R. Cromwell's time, and died in the year 1666. His ſon Chaloner died unmarried in 1685; Edward married, in 1686, Catharine, daughter of Sir Anthony Keck, and widow of Ferdinando Tracy, Eſq. by whom he had iſſue five ſons and four daughters, and was ſucceeded by the late Anthony Chute, Eſq. who in 1734 was returned M. P. for Yarmouth in the Iſle of Wight, having, *at that time, I think*, ſtood the famous conteſted election for the county, which he loſt, by a very ſmall majority. In 1741, he was M. P. for Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, and his brother Francis, who was a barriſter and King's Council, and M. P. for Heyden in Yorkſhire, 1741; and all his other brothers dying before him S. P. he was ſucceeded by the youngeſt, John Chute, Eſq. who had travelled much abroad, and was a man of Vertu, and well ſkilled in the arts. He ſucceeded his brother, May 20, 1754; was Sheriff of Hampſhire 1757, and died April 1776, and was ſucceeded by Thomas Lobb Chute, Eſq. of Norfolk, who had long before aſſumed the name of his mother, a collateral branch of this family. He married, May 2, 1753, Miſs Wiggett of Norwich, with a large fortune, by whom he had iſſue ten children, of which two ſons and three daughters are now living *.

This noble ſeat ſtands in a ſoil of deep clay, abounding in wood, which extends northward over the limits of the county into Berkſhire. But thoſe who are travelling hither from Baſingſtoke, or any ſouthern part of the county are ſurpriſed at the inſtantaneous change which takes place immediately upon paſſing from one of thoſe open chalky downs about Baſingſtoke, called Rookſ-down, into the low encloſed, and wooded village of Sherborne. From thence the road lies up a winding lane, which runs acroſs the front of the Vine, into Berkſhire; ſo that ſome iron gates on the left unexpectedly open to the houſe, which ſtands a few yards diſtant from the road, yet protected by a fine, though ſhort, avenue of trees. It is a long range of brick buildings, with two wings, which project but a few feet. The time of its erection was in the reign of Henry VIII. by William, the firſt Lord Sandys, as has been ſaid before. But it underwent conſiderable alterations from Chaloner Chute, the Speaker, under the direction of Webb, the ſcholar, and nephew-in-law to Inigo Jones. He, it ſeems, took away the Gothic ornaments, and even the labels from the window, and put ſaſhes in their ſtead. He built the portico to the back front †. And it ſeems as if there had been a large quadrangular court towards the water, which, if ſo, he probably cleared away at the ſame time, ſo as to compleat that front.

In entering the houſe, we are ſtruck with the beauty of the Grecian theatric ſtair-caſe, deſigned and erected by the late Mr. John Chute ‡, the friend of

* Gent. Mag. 1753, p. 248. † Walp. Anecd. III. p. 159. ‡ Ibid. IV. p. 215.

Walpole and Gray, whoſe ſkill in the arts has been already mentioned. Perhaps many may think that the ſpace in which the ſtair-caſe ſtands, is not ſufficient; particularly as the outward ſtile of the houſe raiſes the expectation of one of thoſe large and lofty halls, that gives ſuch magnificence to ancient manſions.

The long ſuite of rooms in the back front of the houſe are the principal; to the right of the hall is a large room of wainſcot painted blue, ſtudded with gold; and beyond that, the dining-room, of ancient carved wainſcot; and ſtill farther the eminently beautiful chapel, which is entered through a very handſome anti-chapel, of wainſcot, ſtudded alſo with gold, and carved with delicate gothic ornaments. In the windows of it, are arms in painted glaſs; viz. thoſe of France and England, quarterly; thoſe of Powlett, quarterly of eight.

1. St. John. Ar. on a chief Gu. 2 mullets or.—2. Three Lions rampt.—3. Gu. 2 lions paſſit. Delamare.—4. Gu. 3 water-bougets ar. Roos.—5. Barry of ſix, gu. and erm. Huſſey.—6. Ar. 6 martlets, ſab.—7. Az. a feſſe int. 3 fleurs de lis ar.—8. Ar. fretty ſab.—Over all, on a ſcutcheon of Pretence, Powlet, ſab. 3 ſwords, their points meeting in baſe, ar. pomell'd and hilted O.——Sandys (ar. a croſs raguled, ſab*.) impaling Foſter of Aldermaſton, with its quarterings, viz.

2. Delamare, as in Powlett.—3. Two bars, charged with 3 roundles, int. 3 ſtags heads caboſſed.—4. O. a bend fuſilly ſab. Achard.——Brocas, viz. 1 and 4 ſab. a lion ramp. O. 2 and 3 ſab. 2 lions paſſ. gard. O.——Vere; (quarterly gu. and or; in the firſt quarter, a mullet ar.) quartering Howard. (viz. o bend int. 6 croſslets ar.)

The chapel is ſo beautiful, that I feel my inability to do it juſtice. It is of an oblong form, with a large bow window, oppoſite the door, which is glazed with the moſt rich painted glaſs, in compleat preſervation, ſaid to have been taken at the ſiege of Bologne †, at which the firſt Lord Sandys was probably preſent. Much of the pavement alſo, which contains a vaſt number of curious heads and other figures, ſeems to have come from the ſame place. About the ſeats are carved ſome very groteſque forms. To the ſide of this chapel the late Mr. John Chute began to add a ſmaller one, for the purpoſe of erecting in it an altar-tomb of marble, to the memory of his anceſtor, the Speaker. The late poſſeſſor went on with this deſign, which is now quite finiſhed. The tomb is placed there, in the centre, and on it, Recumbent, the figure of the Speaker in his robes, by Carter, from his picture by Vandyke, preſerved here. On the tablets inſerted in the ſides of the tomb are inſcriptions, and in the two windows painted glaſs, which is modern. The beautiful painting in the larger chapel is ſaid to have been preſerved during the violence of the civil wars, under the water that runs through the grounds. The door and wainſcot is ornamented with very delicate gothic carve-work. The original chapel

* The Sandys's of Worceſterſhire and Bucks, &c. (a branch of which afterwards married the heireſs of this family, as has been mentioned) bear different arms, viz. Gu. a feſſe dancetteé int. 3 croſs croſslets fitchy O.

† The gates of Bologne taken at the ſame time, were preſerved till very lately at Hardres Court in Kent.

may

may be fairly pronounced an *unique*; and is more beautiful in its kind, than any thing I had ever the fortune of ſeeing.

To the left of the hall, extends a ſuite of drawing-rooms, &c. handſomely hung with red damaſk, by the late Mr. John Chute. From the fartheſt room a door opens to the green-houſe, which extends the length of one of the wings.

On the ſtair-caſe hangs a curious old daubing of "Sir Francis Goodwin, and Eliſabeth † his wife:" in one corner, her father, "Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton," the famous warrior and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; beſide them, "John Goodwin their eldeſt ſon," who died unmarried; "Arthur Goodwin‡," (afterwards heir) father of Jane, wife of Philip Lord Wharton, 1602; "Margaret," who married William Elmes, Eſq. and "Dorothy, who died unmarried."

The rooms up ſtairs are arranged much in the ſame manner as thoſe below. In them are a few family pictures; in particular, the original of the Speaker by Vandyke, and Dorothy Lady Dacre, his wife. The fartheſt room opens into the gallery over the green-houſe.

This beautiful gallery, which is extremely well worthy of attention, remains much in its original ſtate. The wainſcot is oak, and curiouſly carved with the arms, badges, cogniſances, creſts, and initial letters of the names of thoſe connected with Lord Sandys, and many others of the court of Henry VIII. I have never taken notes of them, and therefore can only ſpeak from memory. I remember thoſe of the founder;—of Powlett;—of St. John—of Fox, biſhop of Wincheſter, (viz. a pelican vulning herſelf;)—of Archbiſhop Warham, viz. a feſſe between a goat's head eraſed in chief and three eſcallop ſhells in baſe—of Foſter, of Aldermaſton;—of Bray, viz. 3 bends vairè, quartering, a chevron between 3 birds legs eraſed; of Hungerford;—3 ſpread eagles;—a ſaltier, impaling Sandys, &c. &c.

Here are a few portraits, two of Henry VIII. and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; on the latter ſhield, quarterly 1 and 4 Barry of 10, ar. and gu. a lion ramp. O. ducally crowned II. and III. Ar. a croſs moline O. for Bruyn, quartering, Lozengy, Gu. and Erm for Rokele. Theſe are on board, in Holbein's manner, but very inferior.

Sir Francis Bacon Lord Verulam, a whole length.

A lady, whole length, the Ducheſs of Richmond with a handkerchief in her hand, marked F. R. L. dreſs, about the reign of James I. ‡

* Her ſiſter married the anceſtor of Sir Thomas Egerton, from whence he took the title of *Grey of Wilton*, on being created a peer, 1784.

† Arthur Goodwin was one of the moſt active patriots in the reign of Charles I. he was the intimate friend of the celebrated Hambden; his daughter Jane was the ſecond of the three wives of Philip Lord Wharton, by whom ſhe was mother to the famous Marquis of Wharton, and grandmother to the more famous Duke, who diſſipated the fine old eſtate at Winchendon in Buckinghamſhire, that this lady brought into that family.

‡ See the character of this lady in Wilſon's Life of King James.

A lady,

A lady, whole length, in an ornamented dreſs of the reign of Queen Eliſabeth; called Mrs. Penobſcot.

A gentleman, whole length, Duke of Buckingham.

A nun; ſaid to be one of the neighbouring family of *Cafaude*, whoſe eſtate the late Mr. Chute purchaſed ſome years ſince. In the ſtudy hangs an illuminated pedigree of theſe Cafaudes, diſcovered by accident ſome time ſince, ſtopping the broken caſement of a cottage at Baſingſtoke.

The grounds are well wooded, but neither extenſive, nor any thing remarkable. Acroſs the lawn that falls from the back front, runs a ſtream of water, which is rendered ornamental, and beyond which is a rich ſcreen of wood.

It ſeems extraordinary that Lord Sandys, who built ſo magnificent a ſeat here, ſhould have no park, an almoſt neceſſary luxury of the nobility of thoſe days, which I take for granted he had not, becauſe no traces of it now appear.

The arms of Chute are Gu. 3 ſwords extended barways, the points towards the dexter part of the eſcutcheon, ar. the hilts and pomel, or. A family of the ſame name in Kent bore the ſame, with the addition of, ſemeè de mullets Or, and a canton, per feſſe ar. and vert. thereon a lion of England.

I forgot to mention that Camden remarks, the *Vine* took its name from the vines there, which we have had in Britain ever ſince Probus the Emperor's time, rather for ſhade than fruit *.

VOTHERFIELD, ſouth of Alton.

UPHAM, north-weſt of Biſhop's Waltham; here was born Dr. Young, author of the Night Thoughts, who died 1765. See an account of him in vol. 3 of this work.

UPTON, north of Andover.

UPTON-GREY, ſouth-weſt of Odiam,

WACHINNY and PARK, Iſle of Wight, in the Weſt Medina.

WADE, by Havant.

WAIGHT-COURT, Iſle of Wight, in the Weſt Medina.

WALHAMPTON, near Lymington.

THE grounds of Walhampton, in particular, are very pleaſingly diſpoſed; and though perhaps they do not, when conſidered as *a whole*, exactly tally with the taſte of the preſent age; yet if we reflect that they were the *entire* work of a reſpectable character, who began his plans of improvement near *ſixty years* ago, when the principles of *gardening* were greatly different to what they are now, we ſhall very readily excuſe any little deviation in them from modern rules. Indeed I have ever been greatly delighted with the walks and alleys

* See Topographer, p. 51.

of

of Walhampton gardens. There is an appearance of quiet and ſecluſion in them, that always impreſſes the mind with ſolemn, and pleaſing ideas; and I never ſtray there, but I conſider them, as " thoſe ſweet retir'd ſolitudes"

" Which wiſdom's ſelf
" Might ſeek——
" And with her beſt nurſe *Contemplation*
" There plume her feathers, and let grow her wings,
" That in the various buſtle of reſort,
" Were all to * ruffled, and ſometimes impaired."

The manor of Walhampton is a very ancient one; occurring in the Doomeſday record †. By the grant of Henry I. it came, with a variety of other lands, into the poſſeſſion of Richard de Redvers, who preſented it to the canons of Chriſt-church, where it continued till the diſſolution. Juſt previous to this event, I find that a certain proportion of an annual £.10 penſion paid to the ſteward of Chriſt-church monaſtery, iſſued out of Walhampton manor ‡. Henry VIII. conferred it on Thomas Wriotheſley, Eſq. afterwards created Earl of Southampton; from whoſe deſcendants, it came into the poſſeſſion of the Earls of Arundel, and afterward into the family of the preſent owner §.

WALBOROUGH, on the borders of Berks, near Weſt-Woodhay, has the remains of a camp.

WALLOP, three ſmall Towns,

UPPER, Middle, and Lower, on the river Wallop, near Stockbridge, which gives name, as early as the Conqueſt, to an ancient, honourable, and knightly family, fruitfull in heroes and patriots, out of which has come ſome famous men, and among others Sir John Wallop, who, in re-

* All to *(entirely)*

† Ipſe. Comes (Rogerius) tenet in Wolnetune, dimidiam hidam; et Fulcuinus de eo. Alnod tenuit in paragio. Tunc pro dimidia hida; modo pro una virgata; terra eſt 1 carucata; et ibi eſt in dominio, cum ono bordario, et uno ſervo. T. R. E. valebat 15 ſolidos; et poſtea, et modo, 10 ſolidos. Silva eſt in foreſta, et valet 10 ſolidos.—Hamp. extracted from Dom. Book, p. 260. v. 3d of this work.

‡ Inter Comput. Miniſtrorum, 32 Hen. VIII. Comp. Monaſterii nuper de Chriſt-church Twyneham.

§ Warner, vol. 1. p. 220.

venge

venge for the French burning Brighthelmſtone, with only 800 men, landed in Normandy 1513, burnt 21 towns, and ſailing to the Mediterranean, deſtroyed all the French ſhips in the ports of Naples, Tripoli, &c. in revenge for piracies committed by one of the Knights of Malta on Britiſh property. His nephew Sir Henry Wallop, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Queen Eliſabeth's Iriſh wars.

A Mr. Wallop of this family William III. made Curſitor Baron of the Exchequer, though he had by his pleadings rendered himſelf obnoxious to the diſpleaſure of the Court in the two foregoing reigns.

One of this family, Robert Wallop, Eſq. ſiding with the parliament in their wars againſt King Charles I. and being ſomething concerned in that King's death, was with the Lord Monſon, and Sir Henry Mildmay, at the Reſtoration, when the game turned, condemned to have his eſtate confiſcated, to be degraded from all titles and arms of gentility, to be drawn from the Tower through the city to Tyburn on a ſledge, on January 10, 1661, with an halter about his neck, and ſuffer impriſonment for life. See much fuller account of this illuſtrious family in vol. 4 of this work.

WALSWORTH, north-eaſt of Fareham.

WALTHAM-NORTH, ſouth-eaſt of Overton.

WALTHAM, 73 Miles from London,

WHICH gives name to the adjacent foreſt, has the name of Biſhop's, not Buſh-Waltham, as it is vulgarly called, from a ſtately ſeat which the Biſhops of Wincheſter had here before it was ruined by the civil wars. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs on the ſecond Friday in May, July 24, and the firſt Friday after October 10. Here is a charity ſchool.

Biſhop's-Waltham, a pratty townlet, hath a right, ample, and goodly maner place, moted about, and a pratty brook running hard by it; the manner place hath been of many Biſhops building, moſt part of the three parts of the baſe court was builded of brick and timber, by Biſhop Langton, the reſidew in the inner part is all of ſtone, it was a fair old houſe, in times paſt the Biſhop of Wincheſter's, and now my Lord Treaſurer's *.

* Leland.

It

It ſtood in the middle of a large foreſt of its own name, and was the favourite reſidence of Wickham, who repaired it, and died here. It was demoliſhed in the civil wars, and there now remains only the ivy-grown walls of the great hall, 66 by 27, and 25 feet high, and a broken tower 17 feet ſquare. The park is now a farm *.

WARBLINGTON, on the eaſt of Bedhampton, near Southwick,

A Village, chiefly noted for its lords of the ſame names, who were famous in their generations. Thomas de Warblington was not only Sheriff of this county 26th of Edward I. but was knight of the ſhire the 1ſt and 4th of Edward II. and after him John and William de Warblington ſerved in the ſame ſtation in the reign of Edward III. The Earls of Saliſbury had afterwards a beautiful ſeat here; but in Queen Elizabeth's days it was in the hands of the Cottons, of which Dr. Henry Cotton, ſon of Sir Richard Cotton, to whom that great Queen had been ſponſor, made him Biſhop of Saliſbury, and then ſaid ſhe had bleſſed many of her god-ſons, but now had a god-ſon to bleſs her. The following curious particulars was written by the late Francis Groſſe, Eſq. and a literary friend.

WARBLINGTON CASTLE, a Hiſtory of.

WHETHER the ruin here repreſented is a fragment of the ancient manſion of the family of the de Warblington's, who reſided here in the reigns of Edward I. II. and III. during which they were ſeveral times ſheriffs and members for Hampſhire, or the remains of a ſeat which afterwards belonged to the Earls of Saliſbury, is not certain; although moſt probably the latter, both from the ſtyle of the building, and part of the materials, which are bricks, ſeemingly much of the ſame form and proportion as thoſe now made. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this ſeat belonged to the family of the Cottons, of which was Dr. Henry Cotton, the ſon of Sir Richard Cotton,

* Gough's Cambden, vol. i. p. 138.

Knight,

Knight, to whom the Queen had been god-mother; and on making him Biſhop of Saliſbury, merrily obſerved, that "formerly ſhe had bleſſed many of "her god-ſons, but never before had a god-ſon who could bleſs her." With this, Biſhop Dr. William Cotton, who was of another family, was conſecrated Biſhop of Exeter, whereupon the Queen (as Dr. Fuller tells us) made this pun.—"That ſhe had now well cottoned the weſt."

The above ſcanty portion of information is all I have been able to collect reſpecting the ancient hiſtory of this edifice; but by the favour of an ingenious correſpondent, I am enabled to give an ample deſcription of its preſent ſtate; this I ſhall communicate in his own words:

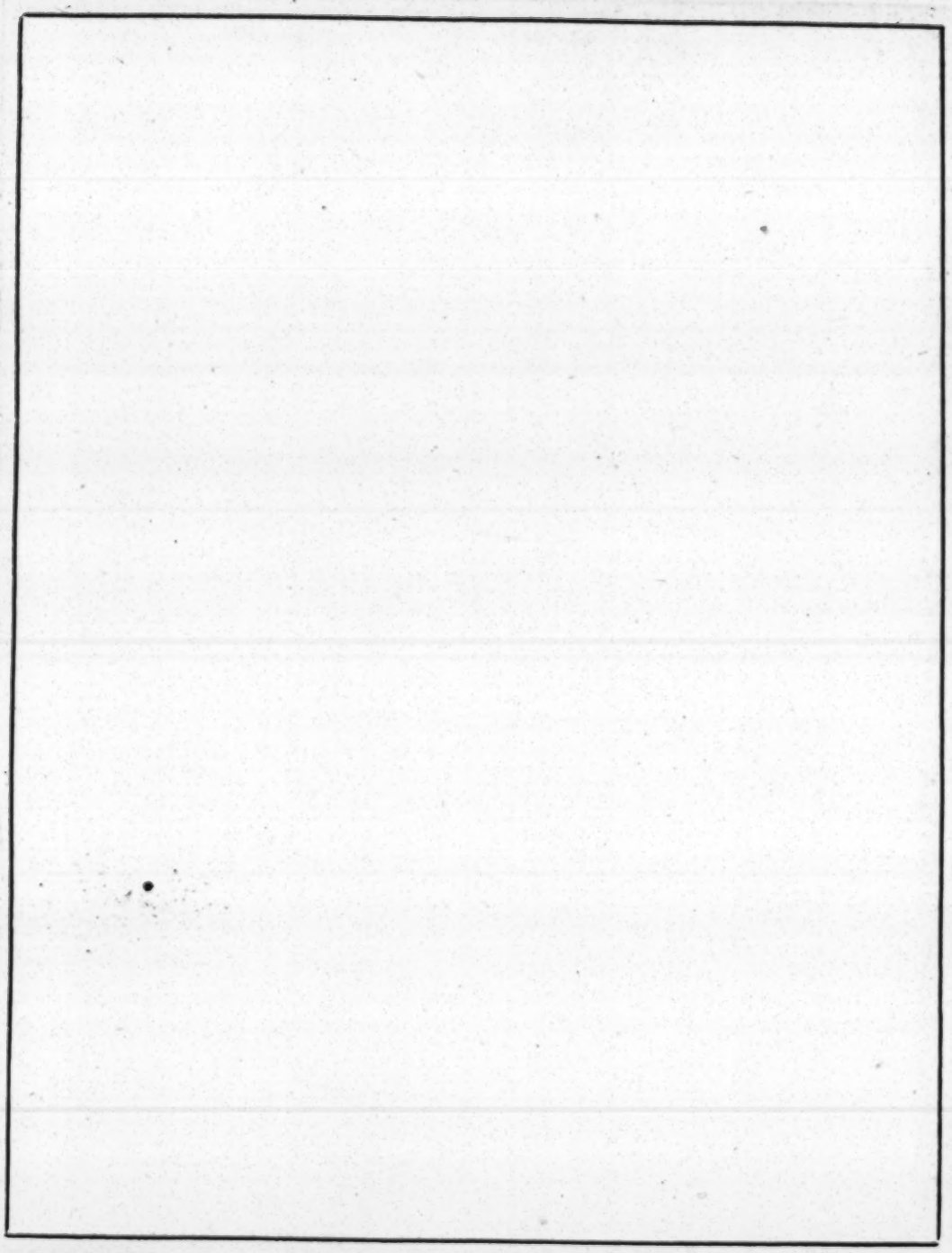
"Warblington Caſtle is ſituate about half a mile to the eaſtward of Havant. It appears to have been built with brick, faced on the outſides with hewn ſtone. Its form was nearly ſquare, ſurrounded with a deep foſſe. The front was probably toward the ſouth-weſt, where the gate-way and tower now are ſtanding as repreſented in the drawing. The tower, I apprehend to have been a ſtair-caſe; but the ſtairs, which were, I conjecture, of wood, are gone; the tower at preſent is become a pigeon-houſe; there is a ladder to aſcend it, but it was ſo bad that I did not chuſe to go up. The extent of the front was about equal to the ſpace repreſented in the drawing: the ditch ſtill extends through that diſtance. The ſtone with which it was faced, muſt have been brought thither by ſea; for this country, for a great diſtance, affords none of that kind. The farm-houſe, which appears in perſpective in the drawing, might have been part of the old caſtle, or may have been built from the ruins of it; but the former is the moſt likely to have been the caſe, as the ſtone ſeems well jointed, and the maſonry much of the ſame kind with the gate-way and tower, and it ſtands on the edge of the foſſe, on the north-eaſt. Towards the ſouth-eaſt, part of a wall is ſtanding on the brink of the foſſe, covered with ivy; but I did not perceive any thing very curious or beautiful in it: from the ſtation I made the drawing, it was covered by the elm trees; there may be other points of view, from which it might form a pleaſing addition to the other objects, but I did not happen to ſtumble upon them. From the form of the arch on the gate-way, I ſhould conjecture it to have been built in the time of Henry VII.

"The idea of the vulgar is, "That a king lived there at the time when "there were ſo many kings in England, and that it was knocked down by "Oliver Cromwell, when he deſtroyed ſo many other ſuch places." I give you their



Sparrow sc

WARBLINGTON CASTLE, *HANTS.* 216 Published June 26th 1785 by S Hooper.



their own expreſſions as near as I remember; it is marked in the map of Hampſhire, in Camden's Britannia, but not as a caſtle. Perhaps it might not be large enough to deſerve that title; though certainly it was a place of ſome ſtrength, and may merit the appellation of *ſtrong houſe*, uſed by Clarendon, for ſome houſes capable of ſuſtaining a military aſſault. I do not underſtand the word uſed in explanation of the mark in the map in Camden.

" The original building and fortreſs included within the foſſe, might be near an acre of ground, as near as I, who am not accuſtomed to meaſuring ground, can gueſs. The foſſe muſt have been at leaſt ten feet deep. Perhaps the buildings might have formed an hollow-ſquare, or quadrangle within it. The north-eaſt and north-weſt ſides of the caſtle are covered by a field, which I was told by the very hoſpitable tenant, farmer King, is about five acres. That field is ſurrounded by a mound and a foſſe as deep as that of the caſtle. The mound is thick, and at leaſt eight feet high from the level of the field; but it is a mere curtain, without any baſtions to flank it. The whole of it is now over-grown with high coppice-wood. The ground is marſhy on the north-eaſt and ſouth-eaſt ſides of this field.

" As the caſtle ſtood within little more than a muſquet ſhot of the beach, and was near the ford into Haling Iſland from the main, paſſable at low-water, it might perhaps have been built by ſome Lord who poſſeſſed that iſland, and the adjacent eſtates; and as it was placed near the ſhore of that arm of the ſea, which connects the harbours of Langſtone and Emſworth, it was well ſituated for protecting traders who might chuſe to traffic in either of theſe ports. Perhaps the intrenched field I have deſcribed, may have been a place for holding markets and fairs under the juriſdiction of the Lord of the caſtle.—To military purpoſes I think it ill adapted from its want of baſtions.

" The preſent owner is Mr. Penton. I underſtood that it came into his family, by marriage, from the Lumley family.

" The pariſh church is near the ruins of the caſtle to the ſouth-eaſt. I apprehend it was the chapel. As I happened to ſay ſo to the farmer, he obſerved to me, " that he thought the church had been built after the caſtle had " been finiſhed, with the refuſe ſtone, for that there was very little good ſtone " in it." He further told me, that the ſtory went in the neighbourhood, that the church was built by two maiden ladies, ſiſters; and that the pillars on one ſide were fluted, and on the other not ſo. I wiſhed to have inſpected it, but found

found that the key was two miles off. Its outward appearance did not tempt me to draw it."—This view was drawn anno 1785.

The following deſcription of this place, as it was A. D. 1633, is extracted from the tenure of the manor; at that time it belonged to Lord Richard Cotton.

" 1633. The ſite of the principal manor-houſe of Warblington, is a very fair place, well moated about, built all with bricks and ſtones, and is of great receipt, built ſquare; in length 200 feet, and in breadth 200 feet, with a fair green court within; and buildings round the ſaid court, with a fair gallery, and diverſe chambers of great count, and two towers covered with lead, with a very great and ſpacious hall, parlour, and great chamber, and all other houſes of office whatſoever, neceſſary for ſuch a houſe; with a very fair chapple within the ſaid houſe, and the place covered all with tiles and ſtones; and their is a fair green court before the gate of the ſaid houſe, containing two acres of land; and there is a very ſpacious garden, with pleaſant walks adjoining, containing two acres of ground; and near to the ſaid place groves of trees, containing two acres of land; two orchards and two little meadow plats, containing three acres; and a fair fiſh-pond, near the ſaid place, with a gate for wood and two barns, one of five bays, and the other four bays, with ſtables, and other out-houſes."

WARBON, in the New Foreſt.

WARD, ſouth-weſt of Rumſey.

WANSTED, in Bear-foreſt, north-eaſt of Tichfield.

WARNFORD, North-eaſt of Biſhop's-Waltham,

NEAR the ſource of a river which runs between the foreſts of Waltham and Bere, into the Hamble. King John's Houſe, a venerable ruin, ſtands in the garden of the Marquis Clanricarde.

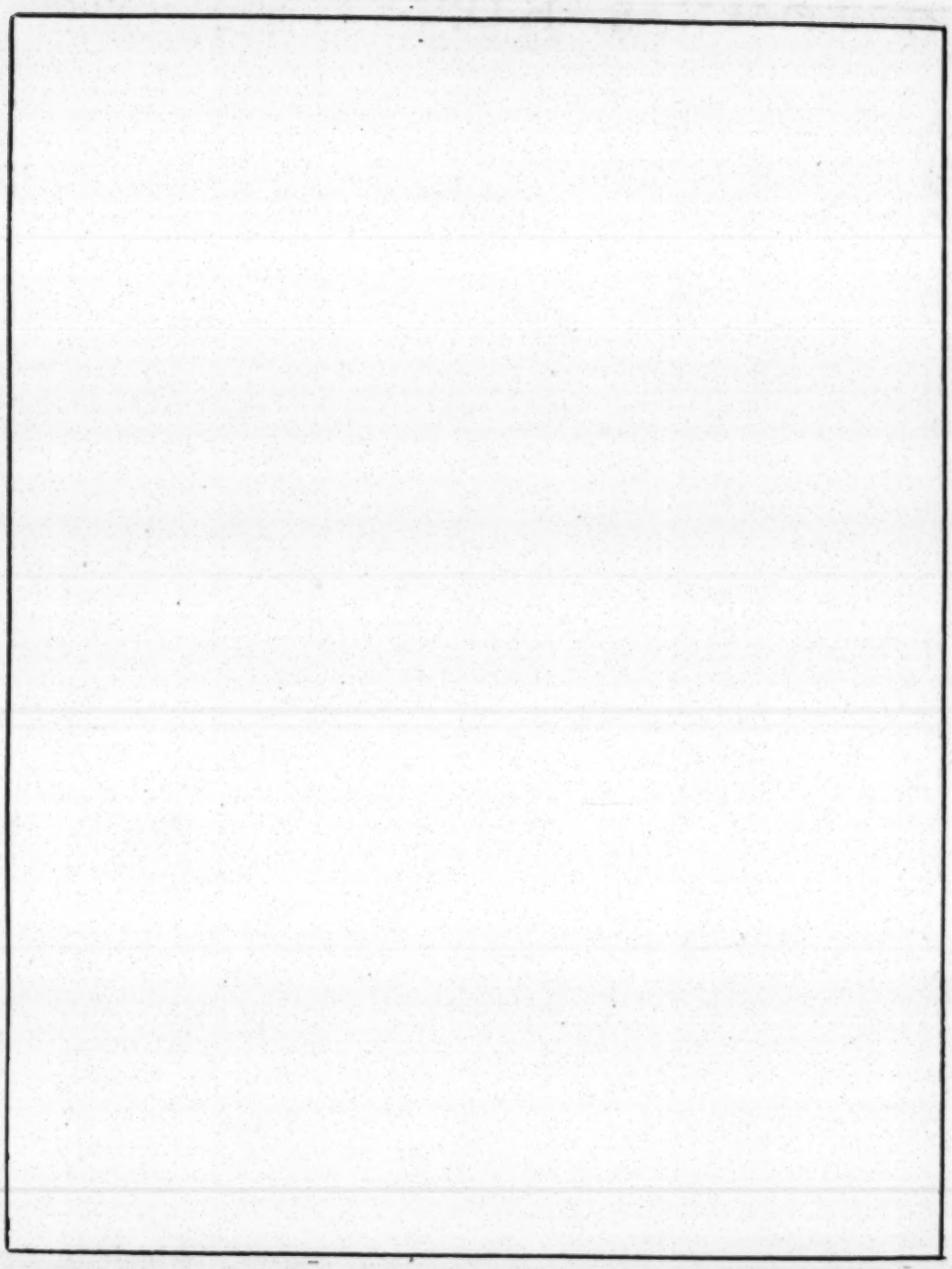
It is ſuppoſed to have been built by Wilfrid, Biſhop of York, about the year 679. It was uſed as a barn, and covered with a modern roof, that has ſince been taken off, and it now forms a very ſtriking ornament to the garden. This ruin meaſures on the outſide 80 feet from eaſt to weſt, and 54 from north to ſouth; its walls are 4 feet thick, and conſtructed of flint, ſet in ground work.



King John's House.

Published 1 May 1783, By S. Hooper.

Sparrow sculp



work. By inſcriptions in the church, it appears to have been founded by Wilfrid, and rebuilt by Adam de Portu, a man of great wealth in the time of the Normans.

KING JOHN'S HOUSE, at Warnford.

THIS venerable ruin, which has ſo long remained unnoticed by the curious, ſtands in the garden of the Marquis of Clanricarde, at Warnford, in the county of Southampton, on the high road from London to Goſport. It is known by the title of King John's Houſe; an appellation common to many ancient ſtructures in which that King had no concern. King John and the devil being the founders, to whom the vulgar impute moſt of the ancient buildings, mounds or intrenchments, for which they cannot aſſign any other conſtructor; with this diſtinction, that to the King are given moſt of the manſions, caſtles and other buildings, whilſt the devil is ſuppoſed to have amuſed himſelf chiefly with earthen works, ſuch as his Ditch at Newmarket, Punch-bowl, at Hind-head, and divers others too numerous to mention.

In a map of Hampſhire, engraved by Norden, about the year 1610, this building is marked as a ruined place; and in ſome writings of a more ancient date, belonging to the Clanricarde family; it is conveyed with the manor and preſent manſion, by the denomination of the Old Houſe.

What it originally was can only be conjectured; two ancient inſcriptions on the pariſh church, the firſt on the ſouth, the ſecond on the north ſide within the porch, ſeems to afford ſome grounds to ſuppoſe it the ancient church built by Wilfrid, Biſhop of York, between the years 679, when he took refuge among the South Saxons, and 685, when he returned to his ſee.

See the plate oppoſite, which perhaps may be thus tranſlated:

I.

Brethren, both old and young, pray, and with your prayer hallow the builders of this church, which Wilfrid founded, and good Adam thus renovated.

II.

May all Chriſtian people, even from the riſing of the ſun, bleſs Adam de Port, by whom I am thus renovated.

The whole of this conjecture reſts on the word *renoverit*, which is not always confined to repairing or rebuilding the identical edifice on the very ſpot

on which it ſtood; but is often uſed to expreſs a different building, appropriated to the ſame purpoſes or fraternity to which the former was devoted; and, in the preſent inſtance, the erection of a new pariſh church, when the former, from age or accident, became uſeleſs, might without any great impropriety be ſtiled a renovation; and indeed this conjecture receives ſome ſmall ſupport from the vicinity of the preſent church, there being only the diſtance of about twenty yards between the two buildings, ſo that they might poſſibly both ſtand in the ſame church-yard. Adam de Port poſſeſſed Warnford in the reigns of Henry II. Richard I. and John.

This ruin meaſures on the out ſide 80 feet, from eaſt to weſt, and 54 from north to ſouth; its walls are four feet thick, and conſtructed of flint, ſet in grout work. It is divided into two unequal rooms, the largeſt or eaſtermoſt 46 feet by 48; it has two windows on the north, and two on the ſouth; has alſo two doors on the north and ſouth walls, near the weſtern extremity; and another in the weſt ſide, leading to the leſſer room. About 18 feet from the eaſt and weſt walls, and 10 from the north and ſouth, ſtand four columns, with which four half columns let into the eaſt and weſt walls, once, probably, ſupported by a vaulted roof. Theſe columns, which are two dfferent ſorts, ſhaft and capital included, meaſure nearly 25 feet, or 8 diameters: they are of a ſtone as compact and durable as marble; their baſes octagonal. Moſt of the arches of the doors and windows are circular.

Weſt of the large room is one meaſuring about 18 feet from eaſt to weſt, and occupying the whole breadth of the building from north to ſouth; this room is lighted by two windows, one on its north, and the other on its ſouth ſide; and on the north ſide or weſtern end are four ſmall blinks, widening outward.

When this building was firſt taken notice of, it was uſed as a barn, and covered with a modern roof; this has ſince been taken off, and now forms a very ſtriking ornament to the garden.

The door, ſeen in this view, is evidently of more modern date than the oldeſt part of the pariſh church, which ſhews it has been repaired ſince the erection of that building, probably for a chapel to the manſion.

Mr. Windham has given two views, and a deſcription of this ruin in the Archaelogia, from whence much of this account is taken.

The following ingenious letter was communicated by the Rev. Mr. Phillip Griffin, F. S. A. Rector of Warnford, the pariſh wherein this ruin ſtands; it

was

was accompanied with an accurate delineation of the inſcription, which is exactly copied in the plate given in the preceding part of the deſcription.

SIR,

In the Supplement to Captain Groſſe's Antiquities, is publiſhed an account of a ruin at Warnford, in Hampſhire, the property of the Marquis of Clanrickard, under the denomination of King John's Houſe; for many particulars in that account, the Captain acknowledges himſelf to be obliged to my friend, Mr. Wyndham, to whom, I think, the public are much indebted for the publication of the Views, and account of this ruin, which appeared in the fifth volume of Archaelogia, of our Society of Antiquaries. At your requeſt I promiſed to ſend you a true copy of the inſcriptions remaining on the preſent church at Warnford, which I believe as yet have not been accurately publiſhed, and alſo my opinion of the ruin, which is very different from any thing yet publiſhed on it.

I encloſe the inſcriptions as accurately as I could copy them from engraved ſtones at the church; and which, I ſuppoſe are to be read as follows:

I.

Frates orate
Prece Veſtra. Sanctificate
Templi Factores
Seniores ac Juniores. R. Vavat
Wifrit fundavit
Bonus Adam fic reno

II.

Adam de Portu
Benedicat Solis ab Ortu:
Gens Cruce: Signat:
per: quam: me: ſum ſic Renovata

That Wilfrit, Archbiſhop of York, converted this country to Chriſtianity, is a fact ſo well ſupported by hiſtory, as to be undeniable. That he was the, founder of Warnford church I do not doubt; but that the ruin in the Marquis of Clanricarde's garden ever was the church, I cannot believe, nor indeed that it ever was a church at all.

The inſcriptions on the preſent church leave me no room to doubt whether Adam rebuilt on Wilfrid's foundation. If I had nothing elſe to confirm me in that opinion, but the preſent church is anexed to a tower of a more ancient ſtyle of architecture than the church itſelf. I think it is very viſible that the preſent church is wider by about three feet on each ſide of the tower than the former one; a ſtone ledge remains annexed to the tower on the inſide of the church, and conſiderably lower than the preſent roof, on which I have no doubt the

the roof of the more ancient church reſted; the maſonry of the tower is very ſuperior to that of the church: the round arch is found in the tower, the pointed arch invariably in the church; the boundaries of the preſent church-yard do not include the ruin, which I think would have been the caſe if it ſtood on ground once conſecrated; and it cannot be ſuppoſed that ſuch a man as Wilfrit, and in the age that he lived, would have been deficient in conſecrating.

From all the above-mentioned circumſtances I am of opinion, that the church of Wilfrit was on the ſame ſite as the preſent church, and therefore that the ruin was not the church built by Wilfrit.

It may be aſked, then, what was the ruin? perhaps it may not be poſſible at this time to prove what it was, but I conjecture it was the manor-houſe, and the chief room remaining in it was probably the great hall.

Hugh de Port, the proprietor of this manor, in the time of William I. held fifty-five lordſhips in this, and the adjoining counties. He became a monk at Winton, MXCVI.

Henry de Port his ſon ſucceeded him, and was founder of Sherebourn priory in Hampſhire. This Henry gave great lands in Warnford to the priory of Montacute in Somerſetſhire, and was ſucceeded by John de Port, the father of Adam.

Adam de Porte in the year 1172, ſays Hoveden, "calumniator fuit de pro-"ditione regis, et quia ipſe ad ſummonitionem Regis ſtare judicis noluit ex-"legatus eſt ab Anglia." He was reſtored again to his rights on paying one thouſand marks to the King, about the year 1180, as a fine for his own lands, his wife's in Normandy, and that the King might remit his anger and accept of his homage, as appears from the great roll in the pipe office, de anno 26, Henry II. rot. 10 Gudhantiſſcira *.

This Adam married Mabil de Aureval, daughter of Reginald de Aureval, by his wife Mureil de St. John, daughter of Robert de Hay, the founder of the priory of Boxgrave in Suſſex.

William de Porte, the ſon of Adam took his maternal grandmother's name, and ſigned himſelf William de St. John, filius et hæres æde de Port; and in the 15th of King John gave five hundred marks to the King for livery of all the lands of Adam de Port and his father; and in the 16th or 17th of King John,

* Lord Littleton's Life of Henry.

he

he executed the office of Sheriff for the county of Southampton. From this William de St. John of Baſing are deſcended the families St. John of Bletſoe and Bolingbroke, and alſo the family of Faumon in Glamorganſhire are deſcended from one common anceſtor, John de St. John, who came in with William the Norman.

The ruin then at Warneford was probably a manſion of William de St. John, ſon and heir of Adam de Port, or ſome of his deſcendants, and was St. John's houſe, not King John's: I am induced to believe thus, as it is marked in old maps of the year 1610 as a ruinated place, and in ſtill older writings of the Marquis of Clanrickade, it is called the Old Houſe.

Place, I apprehend, in the old maps means Palatium, the manſion of a conſiderable perſon; and the manor-houſe in the adjoining manor, is ſtill called Hall-Place.

The ruin, no doubt, for ſome reaſon now unknown, might have taken its name from King John, though it was the property of William de St. John; yet I think it more probable that it was the manſion of the St. Johns, and called St John's houſe; but as they have poſſeſſed nothing here for ſome centuries, their name was eaſily exchanged for that of King John.

If you think any thing in the above account worth the attention of Captain Groſe, it is at his ſervice, and

I am,
Sir,
Your very humble Servant,
PHILIP GRIFFIN.

This view, which ſhews the ſouth aſpect, was drawn anno 1779. The hills between this and Southwick, called Portſdown, have a good proſpect of the Iſle of Wight, and the ſea.

WATCHINGWOOD, Iſle of Wight.

THE manor of Watchingwood is in Domeſday-book, termed Watchingwell, and belonged to the nunnery of Wilton; it was rated in the Confeſſor's time at three hides, but in that of the Conqueror, at two and a half, becauſe half a hide

a hide was then in the King's park. This record falſifies the current aſſertion, that Woodſtock park was the firſt park made in England; for the park here mentioned was in being ſixty or ſeventy years, prior to that of Woodſtock. There is another manor of Watchingwood, which was held by the family of Trenchard; they are diſtinguiſhed as Upper and Lower Watchingwood, and together compoſe that detached part of Shalfleet pariſh, which lies between the pariſh of Calbourn, and the foreſt of Parkhurſt. The upper farm is the property of Richard Bull, Eſq. of Stratton-ſtreet, London; and the lower farm has been lately purchaſed of Mr. Goodenough, by Sir Fitz-Williams Barrington, Baronet *.

WATCOMBE, a Seat in the New Foreſt.

IT would be unpardonable to paſs over in ſilence, ſince it was a few years ago inhabited by a character that does honour to human nature. The perſon I allude to, was the amiable philanthropiſt Mr. Howard, who purchaſed it in 1759 of Captain Blake, late of the India ſervice, deceaſed.

Mr. Howard, however, did not remain long at this place. Sit: ed rather low as the houſe is, with a piece of water in front, and lofty woods on every ſide, he found the exhalations, and vapours, incidental to ſuch a ſituation, rather unfavourable to thoſe aſtronomical obſervations, in which he extremely delighted †. After a reſidence, therefore, of three years on the ſpot, he quitted it entirely; to the great regret of numerous diſtreſſed families, which had conſtantly been relieved by his benevolence.

One might have hoped that a gentleman of Mr. Howard's exalted character, who devoted his time, exhauſted his health, employed his fortune, and at length loſt his life, in the practice of univerſal and diſintereſted philanthropy, would have left a name behind him, at which malignity itſelf durſt not have aimed a dart. But, alas! excellence is always obnoxious; and that levelling

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 261.

† As a proof of the perſeverance with which Mr. Howard purſued every object on which his atten- was fixed, it may be worth remark, that on the froſt ſetting in, he uſed, during its continuance, to leave his bed at two every morning, for the purpoſe of obſerving the ſtate of a thermometer, fixed in his garden, which was at ſeveral hundred yards diſtance from the houſe. Gent. Mag. April 1790.

principle

principle of profligacy, which wiſhes to reduce all to its own miſerable ſtandard; and as it cannot riſe to admiration itſelf, endeavours to prevent others from attaining it, would not ſuffer even Mr. Howard to eſcape its notice.

Calumny has been buſy with his name; and endeavoured to ſtain, with the foul maculations of parental unkindneſs, harſh pride, and oſtentatious vanity a character which ſeems to have approached as near to perfection, as human frailty will permit.

It is not however by dark attempts of this nature, that the firm fabric of Mr. Howard's virtues can be overthrown, or ſhaken;

> "The *actions* of the *juſt*,
> "Smell ſweet und bloſſom in the *duſt*:"

and the good deeds of this excellent man will render his memory ſacred, as long as the admiration of exalted virtue ſhall exiſt, or the practice of unlimited benevolence be held in eſteem.

I am happy to bear teſtimony to the excellence of this gentleman, in adding the following particulars reſpecting him, which were given me by an old man who had rented a little farm of Mr. Howard, during his reſidence in Hampſhire.—The recital was not made without tears; and he cloſed it with this emphatic remark: "Ah! Sir, Mr. Howard did not remain long with us; "ſuch goodneſs as his, was too great to be confined within the narrow limits "of Brockenhurſt pariſh."

One of the firſt acts of Mr. Howard on ſettling at Brockenhurſt was, to make a tour through his pariſh, and viſit in perſon the numerous needy families it contained. To each of theſe he gave immediate pecuniary relief, comfortable cloathing, a bible, a common prayer-book, and a "whole duty of man;" donations which he repeated as often as their neceſſity required them.

Mr. Howard had been brought up in the principles of preſbyterianiſm: but his religion was of that amiable and uſeful ſort, which conſiders the practice of the Chriſtian duties, as a matter of far higher importance than the mere aſſent to any particular point of a ſpeculative nature. Hence his attendance at church and the meeting-houſe, was equally regular; going in the morning to the latter, at Lymington, and to the pariſh-church in the afternoon. His benevolence was of the ſame extenſive kind; and, like the ſun, diffuſed its bleſſings equally on all. It was enough for Mr. Howard to ſee diſtreſs; the form

it wore was not material; no difference of ſect or opinion cramped his philanthropy, or prevented him from endeavouring to remove it.

When it became neceſſary for him to retire from Watcombe, he ſtrove to render his loſs leſs ſeverely, and immediately felt, by doubling the gratuity he uſually beſtowed.—After his departure, he frequently remitted to the poor inhabitants of Brockenhurſt, money and cloaths; and when he was at Portſmouth, preparing to ſail on the laſt voyage which Providence permitted him to make, his ſervant was diſpatched with a conſiderable ſum of money to diſtribute among the former dependents on his bounty.

Such was Mr. Howard's character; and whether with virtues like theſe, contraction of ſentiment, or unfeelingneſs of heart could exiſt, I leave to the reader to determine *.

WEEK, north-eaſt of Andover.

WEEK, Iſle of Wight, in the weſt Medina.

WESTCOURT, Iſle of Wight, in the weſt Medina.

WEST-COWES. See Cowes.

WESTMARK, by Petersfield.

WESTON, ſouth-eaſt of Baſingſtoke.

WELLOW, Eaſt and Weſt, near Rumſey.

WELLOW, in the Iſle of Wight, was held by the Lords of the iſland in demeſne, and came to the Crown, when the lordſhip of the iſland was purchaſed by Edward I. It was granted with the other Crown lands to the ſeveral ſubſequent Lords, and being beſtowed on George Duke of Clarence, it continued in the Crown, after his attainder, till King James I. granted it away again. It was purchaſed with other eſtates by the family of Comber, from whom it came to Sir Thomas Miller, Baronet †.

WERROW, in the Iſle of Wight, ſuppoſed formerly to have been a large town, foundations of a large building having been found near it.

WESTCOURT, north-eaſt of Alton.

WEST-MEON, near Droxford, where is a church that is a curious remain of Saxon architecture.

WESTON, near Micheldever.

WESTON, ſouth-eaſt of Southampton.

WESTON, in the Iſle Wight, in the weſt Medina. The manor of Weſton derives its greateſt conſequence from having given name to a reſpectable fami-

* Warner, vol. i. p. 103.

† Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 261.

ly,

ly, the Lord of Middleton, or Milton, in Bimbridge; which manor, and that of Aviceſtone, by a ſurvey taken in the reign of Edward I. appear to have been held by De Weſton: and Sir John de Weſton was, by Edward III. appointed one of the Wardens of the iſland. It was among the poſſeſſions of Sir William Braybeuf, Sheriff of Hampſhire, under Edward I. and from him obtained the addition of Braybeuf, or, as it is corruptly called, Weſton Braybrook *.

WESTOVER, Iſle of Wight, in the weſt Medina. There was another manor among the lands poſſeſſed by William Fitz-Stur, in Doomeſday-book, named Calbourn, now called Weſtover, which came with Gatcombe, and other lands, to the younger branches of the Liſles, called Liſle of Gatcombe. It was purchaſed by Erleſman, of Sir Geoffrey Pole's widow, and Earnly in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; Erleſman ſold it to Sir Robert Dillington, whoſe deſcendant ſold it to the father of Captain David Urry, whoſe ſon ſold it to Lord Holmes. It is now in the poſſeſſion of the Reverend Leonard Troughear Holmes, who has a very pleaſant ſeat there †.

WEYHILL, an almoſt deſolate little village, 3 miles weſt of Andover, is famous for its fair on September 30th, reckoned the bigeſt in England, for the hops of Suſſex and Kent, and for the cheeſe of Glouceſter, Wilts, and Somerſet, alſo for ſtore ſheep, the farmers coming ſouth, eaſt, and north, to buy the Dorſetſhire ewes.

WHERWELL, or WHORWELL, on the River Teſt, near Andover,

HAD a nunnery built by the Saxon Queen Ælfritha, the greateſt beauty of her age, to atone for the wicked vow ſhe made to kill her ſon-in-law, King Edward, and alſo for the attrocious murder committed by her huſband, King Edgar, on her former huſband, the noble Earl Ethelwold, that he might gain her for his wife, of whom that Earl had beguiled him, by inviting Earl Ethelwold out on pretence of hunting, ſlew him. Here is a charity ſchool; a trout ſtream runs under the manſion houſe. It has a fair September 14th. The following account is extracted from Mr. Gough's additions to Camden:

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 272.

† Ibid. p. 258.

"Whorwell was a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Elfrida, whoſe huſband Athelwold was ſlain in Werwell Wood; beſides his death, and that of King Edward, ſhe had been acceſſary to that of Brithnot, firſt abbot of Ely: ſhe was buried in this houſe, to which Pope Gregory IX. granted great privileges; its revenue was 340*l per annum*. Here was lately the ſeat of Lord Delawas, to whoſe anceſtors the ſeat was granted at the diſſolution."

WIPPINGHAM, Iſle of Wight, in the eaſt Medina.

NEAR which place King John retired after ſigning Magna Charta, which yet retains the name of King's Quay.

The Pariſh of Wippingham is bounded on the north by the ſea as far as King's Quay * Creek; by Wooton on the eaſt; by the Medina on the weſt; and by Arreton on the ſouth. This is one of the old pariſhes given by William Fitz-Oſborn to the abbey of Lyra, and at that time included the pariſh of Wootton, which now pays an annual acknowledgment of ten ſhilling to Wippingham, as the mother-church.

The manor of Barton, or Wippingham, is the moſt conſiderable in the pariſh; in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, it was held by Bolla; and at the time of the general ſurvey, it was among the large poſſeſſions of William Fitz-Stur, whoſe eſtate, in the reign of Henry III. fell to Walter de Inſula, by marriage

* When King John retreated for ſecurity to the Iſle of Wight, he probably reſided in this neighbourhood, it being ſaid that he kept near the coaſt, not caring to venture far into the iſland, becauſe William Earl of Devon, then Lord of it, had taken part with the Barons confederated againſt him. This conjecture is ſtrengthened by the country being open to the water on three ſides, and by a landing-place here, ſtill retaining the name of *King's Quay*.

The retreat of King John, was after the ſigning of *Magna Charta*, and during his negociations with the Pope for abſolution from that engagement. Rapin relates that—"after taking theſe meaſures with all poſſible ſecreſy, fearing, if he appeared too much in public, his deſigns might be diſcovered or gueſſed at, he choſe the Iſle of Wight for his reſidence; in this retirement he kept himſelf, as it were, concealed a good while, converſing only with fiſhermen, or ſailors; and diverting himſelf by walking on the ſea ſhore with his domeſtics. When the King was known to be retired to the Iſle of Wight, people were in vain inquiſitive about the cauſe of his retreat: ſome joked, and ſaid he was become a fiſherman, others that he deſigned to turn pirate. During three months he waited patiently for the return of his agents, and for the arrival of the foreign troops, which he was to expect." Rapin, vol. i p. 277.

with

with daughter and heireſs of the ſaid Fitz-Stur, then called De Eſtur. It was granted in the year one thouſand two hundred and eighty-two, by Thomas de Winton and John de Inſula, to the oratory of the Holy Trinity, and is now held under the college of Wincheſter, by the Earl of Clanrickard *.

WHITCHURCH,

ON the borders of Chute-Foreſt, 58 miles from London, 7 miles north eaſt of Andover, and 23 eaſt by north of Saliſbury. It is an ancient borough by preſcription, which firſt ſent members to parliament in the 27th of Elizabeth. It is governed by a Mayor choſe yearly at a court-leet of the Dean and Chapter of Wincheſter, who are lords of the manor. Here are about 100 houſes. Its chief trade is in ſhalloons, ſerges, and other articles in the woollen manufacture. The great road from the weſt of Baſingſtoke lies through it. The market is on Friday; fairs on April 23, June 20, July 7, and October 19. The freeholders within the borough chooſe the members, who are returned by the Mayor; this town not being noticed by Cambden, we ſuppoſe it is of no great antiquity.

WHITFIELD, Iſle of Wight.

WHITFIELD is a manor that gave name to its proprietors, who anciently wrote it Witeville †. The earlieſt tranſaction in which it appears, is the atteſtation of Thomas Becket, Achbiſhop of Canterbury, that Hugh de Witville had given his manor of Witeville to the monks of Quarr, confirmed with his anathema againſt the violators of the grant; it is probable that the heirs of Hugh diſputed the authenticity of the conveyance; for the monks were deprived of it, and the manor was afterwards held by the Crown. It was given by Edward I. with Freſhwater, and other lands, to his daughter Mary, a nun at Ambreſbury, for her ſupport in that convent ‡.

WHITSBURY, north-weſt of Fordingbridge.

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 228.

† To manors of the name of Witesfel, are mentioned in Doomeſday-book, which were together rated at four hide.

‡ Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 199.

WHITWELL,

WHITWELL, Iſle of Wight, in the eaſt Medina,

NEAR St Laurence, and is a chapelry to Godſhill, yet eſteemed a diſtinct pariſh. The pariſh of Whitwell is of a very irregular figure; it is bounded by the pariſhes of St. Laurence and Godſhill on the eaſt, by the pariſhes of Chale and Niton on the weſt, and by the ſea on the ſouth. The manor of Whitwell and Weſtover, formerly a part of Calbourn, were anciently included in the manor of Gatcombe, which, in Doomeſday-book, is ſaid to have been poſſeſſed by three brothers, in the time of Edward the Confeſſor; each of theſe brothers had his hall, or capital meſſuage. The firſt mention of Whitwell is found in the roll of tenants, under the Counteſs Iſabella de Fortibus, where de Eſtur, Lord of Gatcombe, is ſaid to hold the manor of Whitwell in demeſne, this, together with Gatcombe, came to the family of Liſle, by the marriage of Walter Liſle with Maud the daughter and heireſs of de Eſtur; it came afterwards, by purchaſe, into that of Worſley of Apuldercombe, to which it ſtill belongs. The church is properly a chapel beloging to Godſhill; but, on account of the ſeparate parochial rates, is deemed a diſtinct pariſh. The chapel of Radegund, which is now the chancel of the church, was built and endowed by De Eſtur, Lord of Gatcombe, who is found in the regiſter to have preſented it by the title of the Chantry of Gatcombe; the Rector of Gatcombe receives the rent of the land, with which the chantry was endowed, and is to officiate in the church at certain times; but this duty is compounded for.

There is in the pariſh cheſt, a decree, ſomewhat mutilated, of John Dowman, Vicar-general and Chancellor of Richard Fox, Biſhop of Wincheſter, in a cauſe brought before him by the inhabitants of Whitwell, againſt the Vicar of Godſhill, and Rector of Gatcombe. The decree* is in favour of the

* The inhabitants allege, that from time immemorial, the Vicar of Godſhill, for the time being, " auxilio et juvamine rectoris de Gatcombe, pro tempore exiſtentis ſummam viginti et ſex ſolidorum et octo denariorum, ſingulis annis ad onus infra ſcriptum contribuentis ſumptibus et impenſis ſuis, invenire et exhibere ſolebat, unum preſbyterum, habilem et idoneum, qui continue in dicta villula reſidebat, miſſaque et alia divina officia diebus Dominicis et feſtivis ac aliis diebus, humano more celebravit; et ſacramenta et ſacramentalia omnia et ſingula quotiens neceſſe erat, mortuorum ſepultura duntaxat exceptat incolis de Whitwell prædicta miniſtravit. . . . . magiſter Baly

the inhabitants: it appears from this deed, that what is called the church of Whitwell, conſiſted of two chapels, the chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary of Whitwell, and the chapel of St. Radegund contiguous to it; that the former was to be ſupported and repaired by the inhabitants of Whitwell, pariſhioners of Godſhill, the latter by the Rector of Gatcombe: that the inhabitants of Whitwell, pariſhioners of Godſhill, were to be buried at Godſhill; and the inhabitants of Whitwell, pariſhioners of Gatcombe, at Gatcombe. There is a leaſe in the ſame cheſt (dated in the year one thouſand five handred and ſeventy-four,) of a houſe, called the Church-houſe, held by the inhabitants of Whitwell of the Lord of the manor, and demiſed by them to John Brode, in which is the following proviſo: "Provided always, that if the quarter "ſhall need at any time to make a quarter-ale or church-ale for the mainte-"nance of the chapel, that it ſhall be lawful for them to have the uſe of the "ſaid houſe, with all the rooms both above and beneath, during their ale."

By an account of the number of inhabitants in the pariſh of Whitwell, taken in the year on thouſand ſix hundred and thirty-two, and ſtill preſerved, it appears that they then amounted to three hundred and nine; their preſent number will be found in the parochial table to be three hundred and forty-four, an increaſe of thirty-five *.

In the year one thouſand ſix hundred and fifty, by a tax for the relief of the poor, at the rate of two ſhillings for every ten pounds, there was raiſed the ſum of eight pounds ſeven ſhillings and eight pence. In one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix, at one ſhilling in the pound, the tax amounted to ſeventy-eight pounds four ſhillings and three pence halfpenny; ſo that the annual value of the pariſh, in the year one thouſand ſix hundred and fifty, appears to have been eight hundred and thirty-eight pounds five ſhillings and ten pence, and at preſent is computed at one thouſand five hundred and ſixty-four pounds ſix ſhillings and eight pence; probably in both inſtances under-rated.

Bayly vicarius de Godſhill et Willielmus Hatton rector de Gatcombe . . . . . per dictos incolas debite requiſiti illud facere abſque legitima cauſa ſubſiſtente renuerunt." Dated A. D. 1515.

* It may be preſumed from this circumſtance, that the opinion entertained by ſome perſons, of a decay in the population of the iſland, is not well founded. Though the towns of Cariſbrook, Newton, and Yarmouth have greatly decreaſed, Newport, Eaſt Cowes, Weſt Cowes, and Ride, have conſiderably augmented their numbers.

The greateſt part of this pariſh produces fine corn; the line of cliffs from St. Laurence extends along the ſhore through the pariſh of Niton to Chale Bay, where they terminate. The country below this range of cliffs, is called, by the inhabitants Under Cliff, or Under-Way *.

WHITLEYRIDGE-LODGE, in the New Foreſt.

WIDLEIGH, between Southwick and Havant.

WICKHAM, on the River Beer, near Biſhop's-Waltham,

HAS a fair on May 20th; a neat ſmall village, made famous not only by being the ſeat of the Uvedals, but chiefly for being the birth-place of that great prelate, called from this place, William of Wickham. He was the ſon of John and Sibil Long, who being poor people, Nicholas Uvedal, Eſq. Lord of the manor, ſeeing the towardlineſs of their ſon, ſent him to ſchool at Wincheſter, and kept him at Oxford ſix years, when he was ſent for by his patron, who was made conſtable of Wincheſter caſtle, to be his ſecretary, which office he managed ſo well, that he was not only much liked by his patron, but Biſhop Edendon made uſe of him in the ſame poſt, and obtained at length of his patron, that he ſhould have him for his ſervice only. While he was with the Biſhop, King Edward III. came down to Wincheſter, and underſtanding how ingenious he was, made him by patent, the ſurveyor of his buildings, which that King was then erecting at Dover, Windſor, Queenborough, &c. There is a tower in Windſor caſtle, called Wincheſter Tower, from him, who, from this beginning was advanced to the ſee of Wincheſter; and in it is this inſcription, HOC FECIT WICKHAM. The ſeat here anciently belonging to the Uvedals, deſcended from William of Wickham's patron. It went then into the poſſeſſion of the Howards, Earl of Carliſle, who married the heireſs of that family.

The following curious particulars are written by Biſhop Lowth:

William Wykeham, or Of Wykeham, for † he uſes both ways of expreſſing his name, but commonly the latter, was ‡ born at Wykeham in Hampſhire, in

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 208.

† He calls himſelf William Wykeham, not de Wykham, in his will; as alſo ſometimes in his own Regiſter: he is ſo called in Regiſtr. Edyngdon; and in Rotuli computûs Coll. Nov. Oxon. an. 1381; and in Leger-book of the Church of Wincheſter, N° I. very often. "A qua villa (ſays Chaun-"deler, MS. in Biblioth. Coll. Nov. p. 15.) cognomen eſt ſortitus, ut etiam a pleriſque Wilhel-"mus Wykeham appellaretur:" not de Wykeham; as ſuppoſe he means.

‡ Brevis Chronica, & Chaundeler.

the

the year MCCCXXIV, in the 18th year of Edward II. conſequently after the 7th of July, from which the years of Edward II. begin; and before the 27th of September of the ſame year; for on that day of the year MCCCCIV, on which he died, he is ſaid to have been fully *, or above † eighty years old.

It is commonly ſuppoſed, that he took his name from the place of his birth, according to a cuſtom much in uſe in thoſe times, when ſurnames were not ſo appropriated to families, as to deſcend regularly from father to ſon, as they now do. There are however ſome circumſtances, which at firſt ſight ſeem to afford us ſufficient reaſon to doubt of this. We meet with ſeveral of his kindred, living at the ſame time with him, who bore the ſame name: Nicholas Wykeham ‡, Archdeacon of Wincheſter, and Warden of New College, whom he expreſsly calls his kinſman. Richard de Wykeham §, Warden of St. Nicholas's Hoſpital, Portſmouth; the ſame probably with Richard Wykeham, called likewiſe his kinſman in the Rolls of Accompt of New College, in the year 1377: John Wykeham ‖, Rector of Mapledurham in the dioceſe of Wincheſter, who is mentioned in his will among his kindred, and was ¶ admitted as ſuch Fellow of his College. Add to theſe William, Thomas, and John Wykeham, admitted ** likewiſe Fellows of his College in the years 1387, 1390, and 1395 reſpectively; who were his great nephews, the ſons of his niece Alice, the wife of William Perot, and took his ſurname inſtead of their father's. His kinſman John Fyvyan, †† paid him the ſame compliment,

* Tractatus in Vet. Regiſtr. Coll. Wint.

† Brevis Chronica, & Chaundeler, p. 54.

‡ Nicholas Wykeham, Clerk, Prebendary of Mapledurham, in the church of Boſeham, Chicheſter dioceſe, in 1370; Archdeacon of Wincheſter, 1372; which he reſigned, and became Archdeacon of Wilts, 1382; Warden of St. Nicholas's hoſpital, Portſmouth, on the death of Richard Wykeham, and Rector of Witteney, Lincoln dioceſe, being then L. L. D. 1378; Warden of New College, Oxford, 1379; reſigned it, 1389. Ordained Accolite and Subdeacon, 1379: Prieſt, 1383. He was alſo Prebendary of Tymberbury in the church of Romeſaye, Wincheſter dioceſe. Regiſtr. Wykeham.

§ Regiſtr. Wykeham.

‖ Ordained Accolite and Subdeacon in 1395; at that time Rector of Stockton, Sarum dioceſe; afterward of Mapledurham, (or Buriton) Caulborne, Erightenſton, and South-Waltham, ſucceſſively. Regiſtr. Wykeham.

¶ Regiſtr. Coll. Nov.

** Ibid.

†† Called Johannes Wykeham, aliter dictus Fyvyan, Regiſtr. Wykeham, Part I. fol. 121. In

pliment, and relinquiſhed his own name for that of Wykeham. Both theſe inſtances ſeem to make it ſtill more probable, that it was ſomething more than a caſual name taken from the place of his birth. He mentions his father and mother only by their Chriſtian names *, John and Sybill: if their ſurname had been different from that which he bore himſelf, it would have been natural, if not neceſſary, to have mentioned it; if the ſame, there was plainly no occaſion of expreſſing it, as implied of courſe.

William de Edyngdon, Biſhop of Wincheſter, died † on the 8th of October, 1366. Upon the King's ‡ earneſt recommendation, Wykeham was immediately and unanimouſly elected by the Prior and Convent to ſucceed him. The § congè d'elire is dated October the 13th. The King approved the election on the 24th of the ſame month. The Pope conſtitutes him adminiſtrator of the ſpiritualties and temporalties of the vacant See, by his bulle, dated December the 11th of the ſame year: and he was ‖ admitted to the adminiſtration of the ſpiritualties by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, February the 22d following. By his bulle ¶ of July the 14th, 1367, the Pope gives him leave to be conſecrated, referring in it to the bulle of proviſion of the ſame date, by which he confers on him the biſhoprick. He was ** conſecrated in St. Paul's, London, on the 10th of October, 1367, by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury,

the year 1739, and 1380, he was ordained Accolite and Subdeacon by the name of John Fyvyan only; afterward went by the name of Wykeham. He was Rector of Eabberbury, then of Crondale, upon his reſignation of the former; afterward of Broughton, Dioc. Linc. preſented by William of Wykeham as Patron. Regiſtr. Wykeham. He appears to have been his kinſman by Regiſtr. Coll. Nov. and in his will is placed among his kindred.

* In the Statutes of both his Colleges. They are ſo called likewiſe in Brev. Chron. and in Tractat. in Vet. Regiſtr. Coll. Wint. and in MS. Coll. Wint.

† Wharton, Ang. Sacr. Vol. I. p. 317.

‡ Ibid. & p. 47, & Godwin.

§ Dr. Richardſon's note on Godwin, from Rot. Pat. 41. (it ought to be 40.) Ed. 3.

‖ Wharton, Ang. Sacr. Vol. I. p. 317.

¶ Regiſtr. Wykeham, Part. I. fol. 4. "Cum nos pridem Wynton. Eccleſiæ---auctoritate Apoſtolica duxerimus providendum præficiendo te illi in Epiſcopum, prout in noſtris inde confectis literis plenius continetur."---The word *pridem* relates only to the Pope's Proviſional Intention: for it appears from the general title of Wykeham's Regiſter, that the Bulle of Proviſion was dated the ſame day, July 14th, 1367. "Regiſtrum Wilhelmi de Wykeham cui de Epiſcopat. Wynt. per felicis recordationis Urbanum div. pro. Papam Vtum per viam reſervationis fuit proviſum ſub data Viterbii ſecundo Idus Julij Pont. ſui anno Vto."

** Regiſtr. Wykeham. General Title, and beginning.

aſſiſted

aſſiſted by the Biſhops of London and Saliſbury. The ſame day * the Archbiſhop celebrated the feaſt of conſecration with great magnificence at his palace of Lambeth. Two days † after Wykeham received from the King the grant of the temporalties of the biſhoprick. Thus was it a whole year from the time of the vacancy, and even from the time of his election, before he could get into full poſſeſſion of his new dignity.

When he was in full poſſeſſion of the biſhoprick, one of the firſt things that required his attention was the care of the epiſcopal houſes and buildings of all ſorts, which his predeceſſor ‡ had left very much out of repair in general, and many of them in a ruinous condition. The buildings belonging to the Biſhops of Wincheſter were at this time very large and numerous: beſides a great many granges, parks, warrens, and the like, they had ten § or twelve different caſtles, manor-houſes, or palaces of reſidence, properly accommodated for the reception of themſelves and their retinue; to all which in their turns they uſually reſorted, living according to the cuſtom of thoſe times, chiefly upon the produce of their own eſtates. So great a demand, as the Biſhop had upon his predeceſſor's executors for dilapidations, could not very ſoon, or very eaſily, be brought to an accommodation: however the account was at laſt ſettled between them without proceeding on either ſide to any action a t law In ‖ the firſt place they delivered to him the ſtanding ſtock of the biſhoprick due to him by right and cuſtom¶: namely, 127 draught-horſes, 1556 head of black

* Steph. Birchington apud Wharton Ang. Sacr. Vol. I. p. 47.

† Rymer, Fœd. Vol. VI. p. 574.

‡ "Dicti Executores dixerunt ſibi conſtare, quod ædificia, turres, muri, & clauſuræ, in "caſtris & maneriis dicti Epiſcopatus tempore mortis ejuſdem nuper Epiſc. diverſimode fuerant ru- "inoſa, & maxima debilitate depreſſa, & quamplurima eorem omnino ad terrum diruta & proſtrata "quod de neceſſitate reparatione maxima indiguerint."---Regiſt. Wykeham, part III. a. fol. 64.

§ Wolveſey, South-Waltham, Merwell, Sutton, High-Clere, Farnham, Eſhere, Wargrave, Southwerk, Taunton, &c.

‖ Regiſt. Wykeham, part III. a. fol. 63.

¶ "Petrus de Roches [ſive de Rupibus] legavit Eccleſie Wynton. & Epiſcopis ſucceſſoribus ſuis, "qui pro tempore erunt, in ſtaurum vivum, quod ſequitur; ita quod quilibet Epiſcopus Wynton. "Succeſſori ſuo et Eccleſie Wynt. in deceſſu ſuo tantum in ſtaurum ſub pena anathematis relinquet "neceſſario: videlicet,

"De bobus MDLVI.

"De affris CXXVII.

"De multon, MMMDCCCLXXXVI multon.

"De ovibus Matricibus MMMMDCCLXXVII.

"De agnis MMMDXXI."

MS. penes Dom. Epiſc. Wint. fol. 90.

cattle, 3876 weathers, 4777 ews, 3521 lambs: and afterwards for dilapidations, in cattle, corn, and other goods, to the value of 1662l. 10s. ſterling. The Biſhop made a farther demand of 700 marks, as ſtill due to him and allowed upon account; which Edyngdon's executors acknowledged, and promiſed to pay. This matter was finally ſettled Feb. 6th 1371-2.

The Biſhop immediately ſet about this great work of repairing all the epiſcopal buildings in ſuch a manner, as might have been expected from one of his generous ſpirit, and of his ſkill and experience in architecture. To * ſupply himſelf with the beſt ſtone in ſufficient quantity, he purchaſed the uſe of the ſtone-quarries of Quarrer Abbey in the Iſle of Wight, which were formerly much in repute, though now for many ages diſuſed and neglected. The Abbot engaged to aſſiſt him, as general director and ſurveyor of theſe preparations: and the Biſhop wrote circular letters to all the eccleſiaſtics of the Iſland, both regular and ſecular, to deſire them to ſend in as many workmen, carriages, and other neceſſaries for the work, as they could ſupply him with, at the demand, and according to the direction of the Abbot; all to be defrayed at his own expence. In † theſe repairs of the epiſcopal houſes, together with ſeveral new buildings, raiſed by him upon the eſtates of the biſhoprick, he expended in the whole above 20,000 marks.

He died at South Waltham, on Saturday ‡ the 27th day of September, about eight o'clock in the morning, in the year 1404.

He was buried, according to his directions, in his own oratory, in the Cathedral church of Wincheſter. His funeral was attended by a great concourſe of people of all ſorts; many, as we may well ſuppoſe, being drawn thither by their affection to him, and regard for his memory; and great numbers, as we may be fully aſſured, of the poorer ſort, coming to partake of the alms ſtill reached out to them by the ſame munificent hand, that had ſo long been continually open to relieve their wants. For he had ordered by his will, that in whatever place he ſhould happen to die, and through whatever places his body ſhould be carried, between the place of his death and the cathedral church of Wincheſter, in all theſe places to every poor tenant, that had held of him there as Biſhop of Wincheſter, ſhould be given, to pray for his ſoul, four pence; and to every other poor perſon aſking alms, two pence, or one penny at leaſt, according the diſcretion of his executors: and that on the day

* Ibid. part III. a. fol. 47. † MS. Coll. Wint.

‡ Tractat. & Titulus Teſtamenti, in Vet. Regiſtr. Coll. Wint.

of

of his burial, to every poor perſon coming to Wincheſter, and aſking alms for the love of God and for the health of his ſoul, ſhould be given four pence.

I ſhall here proceed to give a ſummary account of the other legacies, benefactions, and charities, bequeathed by him in his will.

To the poor in the priſons of Newgate, London; the Mareſhalſy, Wolveſy, Wincheſter, Oxford, Berkſhire, Guildford, Old and New Sarum, he ordered to be diſtributed the ſum of two hundred pounds. This was one of thoſe charitable bequeſts, which he anticipated in his life-time. He likewiſe lived to ſee his building of the church of Wincheſter in a manner finiſhed, for which he had alſo made proviſion by his will.

To the King he bequeaths a pair of ſilver baſons, gilt, and remits to him a debt * of five hundred pounds.

To the Archbiſhop of Canterbury (Thomas Arundel,) and to his ſucceſſor in the Biſhoprick of Wincheſter, ſeveral legacies in jewels, plate, and books. To the Biſhop of London (Robert Braybrok,) his large ſilk bed and furniture in the beſt chamber of his palace at Wincheſter, with the whole ſuit of tapeſtry hangings in the ſame apartment.

To the church of Wincheſter, his new rich veſtment of blue cloth, embroidered with gold, with thirty copes of the ſame with gold fringes; a pyx of beril for the hoſte; and a croſs of gold with reliques of the true croſs.

To the Prior of Wincheſter, plate to the value of twenty pounds; and to every monk of the convent †, being prieſts, five marks; and to every one of them in lower orders, forty ſhillings to pray for his ſoul.

To his college in Oxford, his mitre, croſier, dalmatics, and ſandals.

To his college at Wincheſter, another mitre, the bible ‡ which he commonly uſed, and ſeveral other books.

* The Biſhop of Wincheſter lent the King 400l. on the 1ſt of July 1402. The money was to be paid on Chriſtmas day following; and for the Biſhop's ſecurity the King put into his hands certain jewels, giving him leave to ſell them, and pay himſelf, if the money ſhould not be paid at the time agreed on. Rym. Fœd. Vol. VIII. p. 267. The executors of William Wykeham, late Biſhop of Wincheſter petition the Council for payment of debts due from the King to the ſaid Biſhop, viz. 350l. over and above 500l. remitted to the King by his will, and 1000l. the debt of Richard II. due by letters patent. MS. Rym. Hen. 4th, Vol. II. N°. 166.

† The convent conſiſted of a Prior and forty two Monks. Leger-book of the church of Wint. N°. 1. fol. 20.

‡ "Biblia cum clapſulis de argento deaurat, ex legato Domini Fundatoris. Pret. VIII. marc." Vet. Regiſt. Coll. Wint.

To

To each of the wardens of his colleges, ten marks; and plate to the value of twenty marks; the latter to be tranſmitted to their ſucceſſors.

To every fellow, chaplain, and ſcholar, of his college in Oxford, from twenty ſix ſhillings and eight pence, to thirteen ſhillings and four pence, according to their orders and degrees; and ten pounds to be divided between the clerks, choriſters, and ſervants.

To the ſchoolmaſter of Wincheſter college, five pounds; to each of the fellow, twenty ſix ſhillings and eight pence; to the uſher, and each of the chaplains, twenty ſhillings; to each of the ſcholars, ſix ſhillings and eight pence; and ten marks to be divided between the clerks, choriſters, and ſervants.

To the fabrick of the church of Sarum, twenty pounds, for the celebration of his exequies on the day of his obit, and on the thirtieth day after his death, by the canons and miniſters of the ſaid church.

To the Abbot of Hyde, a piece of gilt plate, value ten pounds; to every one of the monks of the ſame monaſtery, being prieſts, forty ſhillings; and to every one of them in lower orders, twenty ſhillings, to pray for his ſoul.

To the Abbeſs of the monaſtery of St. Mary Winton, five marks; and to every one of the nuns *, thirteen ſhillings and four pence.

To the Prior and convent of St. Mary Overy Suthwerk, for the repair of their church, and to pray for his ſoul, forty pounds, being a debt remitted.

To the Abbot and convent of Waverly, ten pounds to pray for his ſoul.

To the Abby of Tichfield, one pair of veſtments, and a chalice.

To the Prior and convent of Tanton, one hundren marks, to pray for his ſoul.

To the Abbeſs of the monaſtery of nuns at Romeſey, five marks: to Felicia Aas, a nun of the ſame monaſtery, five pounds: and to each of the other nuns, thirteen ſhillings and four pence.

To the Abbeſs and convent of the ſame monaſtery, for the repair of their church and cloyſter, a debt of forty pounds remitted.

To the fabric of the pariſh church of Romeſey, twenty marks.

To the Abbeſs and convent of Wherewell, to pray for his ſoul, twenty marks.

To the Prior and convent of St. Dennis, Southampton, for the repair of their church, twenty marks.

* There were xxi. nuns at the diſſolution. Tanner. Notit. Monaſt.

To

To the Prioreſs and convent of Wynteney, to pray for his ſoul, ten pounds.

To the Priory and convent of Taurigge, to pray for his ſoul, five pounds.

To be diſtributed among the brethren, and ſiſters, and poor, of the hoſpital of St. Thomas, Suthwerk, to pray for his ſoul, ten marks.

To the hoſpital of St. Croſs, near Wincheſter, one pair of veſtments, with a chalice, and one pair of ſilver baſons.

To the hoſpital of St. Nicholas at Porteſmouth, one pair of veſtments, with a chalice.

To the church of St. Mary, Southampton, one pair of veſtments, with a chalice.

To the college of St. Elizabeth (Winton,) a pair of ſilver baſons, and two ſilver cups, for the uſe of the high altar.

To the hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalene, near Wincheſter, for the repair of the church and houſes belonging to it, five pounds.

To the ſiſters of the hoſpital of the Almonry, of the church of St. Swythun, forty ſhillings, to be equally divided between them, to pray for his ſoul.

To each of the churches of Hameldon and Eaſtmeone, one ſervice-book with notes, of thoſe belonging to his own chapel, and one chalice.

To each of five churches of his patronage, one entire veſtment, namely for prieſt, deacon, and ſubdeacon, with a cope, and one chalice.

To each of five others likewiſe, one cope of thoſe belonging to his chapel, and one chalice.

To each of the convents of the four orders of Mendicant Friars in the city of Wincheſter, ten marks, to pray for his ſoul.

To fifteen of his kindred, for themſelves and for the children alſo of ſome of them, from one hundred and twenty pounds a piece, in the whole eight hundred twenty three pounds ſix ſhillings and eight pence.

To Selote Purbyk, ten pounds.

To each of the Chief Juſtices, a ring to the value of five pounds.

To Mr. William Hengford, a ring of gold, or one table diamond, to the value of five pounds.

To Mr. Robert Ferynton, a pſalter, and pair of beads.

To John Uvedale, and Henry Popham, Eſqrs. each of them a ſilver cup or jewel, to the value of ten marks.

To John Chamflour, Nicholas Bray, and Stephen Carre, each of them a cup or jewel, to the value of five pounds.

To

To Mr. William Savage, Rector of Overton, twenty pounds.

To Dr. John Keton, Precentor of the church of Southampton, twenty pounds.

And other legacies, in plate or money, to be diſtributed to the perſons named in a roll, annexed to the will, and ſealed with his ſeal, according to the directions therein contained. The number of the perſons, being others of his friends, and his officers, and ſervants, of all degrees whatſoever, is above one hundred and fifty; and the value of theſe legacies in the whole amounts to near one thouſand pounds. All theſe he diſcharged in his life-time, and had the pleaſure of diſtributing with his own hands.

He appoints Robert (Braybroke) Biſhop of London, Dr. Nicholas Wykeham (Archdeacon of Wilts,) Dr. John Elmere (his Official General,) Dr. John Campeden (Archdeacon of Surry,) Thomas Chelrey, Steward of the lands of the biſhoprick, Thomas Wykeham, his great-nephew and heir, and Dr. Thomas Ayleward, Rector of Havant, to be his executors. To whom he bequeaths one thouſand pounds in recompence for their trouble in the adminiſtration of his will, to be equally divided among thoſe of them only, who ſhould take upon them that charge.

The reſidue of his goods he leaves to be diſpoſed of by his executors for the health and remedy of his ſoul, (that is to pious and charitable uſes,) faithfully and conſcientiouſly, as they ſhall anſwer it at the laſt day.

The whole value of the bequeſts of his will amounts to between ſix and ſeven thouſand pounds; the indeterminate condition of ſeveral articles making it impoſſible to reduce it to an exact eſtimation.

He * had before put Sir Thomas Wykeham his heir into poſſeſſion of manors and eſtates to the value of ſix hundred marks a year; and † he depoſited in the hands of the warden and ſcholars of New College one hundred pounds for the defence of his title to the ſaid eſtates, to be kept by them, and to be applied to no other uſe whatever, for twenty years after the Biſhop's deceaſe; after which term, the whole, or remainder, not ſo applied, was to be freely delivered to Sir Thomas Wykeham, or his heirs.

As there are ſeveral other inſtances of Wykeham's munificence and charity, which I have not had occaſion to mention before, I ſhall recite them here in the order in which they happen to occur.

* MS. Coll. Wint.

† Ex Originali Indentura in Archives Coll. Wint.

At

At * his firſt entrance upon the Biſhoprick of Wincheſter, he remitted to his poor tenants certain acknowlegments, uſually paid and due by cuſtom, to the amount of † five hundred and two pounds one ſhilling and ſeven pence.

To ‡ ſeveral officers of the biſhoprick, who were grown poor, and become objects of his liberality, he at different times remitted ſums due to him, to the amount of two thouſand marks.

He § paid for his tenants three ſeveral times the ſubſidies granted the King by parliament.

In ‖ the year 1377, out of his mere good will and liberality he diſcharged the whole debts of the Prior and convent of Selborne, to the amount of one hundred and ten marks, eleven ſhillings, and ſix pence: and ¶ a few years before he died, he made a free gift to the Priory of one hundred marks. On which accounts, the Prior and convent voluntarily engaged for the celebration of two maſſes a day, by two canons of the convent, for ten years, for the Biſhop's welfare, if he ſhould live ſo long, and for his ſoul, if he ſhould die before the expiration of that term.

From ** the time of his being made Biſhop of Wincheſter he abundantly

* MS. Coll. Wint.

† "Recognicio tenecium Epiſcopatus Wynton ſolvend. in primo adventu cujuſlibet Epiſcopi: "videlicet,

"De Tauton & Rympton c. libr. xxxij s. viij d.
"De Dounton xliij libr. xv s. viij d.
"De Twyford xlj libr. xij s.
"De Waltham xxxij libr. xiij s. iiij d.
"De Meones lv libr. xiij s. iiij d.
"De Sutton xxxj libr. xix s. x d.
"De Farnham xxxiiij libr. xvj s. viij d.
"De Clera xxxviij libr. xiij denar.
"De Wytteneye lxix libr. vij ſolid.
"Item de Ivyngho & Wergrave lij libr. x s.
"Sum. total. DII lib. xix denar."

MS. penes Dom. Epiſc. Wint. fol. 122.

The exact agreement of this MS. with MS. Coll. Wint. in this particular, ſhews the authority of the latter MS.; and confirms what I had before ſaid of it, (Pref. 1ſt Edit.) that the writer of it had acceſs to the accounts of Wykeham's ſtewards, and that it is the moſt authentic account of him that is extant.

‡ MS. Coll. Wint.
§ Ibid.
‖ Regiſtr. Wykeham, Part III. b. fol. 209.
¶ Ibid. fol. 188.
** MS. Coll. Wint. & Tractat. in Vet. Regiſtr. Coll. Wint.

provided for a certain number of poor, twenty four at the leaſt, every day; not only feeding them, but alſo diſtributing money among them to ſupply their neceſſities of every kind.

He * continually employed his friends, and thoſe that attended upon him, to ſeek out the propereſt objects of his charity; to ſearch after thoſe whoſe modeſty would not yield to their diſtreſſes, nor ſuffer them to apply for relief; to go to the houſes of the ſick and needy, and to inform themſelves particularly of their ſeveral calamities: and his beneficence adminiſtered largely to all their wants. He ſupported the infirm, he relieved the diſtreſſed, he fed the hungry, and he clothed the naked.

To † the poor friars of the orders ſubſiſting on charity he was always very liberal. His hoſpitality was large, conſtant, and univerſal; his houſe was open to all, and frequented by the rich and great, in proportion as it was crowded by the poor and indigent.

He ‡ was ever attentive and compaſſionate to ſuch as were impriſoned for debt; he enquired into their circumſtances, compounded with their creditors, and procured their releaſe. In this article of charity he expended three thouſand marks.

The § roads between London and Winchester, and in many other places, when they were very bad, and almoſt impaſſable, he repaired and amended; making cauſeways, and building bridges, at a vaſt expence.

He ‖ repaired a great number of churches of his dioceſe, which were gone to decay; and moreover furniſhed them, not only in a decent, but in a ſplendid manner, with books, veſtments, chalices, and other ornaments. In this way he beſtowed one hundred and thirteen ſilver chalices, and one hundred pair of veſtments: ſo that the articles of this kind, few in compariſon, which we find in his will, were only intended by way of ſupplement to what he had done in his life-time; that ſuch of the churches of his patronage, which he

* Ibid.

† Ibid. I meet with the following caſual inſtance of his liberality in this way, in Rot. Comp Coll. Nov. anni 1377. "Item in diſtributione facta quattuor ordinibus fratrum mendicantium Oxon. de "elemoſina Domini: xiii. lib. xix s. præcepto Domini; viz. fratribus Prædicatoribus lxx s. Mi-"noribus ciii s. Carmelitis lvii s. and Auguſtenſibus xlix s. & ſic viz. omnibus fratribus in villa "Oxon. prædict. xii d." It appears from hence, that there were at this time in the city of Oxford 279 Mendicant Friars.

‡ MS. Coll. Wint.

§ Ibid. & Tractat. in Vet. Regiſt. Coll. Wint.

‖ Ibid.

had

had not had occaſion to conſider before as objects of his liberality, might not however ſeem to be wholly neglected by him.

Beſides all this, he * purchaſed eſtates to the value of two hundred marks a year in addition to the demeſne lands of the Biſhoprick of Wincheſter, that he might leave there memorials of his munificence in every kind.

Though the other ornaments of his oratory are deſtroyed, yet his monument remains there entire and unhurt to this day. It is of white marble, of very elegant workmanſhip, conſidering the time, with his effigies in his pontifical robes lying along upon it; and on a plate of braſs, running round the edge of the upper table of it, is the following inſcription in Latin verſe, of the ſtyle of that age:

Wilhelmus dictus Wykeham jacet hic nece victus:
Iſtius eccleſiae præſul, reperavit emaque.
Largus erat, dapifer; probat hoc cum vivite pauper:
Conſilius pariter regni fuerat bene dexter.
Hunc ducet eſſe pium fundatio Collegiorum:
Oxoniae primum ſtat, Wintoniaeque ſecundum.
Jugiter oretis, tumulum quicunque videtis,
Pro tantis meritis ut ſit ſibi vita perennis.

WIGHT, (Iſle of)

Is the largeſt, and moſt valuable of the appendant Britiſh iſlands; it is ſituated oppoſite the coaſt of Hampſhire from which it is ſeparated by a channel, varying its breadth from two to ſeven miles; it is conſidered part of the county of Hampſhire, and is within the dioceſe of Wincheſter; the figure of the iſland comes nearly to that of a Rhombus or lozenge, but extremely irregular: its greateſt length extending from eaſt to weſt, meaſures nearly twenty-three miles; its breadth from north to ſouth about thirteen; the beſt computations makes its ſuperficial contents about a hundred thouſand acres. The hills command a moſt delightful proſpect of the ſea, on both ſides; on the ſouth it is diverſified by a variety of intermediate vales, meadows, and corn fields; and on the north and north-eaſt, the view extends to Spithead, and the towns of Portſmouth, Southampton and Lymington on the oppoſite

* MS. Coll Wint.

ſhore. Indeed this iſland, as well from its interior parts, as extremities, affords a great number of beautiful and pictureſque proſpects, not only in the paſtural but alſo in the great and romantic ſtyle; of theſe beauties the gentlemen of the iſland have availed themſelves, as well in the choice of ſituations of their houſes, as in their other improvements.

Michael Drayton, a bard ſtill reſpected, has the following deſcription of this iſland:

When as the pliant muſe with fair and even flight,
Betwixt her ſilver wings is wafted to the Wight;
That Ile which jutting out into the ſea ſo farre,
Her offspring traineth up in exerciſe of warre:
Thoſe pirates to put back that oft purloin her trade,
Or Spaniards, or the French attempting to invade:
Of all the ſouthern iſles ſhe holds the higheſt place,
And evermore hath been the greateſt in Britain's grace;
Not one of all her nymphs her ſovereign favoured thus,
Imbraced in the arms of old Oceanus.
For none of her account ſo near her boſom ſtand,
Twixt Penwith's fartheſt point, and Goodwin's queachy ſand;
Both for her ſeat and ſoyle, that's far before the other,
Moſt juſtly may account Great Britain for her mother.
A finer fleece than her's not Lenſter's ſelf can boaſt,
Nor Newport for her mart, o'ermatched by any coaſt.
To there the gentle ſouth with kiſſes ſmooth and ſoft,
Does in her boſom breathe, and ſeems to court her oft;
Beſides her little rills her inlands that doe feed,
Which with their laviſh ſtreames do furniſh every need;
And meedes that with their fine ſoft graſſie towells ſtand,
To wipe away the drops and moiſture from her hand:
And to the north betwixt the forelend and the firm,
Shee hath that narrow ſea, which we the Solent tearme;
Were there rough ireful tides as in their ſtraits they meet,
With boyſtrous ſhocks and rores etch other rudely greet;
Which fiercelie when they charge, and ſadlie make retreat,
Upon the bulwarkt forts of Hurſt and Calſheat beat;
Then to the Southampton runne, which by her ſtore's ſupplied,
As Portſmouth by her ſtrength doth villifie her pride.

POLY OLBION. Song Second.

It may be added, this iſland is ſtyled the garden of England; the frequent viſits paid to it by parties of pleaſure from all parts, ſhew it not undeſerving

ſerving that character, though theſe parties too often content themſelves with a view of the Needles and Cariſbrook Caſtle, without viſiting the many delightful ſcenes and natural curioſities of the ſouth and caſtern parts of the iſland.

The air is remarkably healthy, and the inhabitants live to a great age. The ſoil is various, affording a greater diverſity than is to be found in any part of Great Britain of the ſame extent. The ſides lie north and ſouth, but the ſea breaks ſo far into it on the north ſide, that it almoſt divides it into two parts, whereof that on the weſt is called Freſhwater, and that on the eaſt, Bimbridge-Iſle. It is divided into two hundreds; the town and river of Newport, or Medina, being in the center of the iſland, it is from thence diſtinguiſhed by Eaſt and Weſt Medina. It has 3 market towns, 3 parliamentary boroughs, 4 caſtles, 30 pariſhes, above 3000 houſes, near 27,000 ſouls and 5,000 of the inhabitants are reckoned fit to bear arms. The militia of the iſland at preſent conſiſt of only one company of 60 men, commanded by a captain, under the governor, which was firſt raiſed in 1757, but not embodied till 1777.

There are ſeveral beacons on the iſle, where continual watch is kept, to give notice of the approch of an enemy. The principal fortreſs of this iſland is Cariſbrook Caſtle, which ſtands on a ſmall hill about a mile ſouth-weſt of Newport, near a village of its name, and covers about an acre and half of ground. It is of great antiquity, and is rendered remarkable for having been the place of confinement of Charles I. It has ſince been uſed as a military hoſpital. Beſides the caſtle, there are other forts on the iſland, all of which were erected about the 36th year of Henry VIII. viz. Sandown-Fort, Yarmouth-caſtle, Worſley's Tower, and Cary's Sconce, with Weſt-Cowes Caſtle. The hills command a moſt delightful proſpect of the ſea on both ſides; on the ſouth it is diverſified by a variety of intermediate vales, meadows and corn fields; and on the north and north-eaſt the view extends to Spithead, and the towns of Portſmouth, Southampton, and Lymington, oppoſite the ſhore. Timber was formerly here in great plenty, but the dock at Portſmouth, and the private yards in, and near the iſland, have left little more than is neceſſary for the conſumption of the inhabitants. Its coaſt abounds with fiſh, and the ſand eel is found here in great plenty. It abounded formerly with game, but of late years they are diminiſhed, though neither fox, badger, or polecat, were ever found on it. It has a great ſupply of ſea-fowl, and they breed great quantities of

of domeſtic poultry. The ſprings in general yield excellent water; and in ſeveral places are mineral ſprings, particularly one at Pitland, in the pariſh of Chale, which, whilſt flowing, appears pure and tranſparent, but, on ſtagnating, depoſits a white ſediment equal to half its depth, and as thick as cream. At half a mile diſtant from it, at Black Gang, under Chale-cliff, iſſues a chalybeate water; a ſpring impregnated with allum was diſcovered at Shanklin, and ſeveral other chalybeate ſprings are found in different parts of the iſland; a variety of minerals are found, particularly allum, in a bay a little north of the Needles; and a ſtrata of coal is viſible in different parts. It has alſo ſome excellent quarries of ſtone, applicable to different uſes; thoſe near Quarre Abbey, furniſhed the ſtone for building Wincheſter cathedral. There is no other manufacture on the iſland but that of making ſalt; but they export wheat, flour, barley, malt, and ſalt; of the latter of which they annually, on an average, ſend off about 1,100 tons; and in 1780, 37,499 quarters of flour. A ridge of hills runs through the middle of the iſland, on which feed great flocks of ſheep, whoſe wool is reckoned the beſt, next to the fleeces of Leominſter and Coteſwold. Here is a milk white tobacco-pipe clay, the beſt of its kind, which they export, together with fine white ſand, of which drinking glaſſes are made as good as thoſe that formerly came from Venice. The inhabitants (ſays Camden) uſed to make themſelves merry with this proverbial boaſt, "That they had no monks, lawyers, nor foxes;" but this muſt be meant only after the time of the diſſolution of the abbeys: for before it, here were two monaſteries; and doubtleſs, their geeſe and their bubbles could witneſs they had foxes and attorneys. The government of this iſland, which is a poſt of the higheſt truſt and honour, and generally conferred on ſome general, or admiral, or on ſome perſonage of the firſt rank; and under him are all the governors of the forts and caſtles of the iſland, where is commonly a whole regiment in garriſon, and ſometimes more. In matters eccleſiaſtical, it is ſubject to the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of Wincheſter, in whoſe dioceſe it is, and in civil affairs, to the county of Southampton. It has two parks, but only one foreſt, called Parkhurſt, conſiſting of about 3000 acres, which obliges the inhabitants to import wood from Hampſhire. On St. Catharine's Hill, above Chale, 750 feet above high-water mark, at the back of the iſland, is St. Catharine's Tower, an octagon building, ſquare within, 27 feet high, the ſides 4 feet wide, which ſerve the purpoſe of chapel, tower, and beacon; and here was an hermitage before the year 1312. Several Roman antiquities have been found on the iſland, and barrows

barrows and encampments are ſeen on it. Henry de Beauchamp, whom Henry VI. had created Premier Earl of England, and afterwards Duke of Warwick, was in 1445 crowned King of this iſland, and thoſe of Guernſey and Jerſey, by that monarch's own hands; but he dying without iſſue male, the regal title expired with him, and the lordſhip of the iſle reverted to the Crown, in which it reſted 44 years, till Edward IV. gave it to Richard Lord Woodville, with the title of Lord of the Iſle of Wight; but on his death, this title fell alſo. The iſland, particularly the ſouthern parts, is ſo fruitful, that one year's crop will ſerve the inhabitants eight years, who therefore ſend the ſurplus over to Portſmouth, &c. It abounds particularly in corn, cattle, alum, hares, rabbits partridges, pheaſants, lapwings, wild fowls, fiſh, &c. It is ſuppoſed to have been formerly joined to Hampſhire, it being not above one mile from Hurſt Caſtle to the weſt part of the iſland. The lofty white rocks at the weſtern end of the iſland, called the Needles, have been disjointed from the land by the waſhing of the ſea. They were formerly three in number, but a few years ago the talleſt of them, called Lot's Wife, which aroſe 120 feet above low-water mark, and in ſhape reſembling a needle, being undermined by the conſtant effort of the waves, overſet and totally diſappeared. This iſland affords a curious circumſtance in natural hiſtory; the ſea encroaching on it in ſome parts, whilſt land is gained by its abandoning it in others. Sir John Oglander has preſerved the memory of a bowling-green with a row of trees, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, near Sandown Caſtle, all which were waſhed away by the ſea; whereas on the north-eaſt ſide the contrary has ſo remarkably ocurred, that veſſels are ſaid to have come up an arm of the ſea, of which there is not at preſent the leaſt trace remaining, to Nettleſom and Barnſley, now about a mile diſtant inland from the ſhore. There are ſeveral dangerous rocks about it, which being marked in the maps and charts of the iſland, and channel, for the notice of ſailors, we need not ſo much as name them.

Diviſion of the Iſle of WIGHT.

IT is divided into two hundreds, called Eaſt and Weſt Medina, ſeparated by the river Mede, called from the Latin word *medium*, to divide; it riſes on the bottom of St. Catharine's Down, runs northward, and diſcharges itſelf in the channel between Eaſt and Weſt Cowes. Theſe hundreds contain thirty pariſhes: viz.

EAST

East Medina.	West Medina.
Brading	Northwood
St. Helens	Newport
Yaverland.	St. Nicholas
Shanklin.	Cariſbrook
Bon Church	Gatcombe
Newchurch	Kingſton
St. Laurence	Chale
Whitwell	Shorwell
Niton	Brixton
Godſhill	Mottiſton
Arreton	Calborne
Binſtead	Shalfleet
Wooton	Brook
Whippingham.	Thorley
	Yarmouth
	Freſhwater.

Cambden's etymology of the name of this iſland is not univerſally agreed to; for though Ninius, a Britain, calls it Guith, it was after the coming in of the people, whom our hiſtorians call Jutæ; at this time all agree that this iſland fell to their ſhare on the expulſion of the Britains. Bede expreſsly names them Vitæ. In Edward the Confeſſor's laws they are called Guti, which Spelman obſerves by changing Gu into Wy or Wi, becomes Wyte or Witi.

The principal poſſeſſors of land in this iſland in the time of Doomſday Survey, were the King, the Biſhop of Wincheſter, the Church of St. Nicholas, the Abbeys of Lyra and Wilton, William Fitz-Stur, William and Goſceline Fitz-Azor, &c.

Printed Books, MSS. and Engravings illuſtrative of the Iſle of Wight.

SIR Richard Worſley's Hiſtory of the Iſle of Wight, with many elegant engravings, a good work, but wants an Index, 1781.

Tour to the Iſle of Wight, with acquatinta Views by Haſſel; the writing drawn up by Mr. Bicknel.

Views

Views of the Iſle of Wight, publiſhing by La Port.

A View of the Iſle of Wight, in four Letters &c. by John Sturch, 1778, 12mo.

In Speed's Theatre there is a Map of the Iſland, engraved by White.

Mr. Taylor publiſhed a neat little Map of this Iſland.

A View and Plan of the Camp here, 1741.

A Deſcription of this Iſle in Gentleman's Mag. p. 309, 1740.

Sir Francis Konollys, who died 1596, drew up a Deſcription of this Iſle; a fair copy was ſold among the late Earl of Angleſea's books.

Dr. Richard James attempted an Account of its Antiquities; the MSS. is preſerved in the Bodlean Library.

A Picture of the Iſle of Wight, by Penruduck Wyndham, Eſq.

An Hiſtory of the Iſle of Wight, by the Rev. Mr. Warner.

Wilmingham (Iſle of Wight) is mentioned in the general ſurvey, as a manor in the King's hands, and was rated at one hide: as it is not enumerated among the lands held from the Counteſs Iſabella, it may be ſuppoſed to have been held by her, and the ſucceeding Lords of the Iſland in demeſne. It was among the lands exchanged by King Henry VIII. with Hopſon, for Marybone; and was purchaſed by Thomas Coteile, Eſquire, by whoſe daughter and heireſs it deſcended to Lord Edgcumbe*.

WIMERLING, between Fareham and Portſmouth.

WIMSTON, north-weſt of Southampton.

WINCHESTER,

THE metropolis of the Britiſh Belgæ, called by Ptolomey and Antoninius, Venta Belgarum; by the Welch or modern Britons, Caer Gwent; and by the old Saxons, Wintanceſter; by the Latin writers Wintonia. Its ſituation is 68 miles from London; ſtands on the Itching, where it is joined by another ſmall river, in a bottom ſurrounded with hills of chalk, or whitiſh clay. Leland has given us the true derivation of its name from Guen or Guin, *white*, as if it ſignified the White City, and ſo it may ſeem to imitate the Romans, who had their Alba Longa and Alba Regia; and the Greeks their Leuca and Leucas,

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 271.

taken from the ſituation, on a ſoil of chalk or whitiſh clay. It was built 900 years before Chriſt. There is no doubt but this city was famous in the Roman times, for it is probable that the Roman emperors had their imperial weaving ſhops here; this city being the chief of all the Britiſh ventæ, and lying neareſt to Italy. In the Notitia, there is mention made of a Procurator or Governor of Cynegium Ventenſe, or Bentenſe, in Britain, which Jacobus Cujacius, a moſt eminent civilian, reads Gynæcium, and interprets it the royal weavery; Pancirollus is of the ſame opinion, and ſays that the Gynæcia were employed to weave the cloths for the Emperor and his army; and for making ſails, linen ſhrouds, and other neceſſaries for the furniture of their manſions or quarters.

But Wolfgangus Lazius thinks that the Procurator here took care of the Emperor's dogs, for the Engliſh breed of this animal were of notable uſe to the ancients: the Gauls uſed them as ſoldiers; and the Romans brought them up for ſport in their amphitheatre, and pleaſure in hunting, which the downs here about are very convenient; for Charles II. had a hunting ſeat here which was never finiſhed building. Several noblemen and gentlemen, from time immemorial, have ſeats for the ſame purpoſe: and our moſt accompliſhed young Prince, the heir apparent to his preſent moſt gracious Majeſty George III. has an elegant ſeat at Kempſhot, in this county, for that pleaſing recreation.

There are hiſtorians who ſpeak of King Arthur's deeds in theſe parts, in the wars againſt the Weſt Saxons; but we have no certain proof that he was ever maſter of this town: however, his round table is ſhewn hanging up in the Town-hall, and the people commonly believe it to be ſo; but it plainly appears to have been of a later date; for in former ages, when tournaments were uſed to train up ſoldiers, theſe kind of round tables were invented, that there might be no diſpute for precedency amongſt the the combatants.

The old ruins near the cathedral are of Roman building, and conſiſt of ſmall flints, with mortar as hard as ſtone. On St. Catherine's-hill near it is a camp, with ſingle work, and ſingle graffe, neither exactly round or ſquare, but according to the ground of the hill.

In this city, in the time of the Romans, lived Conſtans the Monk, who was firſt made Cæſar, and afterwards Emperor by his father Conſtantine, who uſurped the empire in oppoſition to Honorius, out of conceit that his name would prove ſucceſsful. There is an old piece of a wall near the weſt gate of the cathedral church, of great ſtrength and thickneſs, with

ſeveral

ſeveral windows in it, which ſeems to be the relics of the old college of monks Conſtans, who ſuffered death for his ambition. During the Saxon heptarchy, though this place was once very much harraſſed, yet ſtill it recovered, and became the reſidence of the Weſt Saxon Kings.

In the Norman times, it much flouriſhed, and the archives or public records were kept in this city; it continued long in a proſperous condition, and though it ſuffered ſomething by one or two accidental fires, and was plundered by the inſolence of the military, in civil wars between Stephen and Maud, yet all theſe loſſes were ſufficiently repaired by Edward III. who ſettled a public mart here for cloth and wool, which was commonly called the ſtaple. Many and remarkable are the tranſactions done in this city. Waltheof Earl of Huntingdon, was beheaded here two years after the acceſſion of William the Conqueror. King Henry I. took his wife Maud (the daughter of Malcolm, King of Scots, and great grand-daughter to Edmund Ironſide, by his ſon Edward the baniſhed) out of a nunnery here. By this marriage the Saxon and Norman blood was united on the throne, in the perſon of Henry II. who was grandſon to Henry I. by his daughter Maud.

Henry II. held a parliament here in 1172, and was crowned with his Queen Margaret, the French King's daughter, by Rotred, Archbiſhop of Roan. Here the Ducheſs of Saxony, his daughter, was delivered of a ſon, who was named William, from whence deſcended the moſt illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, A. 1184. Richard I. when he went to the holy war, delivered the caſtle to the keeping of Hugh, Biſhop of Durham, who had purchaſed the earldom of Northumberland of that Prince, who eſteemed this caſtle as the moſt important place in his dominions; but there being ſome grounds of ſuſpicion that Earl John, the King's brother, meant to uſurp the Crown in his abſence, Gilbert Lacy ſecured the caſtle for the King, who returned from the Holy Land, and was crowned here again, though he had been before crowned at Weſtminſter, by Baldwin, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, A. D. 1189.

King Henry III. was born in this city, October 1, 1207; his father, King John, kept his court here, while the Dauphin of France made war upon him, by the aſſiſtance of the Barons, and was ſucceſsful in the eaſtern parts, but this place was firm to his intereſt in all his troubles. King Henry III. kept his Chriſtmas here in 1239; and four years after the Mayor and citizens kept out William de Raleigh, made Biſhop of Wincheſter, by the Pope, becauſe the King did not approve his obtaining that ſee, without his licence.

However, Raleigh excommunicated them, and would not take off his curſe from the inhabitants till that King pardoned and received him as a biſhop.

When the Barons roſe in the ſame reign, Simon de Montfort, the Earl of Leiceſter's ſon, took Wincheſter Caſtle, and ſacked the city, putting all the Jews to the ſword; but the Earl of Leiceſter being ſoon after ſlain himſelf, King Henry came hither, and held a parliament, in which the court party prevailed over the Barons. In this city alſo, Edmund Plantaganet, King Edward's III.d's uncle, was beheaded at the caſtle gate by the procurement of the Queen's mother and Mortimer, her favourite, ſoon afer the murder of Edward II.

William Wickam being miniſter to King Edward III. as well as Biſhop of this ſee, procured a charter for this city, whereby it was made a wool ſtaple, a trade at this time even of great moment: many other privileges, and immunities, peculiar to and for ever appendant to this ſee, as particularly that its Biſhops ſhould be Prelates to the moſt noble Order of the Garter, and Chancellor to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury; he built all the body of the cathedral weſtward from the choir, where his ſtatue is placed in a niche over the great window. Beſides divers other bounties, he beſtowed 20,000 marks on the repair of houſes; mended all the highways from thence to his palace at Southwark; built St. Mary's College here; New College, in Oxford; he alſo built ſeveral free ſchools in this county, and Surry. He built Windſor Caſtle, and erected a ſtately tomb of white marble, thirteen years before his death in the body of the church where he lies interred.

King Richard II. held a parliament here in 1393, and King Henry IV. his ſucceſſor, was married to Queen Joan, widow of the Duke of Bretagne. In this city alſo Henry V. gave audience to the French Ambaſſadors, who came to beg a peace of him, in ſuch inſolent terms, that he ſoon after invaded France. Queen Mary I. was likewiſe married here to Prince Philip, afterwards King of Spain, in 1554.

In the wars between King Charles I. and his parliament, Sir William Waller ſeized this city for the parliament, 1642. It was afterwards taken by the Royaliſts, and the Lord Ogle made Governor of it; but he was forced to reſign it to the ſuperior fortune of Cromwell. While it was in poſſeſſion of the Parliament army, the enterprize and activity of the little but gallant garriſon at Baſing Houſe was very troubleſome to them.

After

After the Reſtoration, Charles II. and James II. made ſeveral royal progreſſes to this city, eſpecially while the palace was building by Sir Chriſtopher Wren: the foundation was laid March 23, 1683, but its never being finiſhed we have not much worth obſervation, but the model, viz. there was intended a large cupola 30 feet above the roof, which would have been ſeen a great way at ſea, and an handſome ſtreet leading to the Cathedral, in a direct line from the front of the palace; for which and for parks the ground was procured; the ſouth ſide is 216 feet, and the weſt 326. It is ſaid there were 25,000l. expended on it.

Queen Anne viſited it alſo after her marriage to George Prince of Denmark, and ſettled it on him as an appendage for his life, in caſe he ſurvived her.

King George I. who honoured this city with a viſit, made a preſent to the Duke of Bolton of the fine pillars of Italian marble intended to ſupport the grand ſtair-caſe.

The cathedral was anciently called the Old-Minſter or Monaſtery, to diſtinguiſh it from the new one.

The monks of the New-Minſter, by licence of Henry I. built a fine large monaſtery at Hyde, in the N. W. part of the city, which was treacherouſly burnt down by Prince Henry de Blois, ſays Camden, wherein a famous croſs was conſumed, the gift of Canute the Dane, which coſt him the yearly revenue of all England.' The Biſhop took from it 500lb. weight of ſilver, 30 marks weight of gold, three crowns of gold, with ſo many thorns of gold, ſet with diamonds, and with this endowed the hoſpital of St. Croſs.

As to the town itſelf, the buildings are not magnificent, but on the whole there appears antiquity in them, which makes them venerable: the ſtreets are broad, and the ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, being in a valley between two very ſteep hills, which defend it from cold air, and boiſterous winds; the river Itching runs on the borders of it. The city is walled round, and contains about a mile and a half in compaſs, in which circuit there are ſix gates, and the paſſage to every one of them, for a conſiderable way, is ſuburbs. From eaſt to weſt, its a full mile in length, but ſome of the ground within the walls are not built on, as many of the houſes have been deſtroyed by fire or war. In the cathedral are buried ſeveral of our Saxon Kings, whoſe bones were collected by Biſhop Fox, and put into ſix gilded coffins, which he placed on the wall, on the ſouth ſide of the choir. Here is a font of black marble, erected in

in the time of the Saxons. An altar-piece, the gift of Biſhop Morley, which is highly extolled by the inhabitants for its workmanſhip and deſign; and a choir ſaid to be the longeſt of any in the kingdom; it being not leſs than 136 feet. A fine piece of painting has been lately placed over the altar by the Dean and Chapter, painted by Mr. Weſt—the ſubject, raiſing Lazarus from the dead. Here lies the marble coffin of William Rufus, which being opened by the ſoldiers in the civil wars 1645, they found on his thumb a gold ring, adorned with a ruby. Here were formerly, according to Biſhop Andrews's Regiſter, 32 pariſh churches, of which only ſix remain; viz. St. Mary Magdalen, St. Maurice, St. Laurence, St. Mary, St. George, and St. Peter, beſides the cathedral. The clergy live very elegantly in the cloſe belonging to the cathedral. The eſtabliſhment of St. Mary's College appoints a Warden, 70 ſcholars or ſtudents in grammar, 10 perpetual chaplains (now called fellows) 3 other chaplains, 3 clerks, a ſchoolmaſter, an uſher, an organiſt, and 16 choriſters, who, with their tenants, were to be tax-free for ever. The ſcholars wear black gowns, but when they go to the chapel, which is in the centre of the college, then they put on white ſurplices. Over the door of the ſchool there is a curious ſtatue of the Founder, made by Mr. Cibber, father to the Poet Laureat.

It is remarkable that William Wickham, and both the Biſhops that next ſucceeded him, held this ſee 120 years: they were Henry de Beaufort, who was made a Cardinal; and William Wainfleet, the Cardinal, who had been thrice Lord Chancellor, was ſo wealthy as to be able to leave legacies to nearly all the cathedrals in England and Wales; but moſt of all he bequeathed to that of Wells.

The cathedral is dedicated to the Holy Trinity: this noble building was thus erected, A. D. DCXLIII.

Kenelwach, King of the Weſt Saxons, after the college of monks in the Roman age was deſtroyed, built here a noble church, dedicated it to St. Peter, (as Malmſbury writes, very ſplendid for thoſe times) in the tract whereof the cathedral was built on the ſame model, though more ſtately, which has ſince been beautified and enlarged by ſeveral of its biſhops.

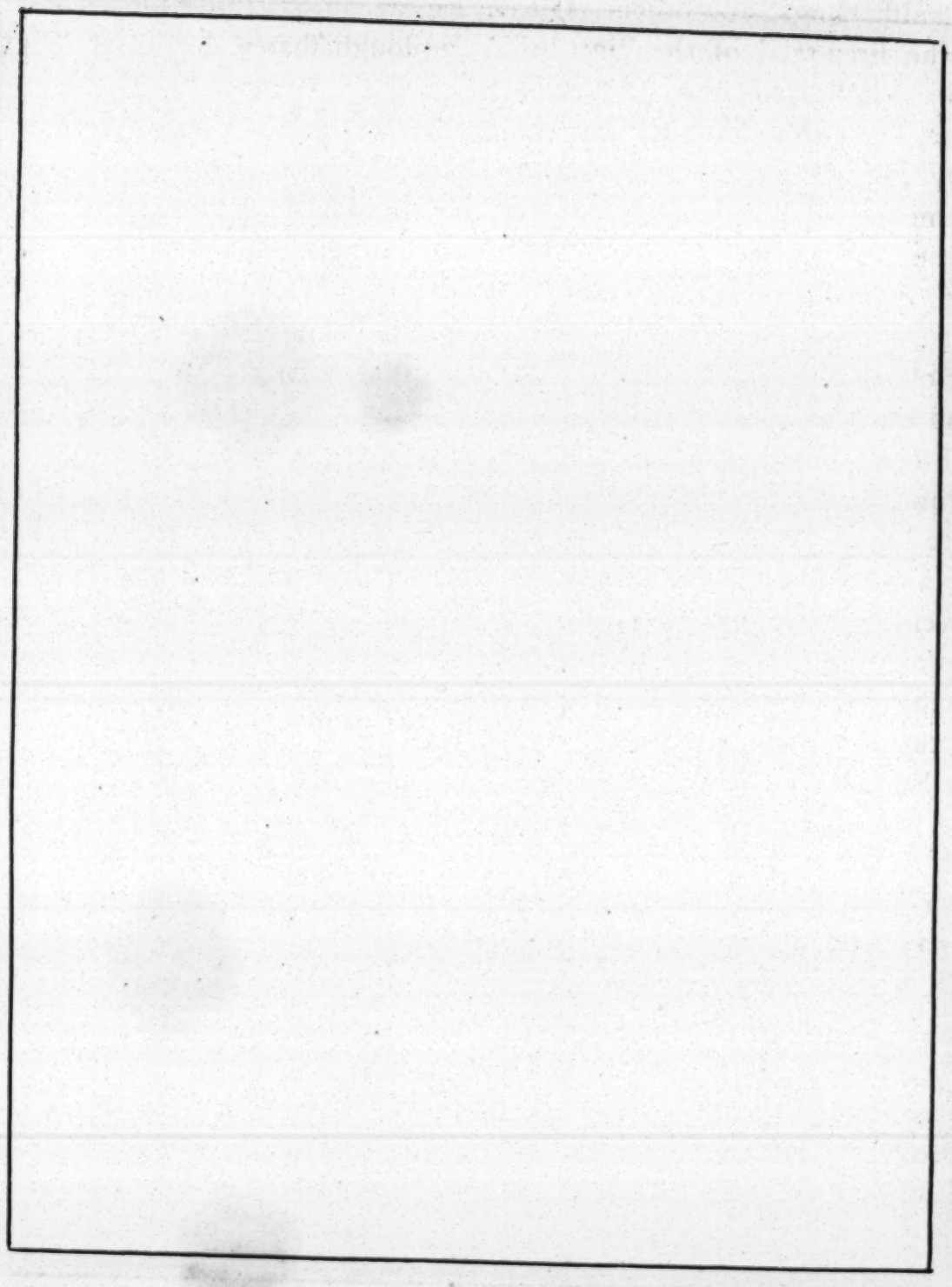
King Cenwalch * died, A. C. DCLXXII. and was honourably interred in the church he had finiſhed; but as a mark of his royal affection, as his own proper

* Gale's Wincher, p. 12.

gift,



Cathedral Church of Winchester.



gift, he added three manors to the church of Winton, viz. Dunton, Alresford, and Worthy.

There is little mention by our hiſtorians with regard to this fabrick, till the Norman conqueſt; but all agree in its being enriched by endowments from the Saxon and Daniſh Kings, and others. Queen Emma, in gratitude for her delivery from the firey trial of the nine burning plough-ſhares, by which her innocence was vindicated from the crime with Biſhop Alwyn *, gave nine manors more, viz. Brandeſburg, Bergefield, Fyffhyde, Hoghtone, Mychelmeryſhe, Ivyngeho, Wycombe, Weregravis, and Halynge. Biſhop Alwyn alſo at the ſame time gave nine manors more, viz. Storcham, Eſtmeane, Weſtmean, Hentone, Wytneye, Telynge, Mylbroke, Polhampton, and Hodyngtone. King Edward gave three, viz. Portland, Wykhelewelle, and Waymouth; this, as our Chronicles related, happened about the year MXLII. The preſent church had its foundation laid by Walkelyn, Biſhop of Winton, a Norman, and the King's relation, in MLXXIX. The monks came in great joy and triumph from the old monaſtery to the new one in MXCIII, on the feaſt of St. Swithin; that ſaint's ſhrine was in ſolemn proceſſion tranſlated from the old church to the new one. The Biſhop continued here 19 years after laying the foundation, and 27 from his election to this ſee. William Rufus was ſlain in the New Foreſt, A. C. MC. and interred here before the altar. Several biſhops who ſucceeded promoted the beauty of this fabric. In the MCC a tower was begun during the pontificate of Godfrey de Lucy; that the ſame Biſhop A. C. MCCII, inſtituted a confraternity to collect alms for repairing this church. William de Edyndon ordained MCCCXLV; he was then Treaſurer, and 12 years after made Chancellor of England; he began the nave of the church, not living to finiſh it; he bequeathed part of his goods for perfecting the work. He died October 7, 1366, and lies interred under a magnificent tomb, on the ſouth ſide of the nave, on which is this monkiſh epitaph:

EDINDON natus WILLMUS hic eſt tumultatus
Praeſul praegratus in Wintonia cathedratus
Qui Petranſitus ejus memorare velitus
Providus et mitus aurit cum mille pentis
Penigil Anglorum ſuit adjutor populorum

* Thomas Rud, p. 235.

Dulcis

Dulcis egenorum pator et protector eorum
MC tribus junctum poſt Lea ſit I Punctum
Octava Sanctum poſt Lea ſit I Punctum.
1366

VIEW of the INSIDE of the CHURCH.

ON the north ſide is an antique font, a ſort of black marble, 3 foot 3 inches over the work; Mr. Gale eſteems it Saxon. On the ſouth is an old tomb of William de Baſynge, Prior of this church. An indulgence for three years and fifty days were granted for thoſe that would pray for his ſoul.—There was two Priors of this name ſucceſſively.

Under the ſtairs, by tradition, there is a buſt of Ethelmarus, the Biſhop, who died 1261, and was buried in the ſouth wall of the preſbytery.

On the north ſide of the wall is an inſcription to Queen Emma, in the ſame wall, without the choir eaſtward, lieth the body of Stephen Gardner. On the north ſide is the monument of Biſhop Alfimus. In the wall, on the north ſide, is the monument of Biſhop Tocleve. On the north ſide, behind the choir, is a warlike figure, much defaced, of William Comes de Inſula. Under the ſtairs leading to the organ was found, ſome years ſince, the heart, as is ſuppoſed, of Hugh le Brune, Prior of St. Swithin's, in a tin box. On the ſouth ſide is a little chapel, in which is the monument of Thomas Langſton, Biſhop of Wincheſter. Next door to this chapel is a fair black marble, under which lieth Frances Counteſs Dowager of Exeter, ob. 1663, aged 87. Near Lady Exeter's monument, there is that of Lord Henry Powlett, who died 1672. Next to him lies Sir Thomas Higgons, he died 1692; and on the ſouth ſide lies the Counteſs of Eſſex, under a grey marble, with two coats of arms, viz. Eſſex's imapaling Powlett's, ob. 1656. Next adjoining, under a large marble ſtone, incloſed with iron rails, lies Biſhop Lavinz, with the arms of the ſee of Sodor and Mann. On a flat ſtone north are two coats of arms of the Powlett's and the Naper's, on the north ſide that of Eſſex Powlett, Eſq. who died September 17th, 1682. Under the ſouth wall the monument and ſtatue of Sir John Clobery, who died 1687; and north lieth three of his children; but between Sir John and his children, lieth the Earl of Caſtlehaven, who died 1700; below Sir Clobery's monument lieth the wife of Dr. Fulham, Arch-

Archdeacon of Wincheſter; this lady was of the Evelyn family, and died 1699.

On the north ſide of the church is the monument of Biſhop Mewes; and on the ſouth, in the upper part, under a large ſtone, Lady Maſon; on the right-hand her ſon; on the ſame ſide William Symonds, twice mayor of this city, he died 1606.

At the head of Biſhop Wainfleet's monument, Dr. Arthur Taylor, he died 1674; oppoſite to this, William Coker, a phyſician, native of Dorſetſhire, he died 1704; oppoſite, Prebend Mews, who died 1706; a little farther, Dr. Hawkins, he died 1691. Southward, Mrs. Mary Davies, wife of Col. Davies, who, at the head of the firſt regiment of grenadiers, beat the French out of their works at Namur, where he was mortally wounded: this Lady was daughter of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, ſhe died 1707.

A little diſtance from the ſouth wall of the church, on a black marble ſtone, the monument of Shadrach Lyne, ob. 1701; in a ſmall chapel, in the ſouth iſle, Elizabeth Dingley, wife of Charles Dingley, Eſq. ſon of Sir John D. of Woolverſtone, in the Iſle of Wight, ob. 1683; near the laſt, on a black ſquare ſtone, the huſband of the lady juſt mentioned, ob. 1700; near the ſame place, Mrs. Mary Young, wife of James Y. Eſq. Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I. and died a Colonel in his ſaid Majeſty's ſervice; ſhe was daughter to William Bridges, ſon of Thomas Baron Chandois, of Sudley, ob. 1687, aged 80; next adjoining, Prior in a chapel, called Prior Silkſteed's Chapel, on a large black flat marble ſtone is this inſcription:

Here reſteth the Body of
Mr. Iſaac Watton,
who dyed 15th December 1683.

Alas! he's gone before
Gone to return no more
Our panting breaſts aſpire
After their aged ſire
Whoſe well ſpent life did laſt
Full ninety years and paſt
But now he hath begun
That which will ne'er be done
Crown with eternal bliſs
We wiſh our ſouls with his

Under the ſouth ſide in the ſame chapel, on a black marble ſtone, Dr. Nicholas, ob. 1711, aged 74; his wife, who was of the knightly family of the Calthorps, in Suffolk, ſhe died 1683, aged 36; next adjoining, Elizabeth Mompeſſon, who died 1709, aged 75. Under the eaſt wall, Ethedredra Pocock, ob. 1698, aged 48; near the ſouth wall, in the ſame iſle, Richard Harris, Eques Auratus, &c. ob. 1698, ætat. 60; near the ſteps, in the ſame iſle, Randolph Jewett, ob. 1675, ætatis 72; next adjoining, Anna Jewett, his wife, ob. 1692, ætatis 90; on the other ſide of Mr. Jewett, Deborah, his daughter, who married William Owen, ob. 1686, ætatis 33; on the ſame iſle, Southward Benjamin Jewett, A. M. Rector of Mildenhall, in Wilts, ob. 1691; in the ſame iſle, William Taylour, Petty Canon of this cathedral; in the ſame iſle, Prebend William Pain and his wife, he died 1689, ſhe died 1693; northward of Biſhop Morley's monument, Dr. Thomas Garrard, ob. 1697; next adjoining, Matthew Combe, ob. 1712; next to this, his daughter, ob. 1712, ætatis 18. A little weſtward, Thomas Sayer, Archdeacon of Surrey, ob. 1710; next farther weſtward, Robert Peſcod Armiger, ob. 1633; on a little diſtance farther, George Pemerſton, twice mayor of this city, ob. 1640; Anne, his wife, ob. 1627.

On the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the pillar, on a ſquare piece of braſs, Colonel Richard Boles, who had a regiment of 1300 men, he did wonders at the battle of Edge Hill; his laſt action was at Alton, where he was ſurpriſed by five or ſix thouſand rebels, which cauſed him to fly into the church with about four ſcore men, who there fought, ſix or ſeven hours; the rebels, then breaking in, he ſlew, with his ſword, ſix or ſeven, and was then ſlain himſelf, with ſixty of his men about him, 1641. On King Charles's hearing of it he called for a mourning ſcarf, and obſerved, he had loſt one of the beſt commanders in the kingdom.

Alton will tell you of that famous fight
Which this man made and bade the world good night
His virtuous life feared not mortality
His body muſt his virtues cannot dye
Becauſe his blood was there ſo nobly ſpent
This is his tombe that church his monument.

Near

Near the ſame pillar, S. Walter Dayrell, Archdeacon of Wincheſter, ob. 1684; near the ſame place, John Webb, Gent. merchant adventurer, died 1684; near to the north ſide, John Harſel, Gent. ob. 1680; weſtward of the laſt, more of the ſame family; a little farther north, John Forde, Eſq. of Haſtings, in Suſſex; near him lies his wife, and ſeveral of his children; a little farther north, George Popham, ob. 1687; north-weſt, a little farther, William Downes, Gent. ob. 1678; a little farther ſouth, Edward Traſſles, Gent. ob. 1675. In the middle of the ſame iſle, Dr. Thomas Gumble, Prebend of the cathedral, died 1676; a little weſt, Mr. William Say, ob. 1615. To the ſouth-weſt, Dr. John Haſlewood, Rector of St. Olaves, Southwark, died 1708; near the eaſt of William of Wickham's monument, Henry Bradſhaw, Prebend, ob. 1690; on the weſt of the ſame monument, Mr. William Smith, he died 1671; near him, Anne, his wife; near this, on a plain black marble ſtone, Godſon Penton, ob. 1700; to the weſt end, M. S. Harris, S. T. P. ob. 1700; near the weſt end of the ſouth iſle, on a black marble ſtone, Nicholas Stanley, M. D. he died 1687; near him, his wife, Cecilia.

On the ſouth ſide of the choir, near the Biſhop's ſeat, is this inſcription, on a braſs plate:

Hic jacet Thomas Cooper Olim Lincolnienſis
Nuper Wintonienſis Epiſcopus Munificentiſſimus
Doctiſſimus Vigilantiſſimus Preſul qui
Religioſiſſime in Domino Obit
Aprilis 29. An Dom. 1554, &c.

Near this place is buried Nicholas ſon of Nicholas Stanley, before-mentioned.

Near the weſt door of the ſouth iſle, Prebend Beaumont, he died 1687, aged 83; a little farther eaſtward his ſon, who died 1688, aged 36; near the weſt door, Prebend Warner, he died 1704. In St. Mary's chapel, on a large ſtone, the Rev. Dr. Layfield, who paved the altar-place with a ſort of grey ſtone, brought from Suſſex, called heath-ſtone, he died 1705; near the weſt of the middle iſle, a plain black marble ſtone, to Thomas Fletcher, S. T. P. ob. 1713.

To deſcribe the curioſities and magnificence of this church would take a volume. I have confined myſelf to what is moſt remarkable.

The font is very ancient, at leaſt as old as the Saxons; its of large ſquare black marble, ſupported by a plain ſtone pedeſtal; and the ſides ſet off with bas reliefs, repreſenting the miracles of ſome ſaint belonging to the church.

The Biſhop's throne, of which the pediment is adorned with a mitre, and the arms of the ſee, and ſupported with fluted columns of the Corinthian order.

The ſeats or ſtalls of the Deans and Prebendaries are neat, venerable, and adorned with ſpire work gilded, before which ſtands an eagle with expanded wings, on a pedeſtal all of braſs, where the leſſons are read.

The aſcent to the altar is by marble ſteps, the pavement is curious, inlaid with different coloured marble in various figures; the altar-piece is a lofty canopy of wood-work, projecting over the communion table, with vaſt feſtoons hanging over it, and all over beautiful with exquiſite foliage.

The magnificent tomb of Biſhop Wainfleet of this ſee, who is repreſented in his robes, and alſo of the Earl of Portland, Lord High Treaſurer to King Charles I. upon which is placed a copper ſtatue of the Earl in Armour, with his head raiſed on three cuſhions of the ſame metal; and on the ſouth ſide is a marble ſtatue of Sir John Cloberry.

The great eaſt window is remarkable for the beauty of its painted glaſs, which contains the portraits of ſaints, and of ſome Biſhops of this ſee; it is whole and entire, the weſt window is magnificent, but much inferior to this.

In the cathedral yard there is a college erected and endowed by Biſhop Morley, in 1672, for ten miniſters' widows.

There are three charity-ſchools here: one for 50 boys, another for 30 girls, who are all clothed, and, when fit, put out apprentices; theſe two are maintained by a ſubſcription of 220l. a year; and the third ſchool is for teaching 250 boys, but they are not clothed.

Near the eaſt gate of the city is St. John's Hoſpital, where the mayor and corcoporation give their public entertainments; at one end is the picture of King Charles II. by Sir Peter Lely; and at the other a table of all the mayors and bailiffs of this city, from the year 1184: here are alſo tables of benefactions conferred on this city during the Saxon reigns, and ſince the Norman race, from Henry II. to Charles II. Owing to the zeal of Dr. Alured Clark, a diſpenſatory was ſet on foot, and ſupported by voluntary ſubſcription. The city is governed by a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, which conſtituted a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, aldermen not limitted, out of whom are choſen ſix juſtices, two coroners, two bailiffes, twenty-four common council, a town clerk,

clerk, four conſtables, and 4 ſerjeants at mace, who have a guildhall, recently rebuilt, in the front of which is the effigy of Queen Anne, caſt in mixed metal. Here are two courts of record held on the market days, which are Wedneſday and Saturday. Its fairs are the firſt Monday in Lent, July 5th and 22nd, and October 13th, the laſt fair is noted for cheeſe and cattle, and called St. Giles's fair, becauſe kept on the ſpot where St. Giles's Chapel or Hoſpital ſtood, on a high hill, called St. Giles. To the eaſt without the city is the great Roman highway leading to Alton. There are delightful plains and downs round about the city, on which is an annual horſe-race. Hollinſhed ſays, that formerly the citizens had a privilege of overſeeing the ſovereign's kitchen at a coronation.

WOLVESEY PALACE, Wincheſter,

BUILT by Henry De Blois, once Biſhop of this See, A. D. 1137, who was brother to King Stephen, and was uſed as a reſidence till the civil wars of Charles I. It was before then adorned and fortified by ſeveral turrets, and almoſt ſurrounded by the river; but at that time was ſeized on, and pulled down, to make money of the lead and other materials; but ſince the Reſtoration, Biſhop Morley laid out 2,300l. to rear a handſome ſtructure for the ſame uſe, but dying before it was compleated, left 500l. to finiſh it. Over the door is this inſcription:

GEORGIUS MORLEY EPISCOPUS
HAS ÆDES P..OPRIIS
IMPENSIS DE NOVO STRUXIT
A. D. MDCLXXXIV.

Liſt of ILLUSTRATIONS, both publiſhed and unpubliſhed, relating to WINCHESTER.

THOMAS Rudburn, monk of Wincheſter, in the 15th century wrote a hiſtory of the affairs of that city, from Lucius to Henry VI. and an Abſtract or Outline of it Wharton publiſhed in his Anglia Sacra.

Wood ſays, that Truſſel, the hiſtorian, who was an Alderman of Wincheſter,

continued

continued an old MSS. till Biſhop Curl's time, 1632. He alſo wrote a Deſcription of the city of Wincheſter, it was in the cathedral library; a copy of it was in the hands of John Duthy, Eſq. and from it large extracts were made in the hiſtory of this city, 2 vol. 12mo. publiſhed 1773.

Dr. Bettes writ on the ſame ſubject, whoſe book is ſtill in MSS.

Mr. Butler of St. Edmondſbury made obſervations on the ancient monuments of this city under the Romans.

Thomas Rawlindſon, Eſq. had a MSS. Terrier on vellum, made 1408, and entitled Terra Regis in Civitate Winton.

Sir Peter Thompſon had another MSS. Terrier or Rental of this city, 10th Henry IV. 1408. The late Mr. Weſt had a MSS. Survey of it time of Henry I. Biſhop Littleton obſerves this may properly be called Henry I.'s Doomeſday for this city; the great number of ſurnames amongſt the tenants made the Biſhop think they were Normans that were ſettled there.

A petition from the city of Wincheſter to Henry VI. 1450, to be exempt from certain taxes, on account of the ruinous ſtate of this city, is printed in Archælogia, vol. i. p. 91.

At the end of Langtoft's Chronical, p. 101, are proceedings of the abbot and convent of Wincheſter againſt Joan of London, 1285.

Hiſtory of Wincheſter, and the Hiſtory of Hyde Abbey, begun by the Right Honourable Henry, late Earl of Clarendon, and continued by Gale, adorned with ſculptures, 1715, 8vo.

Anthony Wood left very particular Notes, &c. on Wincheſter College and St. Croſs's Hoſpital, taken 1684, of which Mr. Thomas Warton made great uſe in his ſhort, but uſeful Deſcription. Wood mentions a Plan of the Caſtle in 1630.

There is a Map of the City by Godſon, 1750, with Views of the North Side of the Biſhop's Palace, the College for Miniſters' Widows, St. Mary's College, the Market Croſs, the County Hall, the Guildhall, the King's Houſe, St. John's Houſe, and thoſe of Henry Penton Eſq. Mrs. Townſend, William Peſcod, Eſq. and Edward Sheldon, Eſq. with Plan of the Round Table.

Eaſt View of the City, amongſt Buck's large Views.

Eaſt View in Stukeley's Itinerary. South-weſt, in Steeven's Continuation to the Monaſticon, folio.

South View of the Cathedral, by King.

In the Society of Antiquaries' Prints, a View of the Croſs.

Eaſt

East Proſpect of the County Hall in Wincheſter, engraved by Benning.

East View of the Palace, by Buck; another, by James Peak.

Correct Plan of the City of Wincheſter, by order of Count Iſenberg, 1756.

Biſhop Lowth wrote a Poem on the Genealogy of Chriſt, as repreſented in the East Window of Wincheſter College Chapel.

Wykeham's beautiful Monument was drawn and engraved by Sherwin.

Several curious Pamplets on a Controverſy on the Election of a Warden of Wincheſter College, were written by Biſhops Lowth and Warburton.

A Print of the groteſque emblematical Figure in the Kitchen was engraved 1749.

Ichnography of the Buildings adjoining Wincheſter College, engraved by W. H. Toms.

Among the Harleian MSS. is the Leger Book of St. Croſs Hoſpital.

General Cromwell's Letter on taking Wincheſter Caſtle, 1645, 4to.

State of the County Hoſpital at Wincheſter, 1746 8vo.

Ruins of Wolveſey Houſe, by Grimm, 1779.

Weſt-Gate, Wincheſter, by M. A. Rooker.

In Mr. Nichol's Collection of Poems, vol. ii. p. 176, Poem on the King's Houſe, building at Wincheſter.

View of the Camp near Wincheſter, in perſpective by Childs and Grenville, engraved by Gwin*.

WINCHESTER CASTLE.

THIS once ſtrong and ſtately caſtle, vulgar tradition reports to have been built by King Arthur, about the year 523; perhaps there might have been ſome ancient Saxon fortreſs on that ſpot, but moſt probably it was greatly repaired, if not rebuilt, by the Normans.

By a plan drawn of it, anno 1630, it appears to have been quadrangular, with a tower on each angle; and a view of it in Speed, ſhews that the entrance from the weſt was over a bridge leading to a gateway, contiguous to the ſouth-weſt angle of the building. According to the ſame authority, it had out-works flank-

* Moſt of this liſt of illuſtrations was taken from that elaborate work of R. Gough's Eſq. entitled Britiſh Topography, 2 vol.

ed

ed with towers on the ſouth. Heylin ſtyles it " a gallant, but not a great caſtle, bravely mounted on a hill, for defence and proſpect."

During the troubles of the reign of King Charles I. it was ſeized, anno 1642, by Sir William Waller for the Parliament, being aſſiſted by Oliver Cromwell; it was afterwards taken by the Royaliſts, and the Lord Ogle made governor thereof; he for a while defended it in 1645, again Cromwell, who, after its ſurrender, brought his cannon cloſe to it, and battered it down, except the chapel, the building here repreſented, which now ſerves for the county-hall, for the aſſizes. Indeed, it is ſaid by the Wincheſter Annaliſt, that the aſſizes for the county were held here, at leaſt as early as the year 1272, and he frequently remarks that the royal family quitted their reſidence at this place, in order to make room for the judges. This chapel was, and ſtill is a magnificent edifice, conſiſting of three aiſles, and is 110 feet in length, and 45 in breadth: the roof ſupported by elegant Gothic pillars of marble, of excellent workmanſhip. A chauntry belonged to it, as appears by its diſſolution at the Reformation.

Over the Court of Niſi Prius, above the judge's ſeat, hangs, what is commonly called, *King Arthur's Round Table*, which is eighteen feet diameter. Round it in the ancient character, are inſcribed the names of ſeveral of King Arthur's Knights, ſpoken of in old romances; ſuch as Sir Launcelot de Lake, Sir Triſtram, Sir Pelleas, Sir Gewain, Sir Gereth, &c. &c. Although this table is not of the age pretended, it is nevertheleſs, a piece of antiquity, and was probably made and uſed for ſome great feſtival, wherein thoſe fabulous knights were repreſented, a matter by no means uncommon on thoſe occaſions; one inſtance of which, occurs in the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth at Kenelworth Caſtle. Paulus Jovius, who wrote above 200 year ago, relates that this table was ſhewn to the Emperor Charles V. and at that time many marks of its antiquity had been deſtroyed, the names of the knights being then juſt written afreſh, and the table, with its whole ornaments, newly repaired.

This caſtle was not only a royal reſidence, but here alſo parliaments were aſſembled, and important cauſes tried. It was beſides the ſcene of divers other remarkable events, a chronological account of ſome of which here follow:

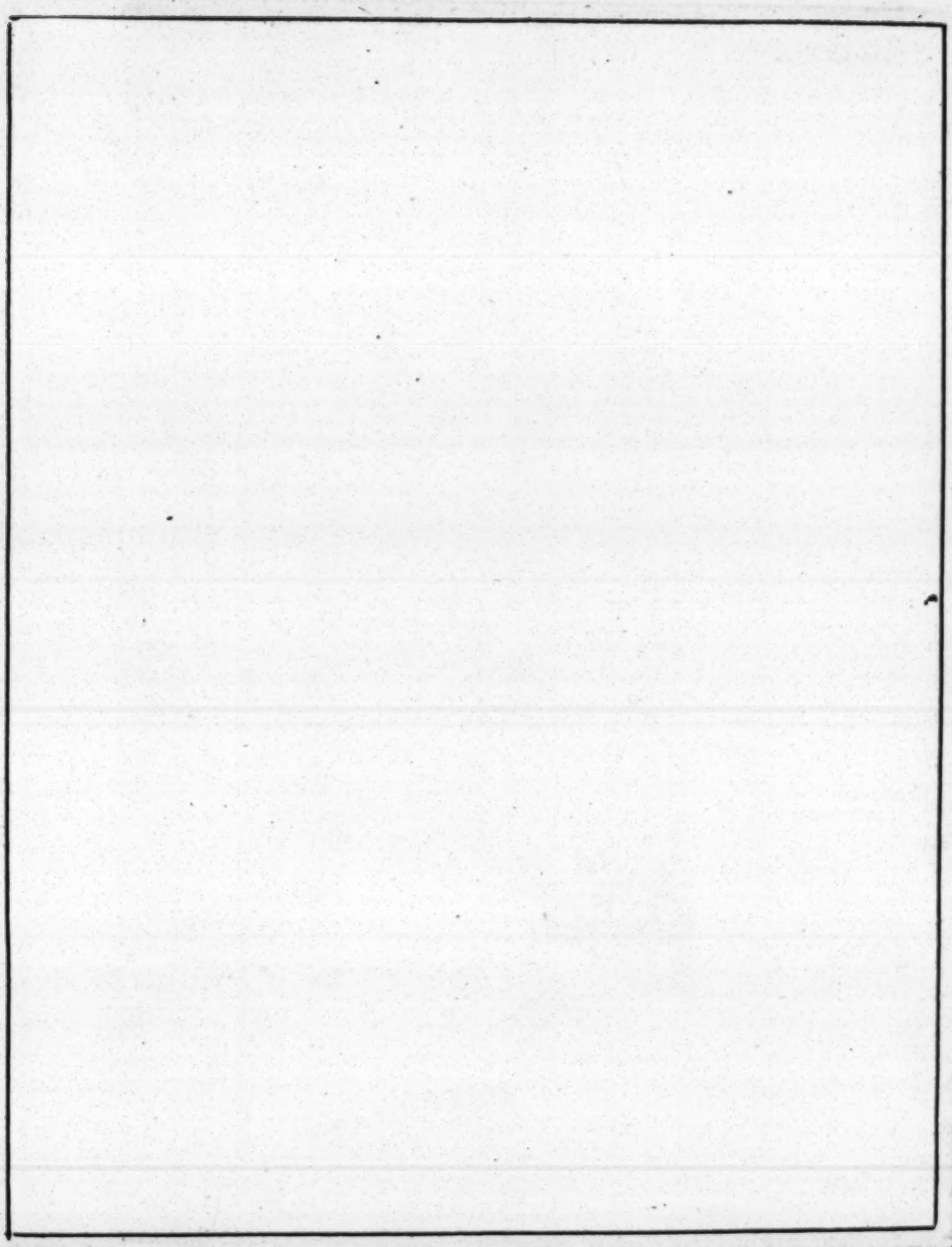
In this caſtle, about the year 1066, Archbiſhop Stigand, when degraded, was confined by William the Conqeror, where he remained during his life. And in 1102, in this chapel, was tried a famous cauſe concerning the ſuperiority of the ſee of Canterbury over that of York, before Hubert, the Pope's legate, King William, and all the biſhops and abbots of the kingdom.

In



The Castle or County Hall, Winchester, Hants.

25.4



In the year 1075, Waltheof Earl of Northumberland, being accuſed and convicted of high treaſon, was beheaded before the gates of this caſtle.

In the year 1141 this caſtle was occupied, victualled, garriſoned, and defended by the Empreſs Maude, for ſeveral weeks, againſt the wife of King Stephen; but the ſupply of water being cut off, Maude eſcaped to Oxford, and the caſtle was ſurrendered.

Several parliaments were held here in the reign of Henry II. When King Richard I. went to the holy war in 1184, he committed this caſtle to the keeping of Hugh, Biſhop of Durham, as one of the moſt important places in his dominions; but there being ſome grounds of ſuſpicion, that the king's brother intended to uſurp the throne, Gilbert Lacey ſecured this caſtle for the King, who, returning from the Holy Land, was here crowned again, (though he had been before crowned at Canterbury, by Baldwin, Archbiſhop of Canterbury,) in 1189.

Anno 1216, when Lewis the Dauphin invaded this kingdom, he attempted, but in vain, to make himſelf maſter of this caſtle, which was defended by the citizens.

In this caſtle Henry III. ſat as judge, and himſelf tried many priſoners; here too, during the ſame reign, the citizens found a refuge from the cruelties of the army of the barons, commanded by the Earl of Leiceſter, who in vain attempted to reduce it by force.

Anno 1302, here King Edward confined the Biſhop of St. Andrew, whom he found in arms againſt him in Scotland, allowing him ſixpence per day, for his diet and expences, three pence for his ſervant, and for a chaplain and a boy three halfpence.—This view ſhews the north-eaſt aſpect, and was drawn 1781.

WINCHESTER OLD MINSTER, now the Cathedral.

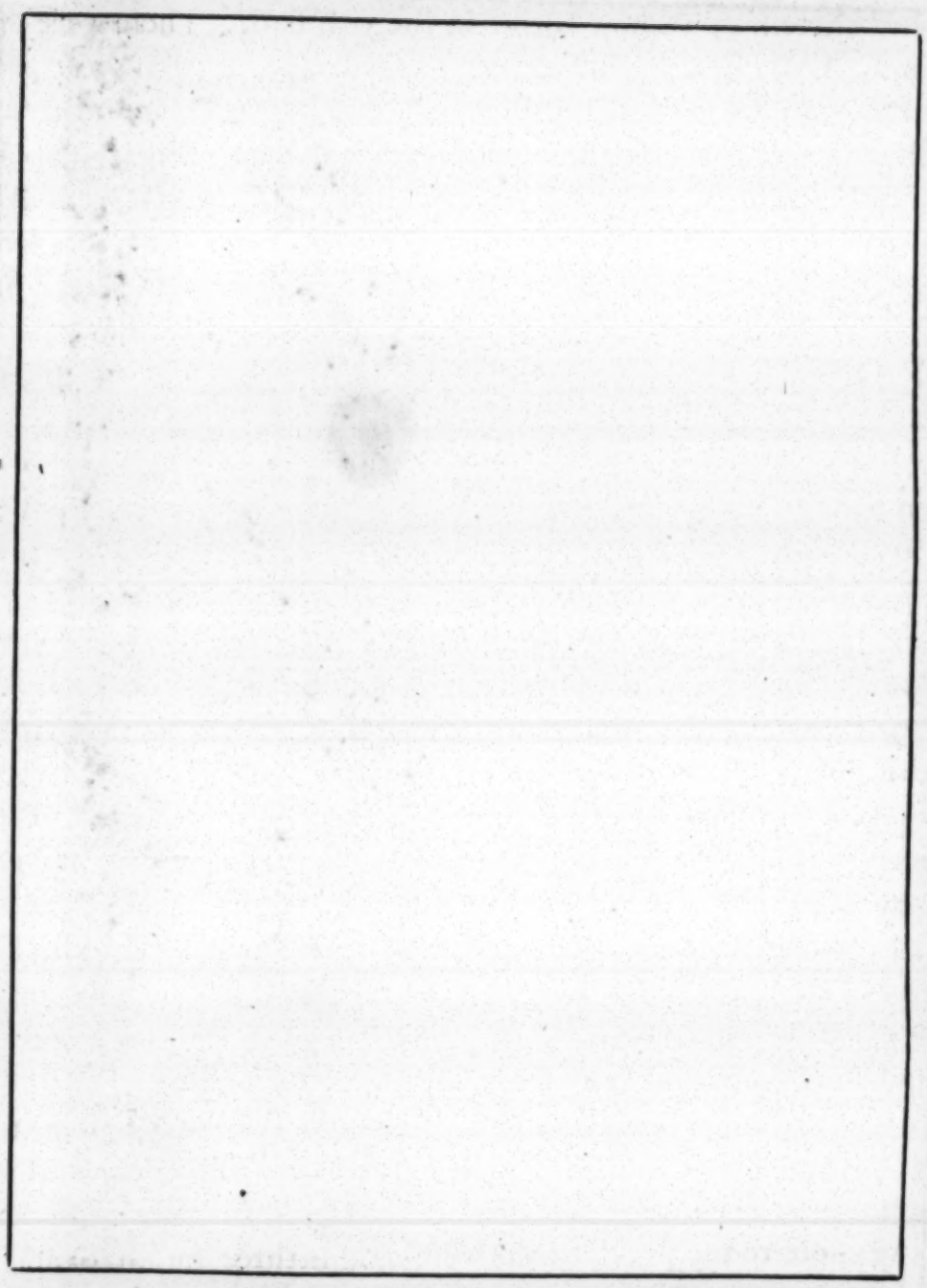
THE account given by Tanner of this foundation, is related in theſe words:

"Here is ſaid to have been a monaſtery very early founded by King Lucius, for monks following the rule of St. Mark, which was deſtroyed in Dioclefian's perſecution, A. D. 266, but reſtored under Deodatus the abbot, in honour of Amphibalus, about the year 300: after which it continued about 200 years, till the monks were killed, and their church turned into a pagan temple, for the idolatrous worſhip of Dagon, by Cerdic, King of the Weſt Saxons." Theſe,

and other matters relating to religious men in this city, being ſo particularly, and poſitively aſſerted by Rudburn, and the Wincheſter Annaliſt, could not well be here omitted, though they ſeem to be very fabulous. It is more likely that Kynagilſe, the firſt Chriſtian King of the Weſt Saxons, began a cathedral church here, which might be finiſhed by his ſucceſſor Kinewalcus, and monks placed therein by Biſhop Birin, in the year 646. Theſe were deſtroyed by the Danes, A. D. 867, and in the next year ſecular prieſts took poſſeſſion of this church, and the lands belonging to it, and kept the ſame till A. D. 963, when Biſhop Ethelwold, by the command of King Edgar, expelled them, and placed here monks of the order of St. Benedict, brought from Abendon. This church was anciently dedicated to the Holy Trinity, or to St. Peter, as others to St. Birin, St. Swithin, and St Ethelwold; but in later times, St. Swithin, the Biſhop, was chiefly accounted the tutelar ſaint of this priory, which was generally diſtinguiſhed by his name. It was endowed at the general ſuppreſſion with 1507l. 17s. 2d. per annum, Dugd. Speed; after which the ſcite and great part of the revenues were ſettled by King Henry VIII. anno regni 32, on a dean and twelve prebendaries, for whom, and ſix minor canons, ten lay clerks, eight choriſters, and other members, this cathedral was then refounded, and dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity.

The preſent edifice was, according to the Hiſtory of Wincheſter, begun by Biſhop Walkelyn, a Norman, in the reign of William the Conqueror, A. D. 1079. He finiſhed the tower, the choir, tranſept, and probably the weſt end; and on St. Swithin's day, A. D. 1093 the monks, in the preſence of almoſt all the biſhops and abbots in the kingdom, paſſed with much ſolemnity from the old monaſtery into the new one, tranſlating the ſhrine of that ſaint to the new church. The whole was afterwards repaired and improved by William of Wickham, and finiſhed as it now appears by Biſhop Fox, who died A. D. 1528, and was a great contributor and benefactor to it. Great part of the monaſtery and out-buildings have been demoliſhed ſince the new foundation as uſeleſs.

The length of this venerable pile from eaſt to weſt is five hundred and forty-five feet; of theſe our Lady's Chapel includes fifty-four, and the choir about one hundred and thirty-ſix. The length from the iron door near the entrance of the choir to the porch at the weſt end, is three hundred and fifty-one feet; the length of the tranſepts is a hundred and eighty-ſix feet; the breadth of the body below the tranſepts, is eighty-ſeven feet; and of the choir, forty. The vaulting





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Bp. of Winchester's House, at Waltham, Hants. 267

I. D. Sculp.

vaulting in the inſide is twenty-ſix feet high; the exact height of the tower is one hundred and thirty-eight feet and a half; and its area fifty feet by forty-eight. This tower is carried up a very little height above the roof, not more than twenty-ſix feet, and has no proper finiſhing, but is covered in, as if the building had been left off, which very probably might be the caſe, for there is ſtrength enough below to ſupport a higher ſteeple than that of Saliſbury.

This view, which ſhews the ſouth-eaſt aſpect of the cathedral, was drawn from Dr. Lowth's garden, in the year 1781. The building ſeen on the ſouth ſide is his prebendal houſe.

WINCHESTER, the Houſe of the Biſhop of WALTHAM, (Plate I.)

THIS ruin ſtands a ſmall diſtance weſt of the town of Waltham. It was formerly one of the houſes of the Biſhops of Wincheſter, and probably procured to the town the appellation of Biſhops-Waltham, ſince ſometimes corruptly called Buſh-Waltham. The ſite ſtill belongs to that ſee, and is held by the preſent tenant under a leaſe from the biſhop.

Leland in his Itinerary, ſays of this place, "Here the Biſhop of Wincheſter had a right, ample, and goodly manor-place, moted about, and a praty brooke running hard by it."

"This maner place hath beene of many biſhop's building; moſt part of the three parts of the baſe court was builded of brike and timbre of late date by Biſhop Langton. This Biſhop, as appears in Godwin, died of the plague, anno 1500. The reſidue of the inner part of the houſe is al of ſtone. Camden, in whoſe time it was ſtanding, calls it "a ſtately ſeat of the Biſhops of Wincheſter."

This houſe was demoliſhed during the troubles in the reign of King Charles I. at which time Walter Curle was Biſhop of Wincheſter, who ſuffered likewiſe greatly in his private fortune, which was put under ſequeſtration; and he refuſing to take the covenant, was not ſuffered to compound.

In 1761, when this view was taken, only part of the weſt front, conſiſting of the outer walls, ſome windows of the great hall, and adjoining apartments, over-grown with ivy, and a broken tower, were ſtanding; but ſcattered pieces

of buildings, and half-buried fragments of croſs walls, extended over a conſiderable ſpace. From a careful inveſtigation of theſe, a gentleman who reſides in the neighbourhood, made out a ground plan, from which, and the traditions of ſome ancient inhabitants, the following conjecture of its ſtate, when entire, are formed:

Its area was in figure a right-angled paralellogram, the four ſides nearly fronting the four cardinal points of the compaſs; its eaſt and weſt ſides meaſuring three hundred, and its north and ſouth, one hundred and eighty feet.

It conſiſted of two courts, of which the outer, or north court, was conſiderably the largeſt. The entrance was near the northernmoſt end of the weſt ſide, through a gate ſeventeen feet wide, having on the left ſide a porter's lodge. Adjoining to this lodge was the ſervants' offices, which formed the north ſide. On the weſt was the kitchen, ſcullery, and brew-houſes. The eaſt was occupied by the barns and ſtables; and on the ſouth were offices and lodging-rooms, with the gate leading to the ſecond court.

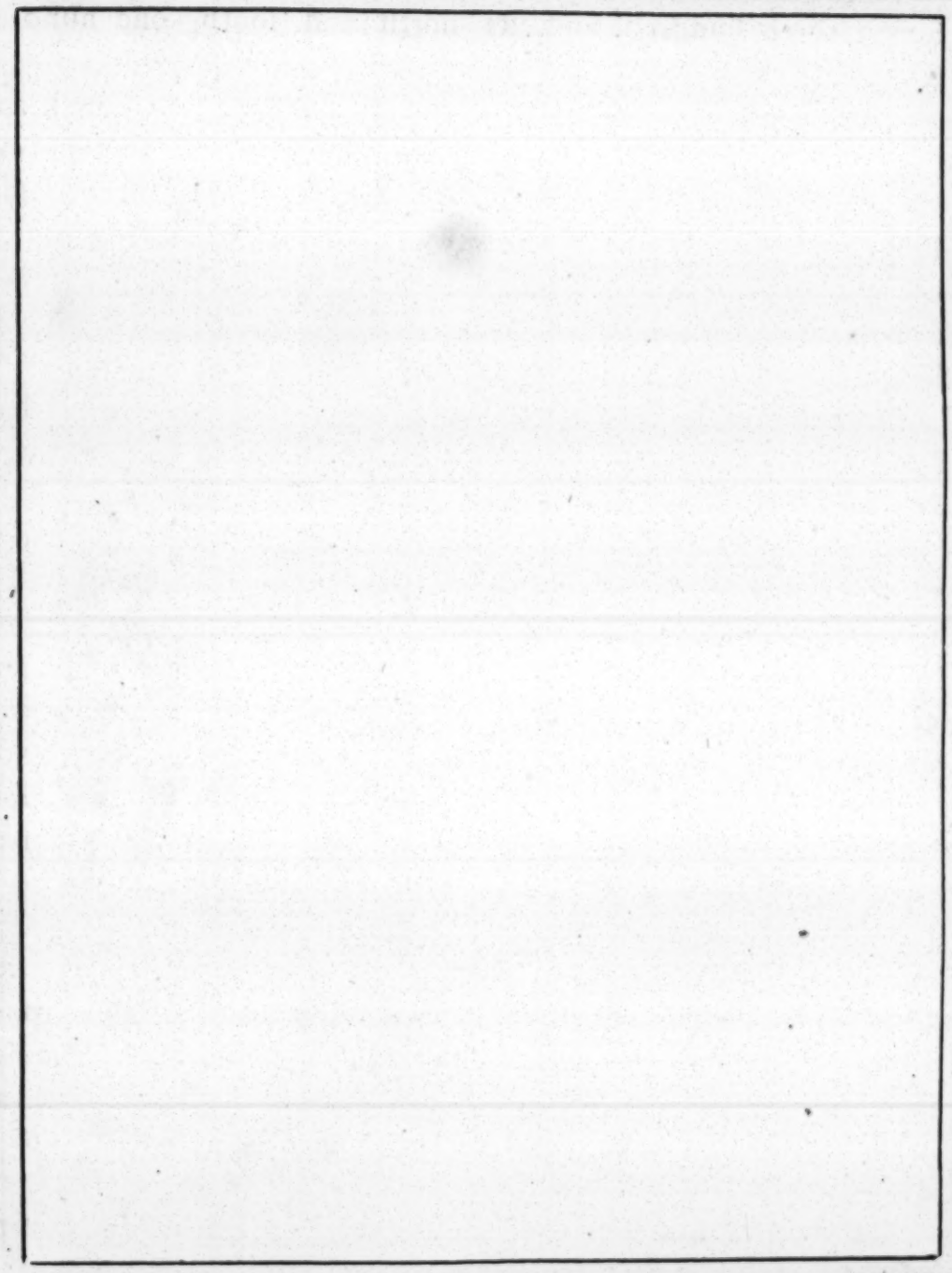
In the ſecond or inner court, on the weſt ſide, was a great hall, lighted by five large Gothic windows: its length was ſixty-ſix feet; width, twenty-ſeven; and height, twenty-five feet.

At the ſouth end of this room, were niches for ſeats and ſtatues. Near this ſpot was a double row of pilaſters, now almoſt covered with rubbiſh, which ſeem to have ſupported ſome arches.

Oppoſite, on the eaſt ſide of the court, was a chapel, of the ſame dimenſions as the hall. The north ſide had probably a cloiſter, and over it lodging rooms or a long gallery.

The ſouth ſide was ſeemingly the body of the houſe; the rooms, it is ſaid, were from twenty to twenty-two feet high. On the angles, made by the concurrence of this ſide with thoſe of the eaſt and weſt, were two ſquare towers; part only of one on the ſouth-weſt angle is now remaining. It is ſeen in this view, the other is entirely down. Each of its ſides meaſures ſeventeen feet within the walls. There is ſtill to be ſeen the fire-place of the ground floor: alſo thoſe of the firſt and ſecond ſtory. The height of the rooms in this tower was about fourteen feet. All the outſide walls are ſix, and the inner walls four feet thick. Moſt of them have been pulled down, and carried away for the ſake of the materials.

On the weſt ſide ran a ditch, twenty-five feet wide, between which and the





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Bp. of Winchester's House, at Waltham, Hants 2691 I.D. Sculpsit.

the wall was a walk. About forty feet weſt of the ditch is a large pond, which is ſaid to have been formely half a mile long, and a furlong broad.

To the eaſt of the houſe are large gardens, walled round with brick, and the remains of two lodges. Here was alſo a park reported to have contained a thouſand acres, now converted into a farm. It is ſuppoſed that the houſe was demoliſhed by a battery planted againſt the eaſt ſide. The brook mentio ed by Leland is nameleſs. It riſes in the lanes a little above the town, and empties itſelf into the ſea at Barleſdown or Hamble. This view ſhews the pond, and the weſt aſpect of the tower and hall.

WINCHESTER, the Houſe of the Biſhop of WALTHAM (Plate II.)

THIS view repreſents the inſide, or eaſtern aſpect of the tower before-mentioned, alſo ſome of the broken walls of the body of the houſe.

Here died, September 27, anno 1404, aged eighty years, William of Wykeham, Biſhop of Wincheſter, ſo famous for his ſkill in architecture, to whoſe direction King Edward III. entruſted the re edification of Windſor Caſtle. Tradition reports, that he added to, and greatly repaired this manſion; which is extremely probable, as the Hiſtory of his Life ſays, that on his acceſſion to the See of Wincheſter, he found all the houſes and caſtles belonging thereto much dilapidated; and that he expended in repairs, and new buildings on the eſtates of his biſhoprick, above twenty thouſand marks. This houſe, therefore, in all likelihood, was not neglected, being his favourite reſidence, and in the neighbourhood of Wykeham, the place of his birth.

The ſtews, for keeping fiſh for the uſe of the houſe, are ſtill in being: and againſt a wall, near the ruins, is ſhewn an ancient pear-tree, ſaid to have been planted by William of Wykeham; it has lately been grafted, and anno, 1780, produced burgamy pears, moſtly of two pounds weight, and ſome few weighing thirty-ſeven ounces.—This drawing was made anno 1761.

WOLVESLEY CASTLE.

WOLVESLEY Caſtle was a place belonging to the Biſhops of Wincheſter, ſituated a ſmall diſtance ſouth-eaſt of the cathedral, on a pleaſant ſpot, watered by

by a branch of the river Itching; and by ſome ſuppoſed to be the that where the Saxon Kings held their reſidence. Its appellation of Wolveſley is ſaid to be formed from the Wolphian Kings, and the word Eye, ſignifying the corner of a meadow.

This caſtle was erected A. D. 1138, by Henry de Blois, Biſhop of Wincheſter, brother to King Stephen, a great builder in theſe parts; its ruins ſhew it was a ſtructure of conſiderable extent; and from the known magnificence of its founder, demonſtrated in his other erections, there is every reaſon to believe it was alſo very elegant, though at preſent its remains ſcarcely exhibit the leaſt veſtige of ornament; conſiſting moſtly of the inner, or grout work, part of the walls, ſtripped of the ſquared ſtones with which they were faced, clearly evincing, that the hand of man has contributed more to its demolition, than both the tooth of time, and injuries of the weather.

Leland in his Itinerary deſcribes it in the following words: "Wolveſley caſtle is well towered, and for the moſt part watered about;" and Camden ſays, "it was very ſpacious, and ſurrounded with many towers."

It remained entire till the civil wars in the reign of King Charles II. when it was plundered and demoliſhed by the parliamentary army, under Sir William Waller, who ſold the lead and other ſaleable materials. The chapel eſcaped the demolition, and is ſtill remaining; from its ſtyle it ſeems more modern than the time of Henry de Blois.

After the Reſtoration, anno 1684, Biſhop Morley laid out 2300l. in erecting an epiſcopal palace here, a very ſmall diſtance ſouth of the former building; but dying before it was completed, he left by his will 500l. to finiſh it.

Through a gate eaſtward of the cathedral, there was a communication between it and the palace; this gate was lately, if not at preſent, ſtanding: on it were the arms and name of Biſhop Fox.—This view was drawn anno 1780.

WOLVESLEY CASTLE, (the Chapel of) Wincheſter.

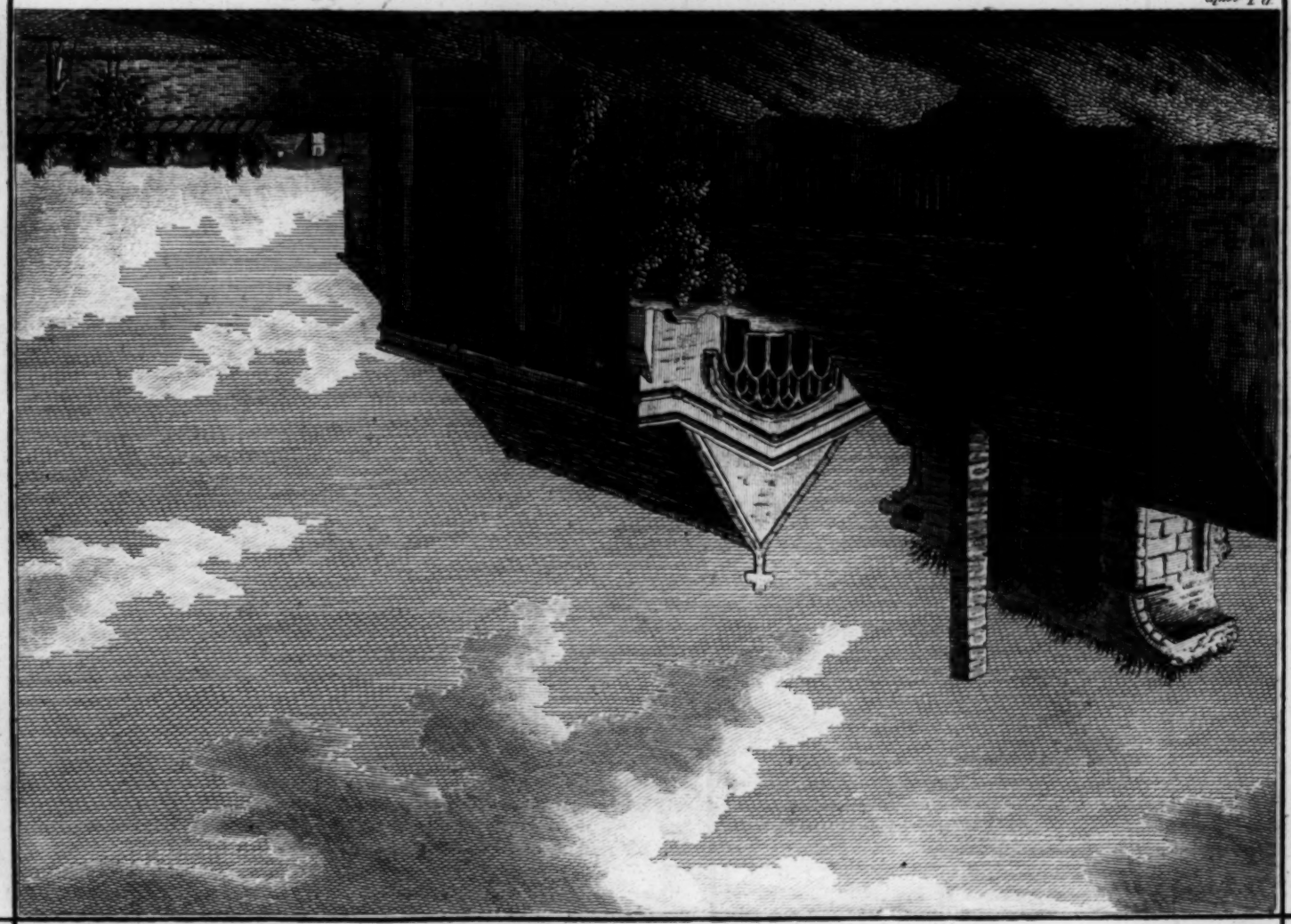
THIS was the chapel of the ancient palace of the Biſhops of Wincheſter, called Wolveſley Caſtle; it is ſaid to be of more modern conſtruction than that edifice; the time of its erection is unknown; but pretty high up on the north ſide, a little to the eaſtward of the centre buttreſs, there is carved in



Wolvesley Castle. 270/

Sparrow Sc

Published Aug.t 20. 1783 by S. Hooper.



D.A.exulp.

The Chapel of Wolverley Cattle, Hants. 27 1/2

Published 6th Oct 1783 by S. Hooper.

in alto relievo, the head of a biſhop, with his mitre; this, moſt probably, was meant to repreſent the builder. That this chapel was part of the ancient ſtructure is evidently apparent; two circular arches, in a ruined ſtone wall, with which it is connected, are ſeen over the roof of a modern ſhed built up againſt it.

This chapel meaſures in length thirty-ſeven feet, by thirty broad, and is lighted by three windows in the ſouth ſide, and one on the eaſt; but has neither painted glaſs, ancient monuments, nor inſcriptions: if ever there were any of theſe articles, they, in all likelihood, did not eſcape the fury and miſtaken zeal of the demoliſhers of the caſtle; and, indeed, the inſide of this building ſeems to have undergone divers modern repairs; perhaps in conſequence of ſome depredations committed on it at that time; among which is, being paved with black and white marble, done, in all probability, by Biſhop Morley, when he built the preſent palace, which has given occaſion to the vulgar opinion, that this chapel was erected by that prelate. Its communication with the palace is by a long gallery of ſixty eight feet by ſixteen, on the firſt ſtory; out of which a door opens into a gallery, containing the epiſcopal ſeat.

This being the private chapel of the palace, divine ſervice is not performed there, except when the Biſhop is reſident. Many marriages have been ſolemnized here before the paſſing of the Marriage-Act.—This view was drawn anno 1780.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE, (Hiſtory of.)

IN the following account we ſhall borrow much from a little book entitled a Deſcription of Wincheſter, &c. as that deſcription is well known to have been drawn up by the late ever to be regretted Poet and Antiquary, Thomas Warton *, brother to the ever reſpected Dr. Joſeph Warton, of Wickham, in this county;

* *Monumental Inſcriptions on the* WARTON FAMILY.

The following curious account of the Warton family is extracted from the Topographer, Vol. II. p. 107.

1. On a black marble ſlab, under the rails of the altar of Baſingſtoke church:

H. S. E.
Thomas Wharton, S. T. P.
Natus apud Godalmin
in agro Surrienſi,

Socius

county; and being intended only for a guide, probably falls into the hands of few, who do not viſit this city.

The college of St. Mary, of Wincheſter, commonly called Wincheſter College, is ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt of the cathedral, juſt without the city wall. The front is extended to the length of 249 feet, and conſiſts of offices on the weſt ſide of the gateway, of a part of the Warden's lodgings on the eaſt. Under the gateway, the tower of which is adorned with a ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, we enter the firſt court. On the left are the Warden's lodgings, which are commodious, and were lately fronted with two large bow-windows. That part of them, which fronts the garden, was erected at the expence of Warden Nicolas, in 1692. That part which faces the ſtreet was raiſed in the wardenſhip of Dr. John Harmar, as appears by the initials I. H. and the date

Socius Collegii B. Mariæ Magdalenæ,
Poeticæ Prælector Publicus Oxonii,
Hujus Eccleſiæ de Baſingſtoke,
Necnon Eccleſiæ de Chobham,
In hoc etiam dioceſi
Vicarius;
Ingenio, doctrina, probitate, pietate
ſingulari.
Obiit Sept. 10, A. D. 1745,
Ætatis ſuæ 58.
Patri deſideratiſſ. Filii M. P.

2. On a flat ſtone in Wincheſter cathedral.

Subtus ſepulta jacet
Eliſabetha Warton,
Thomæ Warton, S. T. B. Eccleſiæ de Baſingſtoke
in hoc Com. Viduæ.
Obiit deſideratiſſima
die Aprilis ult. 1762.
æt. 70.

3. On another flat ſtone.

H. S. E.
Anna Warton,
Joſephi & Mariæ filia,
Anno heu undecimo
a parentibus abrepta,
Mart. 28,
1763.

1597

1597. The north front of the ſecond quadrangle loſes much of its intended effect by means of another part of theſe lodgings, built in 1613, which riſes at right angles againſt it on the left.

We enter the ſecond quadrangle under a ſtately tower, called the Middle Gate, adorned with the ſtatues of the Founder, Virgin Mary, and an angel. This court is 96 feet over. The lower rooms on either ſide of the gateway, and the whole eaſtern ſide of this court are the lodging rooms of the ſcholars, over which are the apartments of the fellows. The ſtair-caſe adjoining to the north-weſt angle, leads to the apartments of the ſchool-maſter, which are ſpacious and elegantly furniſhed. On the weſt is a kitchen, and a convenient conduit.

The whole ſouth ſide is magnificently formed by the chapel and hall. The latter is a noble Gothic room, 63 feet in length; and 33 in breadth, in which the ſcholars dine and ſup. In the uppermoſt window on the north ſide, are the arms of England, and of the Marquis of Wincheſter.

The chapel is equal to moſt, and ſuperior to many in our univerſities, whether we regard its dimenſions, its furniture, or the ſolemnity, which ſtrikes us at our entrance. It is 102 feet long, and 33 broad. The ſcreen, ſtalls, and altar-piece, which is of the Ionic order, were executed in the wardenſhip of Dr. Nicolas above mentioned. The altar is adorned with a beautiful *Salutation piece*, painted by Le Moigne, and given by the Rev. Dr. Burton, the late public-ſpirited, and learned head maſter. The branches are the gift of the Rev. Mr. Chriſtopher Eyre, formerly uſher. The eaſt window is painted with the genealogy of Chriſt. The reſt of the windows are decorated with the portraits of ſaints, with their names underwritten: together with the following inſcription, which is in many places at preſent deſtroyed: "*Orate pro anima "Wilhelmi de Wykeham Fundatoris iſtius Collegii.*" On the north ſide ſtands the organ. The roof is covered with a cieling of wood in imitation of arched ſtone-work, without which the height would be too great, as it is at New College chapel, in Oxford, where ſuch a cieling was probably originally intended. At leaſt the preſent rafter work of that noble chapel is by no means equal to the magnificence of the reſt. This cieling ſeems to have been finiſhed about the time of that, which covers the preſbytery in the cathedral, as it is exactly of the ſame workmanſhip.

In this chapel choir ſervice is performed at eight, and five on Sundays and holidays, and at five on their preceding eves. The choir conſiſts of three chaplains, three clerks, one organiſt, and ſixteen choriſters. In the anti-

chapel is a receſs to the ſouth, over part of which ſtands the tower, containing five bells. This addition, which exhibits a more modern ſtyle of architecture, ſeems to have been erected in the reign of Henry VI. together with the tower by William of Wainfleet, Biſhop of Wincheſter, whoſe arms are cut in the roof with other arms and rebuſes*.

Round the antichapel are placed the ſtalls, originally belonging to the choir, or inner chapel. The braſs plates on the floor were removed hither from the choir, when it was paved with black and white marble in the memorable wardenſhip of Dr. Nicolas.

From hence, turning on the left, is the way into the cloyſters, near the entrance of which, in the eaſtern wall, there is a door way, now cloſed up, by which the ſociety formerly paſſed from the chapel, through a correſponding one in the oppoſite wall, for celebrating the proceſſion called the *circum*, in which they every morning circuited the college.

The cloyſters conſtitute a ſquare of 132 feet. In the centre of the ærea ſtands an elegant Gothic edifice, erected in the reign of Henry VI. by John Fromond, and intended by him for a chapel: he likewiſe appointed a chaplain to officiate in it; for whom he alſo added ſpacious lodgings to the weſt end of the north ſide of the firſt court. This chaplain was removed at the Reformation. The ſame benefactor alſo ordained liveries or gowns, annually for the choriſters; and his wife Maud gave two cups to the college, on one of which was the following inſcription:

> "He ſhall have Chryſtes bleſſing to his dele
> "Whoſo of me drinketh wele."

This chapel was converted into a library, in 1629, by Robert Pink, Warden†.

Theſe cloiſters ſeem not to have been comprehended in the founder's original plan, as in the commiſſion he gives for the conſecration of his chapel, he calls the place where they now ſtand, "*Locum in cimiterio in dicto Collegio ordinatum.*" This likewiſe appears from the outſide buttreſſes, which finiſh one ſide of the chapel, to which the cloiſters are continguous.

Weſtward of the cloiſters, on one ſide of a ſmall area, ſtands the ſchool. Over the entrance is a ſtatue of the founder.

* Which ſee in the book from which this is copied, p. 39, as alſo the epitaphs in the antichapel.

† See Topogr. I. p. 29, under Dummer in Hants, a native of which pariſh was alſo William Wither, Fellow of this College, buried in this Chapel, in 1656, æt. 64.

This

This room is finely proportioned and elegantly finiſhed. The roof is adorned with a beautiful ſtucco of a bold relief, in which are introduced the arms of many of the benefactors. It is 90 feet long, and 36 broad. The foundation of this ſuperb, and elegant edifice, was laid in September, 1683, and finiſhed June 11, 1687.

The original ſchool ſpecified as ſuch by the founder in his ſtatutes was the room, which is called the ſeventh chamber. He calls it "*magna illa domus*" ſituated under the hall.

From the ſchool-area the way is into the college meadow; in the middle of which ſtands an infirmary, built for the uſe of the ſcholars by Warden Harris, in the reign of Charles I. Part of this meadow originally belonged to St. Elizabeth's College, which ſtood in an adjacent meadow to the eaſt.

On the wall is the date 1554, being the year in which that part of the wall was built which includes the additions from the meadow, in which ſtood the college of St. Elizabeth.

From this meadow there is a proſpect of Catharine-Hill, on the top of which is a Daniſh circumvallation. To this hill the ſcholars are permitted to make excurſions on holidays.

Contiguous to the college, on the weſt, is a ſpacious quadrangular building, in which the young gentlemen not on the foundation live in a collegiate manner, under the care of the ſecond maſter, or uſher. On one ſide of the area of this ſtructure, is a commodious cloiſter. There is alſo a noble hall, 50 feet in length, and 30 in breadth, in which the commoners dine, and when abſent from the ſchool, purſue their private ſtudies.

This college was founded by that magnificent prelate, William of Wykeham, Biſhop of Wincheſter, for one warden, ten fellows, on ſchoolmaſter, one uſher, three chaplains, 70 ſcholars, three clerks, and 16 choriſters.

The firſt ſtone was laid March 26, 1387, at nine o'clock in the morning, near a ſchool in which Wykeham, when a boy, was educated. The building being compleated on the 28th of March 1393, the warden and ſcholars made their ſolemn entrance at nine in the morning, chaunting in proceſſion. It ſhould be obſerved that the founder by his firſt charter, eſtabliſhed only a warden and 70 ſcholars, which was the whole ſociety, who took formal poſſeſſion of the college, as abovementioned; and who, before the building was finiſhed, were provided with lodgings in the pariſh of St. John, upon the hill. The founder obtained a ſecond charter for eſtabliſhment of ten fellows, and officers of the choir."

This college has been an eminent nurſery of learned men, particularly poets. Here, among others, was educated Sir Henry Wootton, a very elegant poet, as well as able ſtateſman, whoſe merits are now too much forgotten *.

Here was brought up that true maſter of the pathetic, Otway, who was born 1651, and died April 14, 1685, in a manner differently related by Dr. Johnſon, and Dr. Joſeph Warton.

That amiable poet, John Philips, born 1676, of a Herefordſhire family, here caught the firſt fondneſs for that art, by which he was afterwards ſo much diſtinguiſhed. He died Feb. 15, 1708, æt. 33. The lovers of topography ought to regard him with particular affection, for his Poem on Cyder, in which his local deſcriptions are peculiarly excellent.

At this ſchool was bred the late William Somervile, Eſq. an original genius. He was the repreſentative of a very ancient family in Warwickſhire. On leaving this ſchool, if I recollect, he became Fellow of New College, Oxford, from whence he retired to a country life at Edlaſton, the ſeat of his anceſtors. Here he paſſed his time as a country-gentleman. His elegant mind dignified the diverſions of his ſituation, by purſuing them, and by his inimitable poem on The Chace has painted them in ſuch faſcinating colours, as to fill the dulleſt fancy, however indifferent to the ſport, with the moſt delightful images. He died July 14, 1743.

Chriſtopher Pitt, of the family of Pitt of Stratfield-Say, in Hampſhire, born 1699, an excellent verſifier, and tranſlator, was educated here. He died Apr. 13, 1748.

But what is more to the honour of this ſeminary, here was brought up, that ſublime genius, Dr. Edward Young, whoſe father was a Fellow of this College, and who was himſelf born at Upham, near Wincheſter, in June, 1681. His Night Thoughts are indeed very ſublime and original poems. Dr. Johnſon's character of them is very high, and very nobly expreſſed. In his Night Thoughts, (ſays he) "he has exhibited a very wide diſplay of original "poetry, variegated with deep reflections, and ſtriking alluſions, a wilderneſs "of thought, in which the fertility of fancy ſcatters flowers of every hue, and "of every odour. The excellence of this work is not exactneſs, but copi-"ouſneſs; the power is in the whole, and in the whole there is a magnificence "like that aſcribed to Chineſe plantations, the magnificence of vaſt extent, "and endleſs diverſity†." He died in April, 1765, æt. 84.

* See Top. Vol. I. p. 418—424.

† Lives of the Poets, Vol. IV. p. 427, 428.

In

In this ſchool was educated that original Poet, William Collins, a man unfortunate in his life, and to whoſe memory, neither the world, nor even his biographer, Dr. Johnſon, though he was his friend, ſeem to me to have done juſtice. But that ſelect few, who have been his admirers, he ſeems to have had the faculty of attaching to him with the ſame enthuſiaſm, as was the peculiar characteriſtic of his own mind. He was born at Chicheſter in 1720, or 1721. He was admitted a ſcholar of Wincheſter College under Dr. Burton. Here he was very early diſtinguiſhed for his abilities, and in particular for his poetical powers. Spenſer, and the poets of the Italian ſchool, ſeem to have been moſt ſuited to his taſte, and to have been choſen as his models; for he delighted in the wild ſallies of imagination; and as Dr. Johnſon nobly expreſſes it, "to rove through the meanders of inchantment, to gaze on the mag-"nificence of golden palaces, to repoſe by the waterfalls of Elyſian gardens." In 1740 he ſtood *firſt* on the liſt of ſcholars to be received in ſucceſſion at New College, at the time Dr. Joſeph Warton, was *ſecond*; and I think Mr. Mulſo, third; but there happening no vacancy, he became a commoner of Queen's. In 1742, when he was not 22 years old, he publiſhed his Oriental Eclogues, whoſe character, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid of his genius, ſeems to be rather elegance and gentleneſs, than wild fancy. But in his Odes, publiſhed in 1744, all the force of an original and creative imagination broke out, and his Ode on the Paſſions ſeem to me one of the greateſt efforts of poetical abilities. I have not time or ſpace now to enter into a diſcuſſion of Dr. Johnſon's cold qualifications of his praiſe of this divine poet, yet the inconſiſtency of his criticiſms might eaſily be ſhewn. Not long after this publication, the mind of this exalted poet, illumined by fancy, and enlarged by knowledge, began to decay, and he lingered for ſome years in a ſtate either of weakneſs or inſanity till he died, at the age of 35, in 1756. That he was viſionary and enthuſiaſtic in his purſuits no body denies, but he was as amiable, as he was able.

Thomas Warton, the late learned and amiable Poet Laureaut, was alſo brought up at this college. He was probably two or three years junior to Collins, with whom however he always lived in habits of intimacy, and whom he ſpeaks of with the higheſt reſpect and praiſe in many parts of his works. His learned labours are well known. His *poems* deſerve praiſe of the higheſt kind. Their characteriſtic excellence is deſcription. They abound in the richeſt original imagery (particulary in painting the ſcenes of nature,) which

is

is ſelected with moſt exquiſite taſte, and clothed with language always bold and appropriate, though perhaps ſometimes a little too quaint. He took his degree of M. A. 1750, and died ſuddenly May 21, 1790 *.

The HOSPITAL of St. CROSS, near Wincheſter.

(PLATE I.)

THIS hoſpital was founded in the year 1132, by Henry de Blois, Biſhop of Wincheſter, for the health of his own ſoul, and the ſouls of the Kings of England. The original inſtitution was for the maintenance of thirteen poor men, ſo bebilitated by age or infirmities, as to be unable to maintain themſelves without charitable aſſiſtance; theſe men were to be provided with proper cloathing, and beds ſuitable to their infirmities; and alſo to have a daily allowance of good wheaten bread, good ſmall beer, three meſſes each for dinner, and one for ſupper; but in caſe any of theſe ſhould happen to recover a ſufficient degree of ſtrength, ſo as to be judged able to maintain himſelf, he ſhould be reſpectfully diſcharged, and another admitted into his place. Beſides theſe thirteen poor brethren, one hundred poor men of modeſt behaviour, and the moſt indigent that could be found, ſhould be received daily at dinner, and have each a loaf of common bread, one meſs, and a proper allowance of beer, with leave to carry away with them the remains of their meal, and drink left after dinner.

The founder alſo directed other charities to be diſtributed among the poor in general, in ſuch proportion as the revenues of the hoſpital ſhould be found able to allow, the whole of which was to be applied to charitable uſes.

The endowment of this hoſpital was not altogether derived from the founder's own private fortune, but conſiſted in the donations of divers conſiderable rectories, belonging to his dioceſe, or that were under his patronage; the

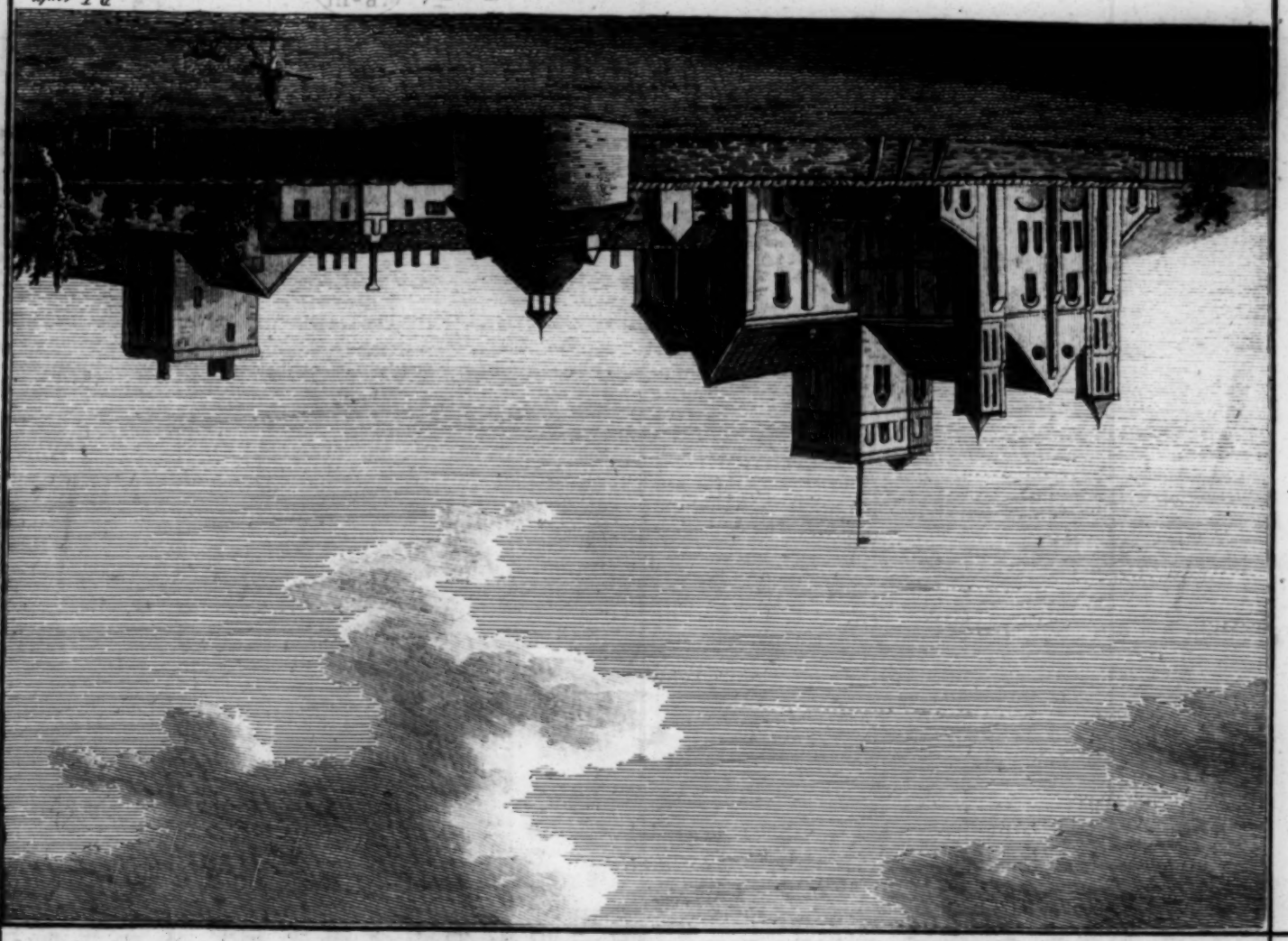
* The poetical abilities of his elder brother, Dr. Joſeph Warton, alſo educated here, and now head-maſter, are well known.

Mr. Hayley, another well known living Poet, was alſo educated here; as was Mr. Mundy, author of Needwood Foreſt.

Cowley, Waller, Biſhop Henry King, Stepney, Dryden, Smith, Duke, King, Halifax, Prior, Hammond, and Dyer, were educated at Weſtminſter.

Broome, the two Weſts, Gray and Lyttleton, were brought up at Eton.

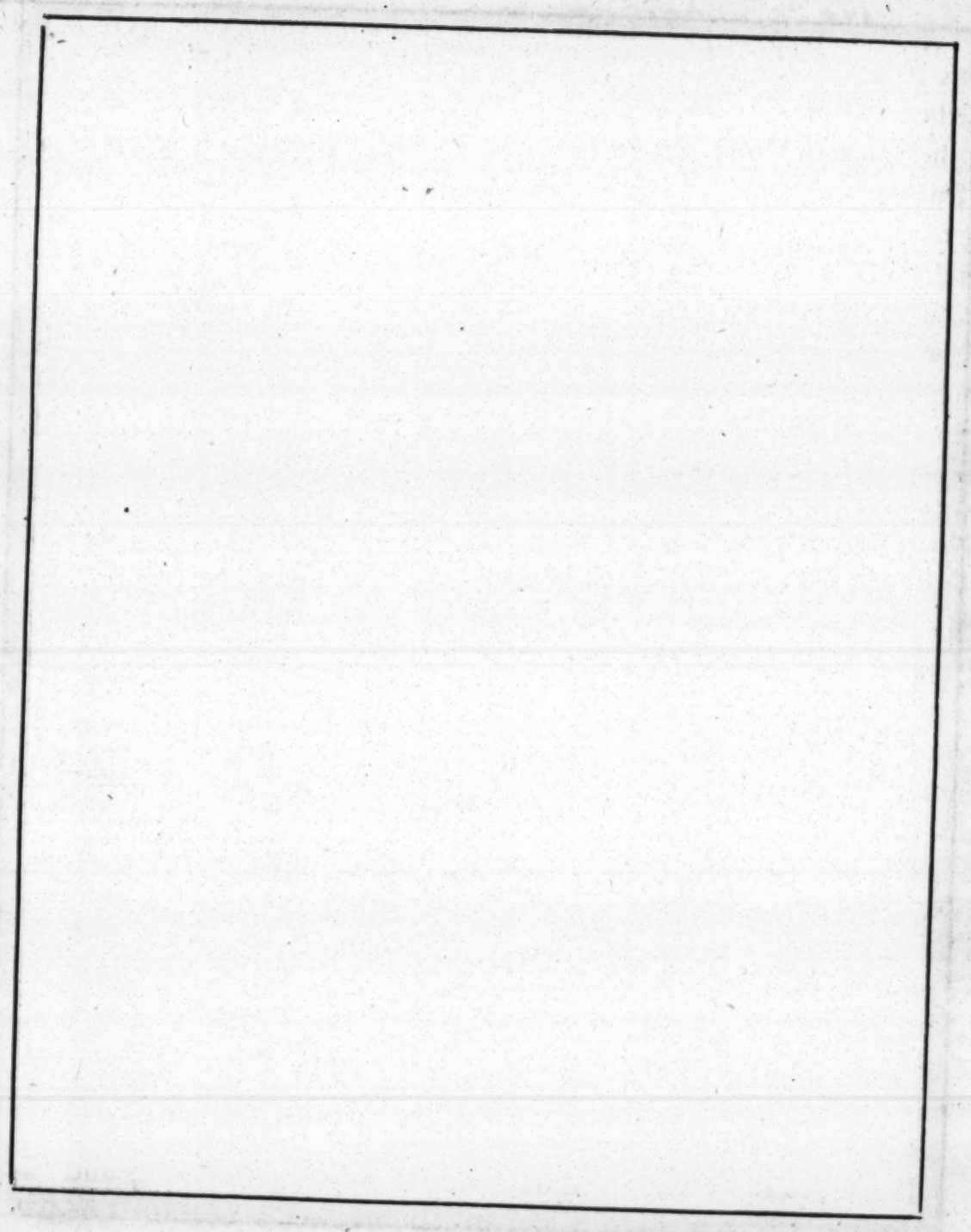
greateſt



The Hofpital of St Crofs . . .

Publish'd as Act directs 1781 by S. Hooper.

D. Lewis.



greateſt part of which, though granted to the hoſpital, by the expreſs terms of the charter of foundation, were, nevertheleſs, only made ſubject to the payment of certain annual penſions, except the churches of Huſborne, Whitchurch, Fareham, and Twyford, with their chapels.

The revenues of this houſe appear, by an old record of inquiſition, to have amounted originally to 250l. per annum. In Wykeham's time, they were ſaid by him in his letters to the Pope, to be above 300l. per annum, and were afterwards proved by one of the ſtewards, cotemporary with that biſhop, as well as by ſeveral other perſons, to have exceeded the yearly amount of 400l. The whole free from all deductions or taxes, either to the Pope or King, as being entirely appropriated to the uſe and benefit of the poor, except 7l. 4s. 6d. per annum, which was the valuation of the maſter's portion.

The particular allowances to the poor, according to the abovementioned inquiſition, were as follows: each of the thirteen ſecular brethren were allowed daily, one loaf of good wheaten bread, of five marks weight, that is, three pounds four ounces; one gallon and a half of good ſmall beer, a ſufficient quantity of pottage; three meſſes at dinner, viz. one meſs ſallad mortrell, made of milk and white or waſtle bread; one meſs of fleſh or fiſh, and one pittance as the day ſhould require; and one meſs for ſupper; the whole of which was then valued at 17d. q. a week; and in Wykeham's time, at 3d. per day. On ſix holidays in the year they had white bread and ale, in the ſame quantities, and one of their meſſes was roaſt meat, or fiſh of a better ſort, and on the eves of thoſe holidays, and that of the founder's obit, they had an extraordinary allowance of four gallons of ale among them.

The hundred caſual poor were fed in a place called Hundred Meneſhall; each of them had a loaf of inferior bread of five marks weight, three quarts of ſmall beer, a ſufficient qantity of pottage, or a meſs of pulſe, one herring, or two pilchards, two eggs, or a farthing worth of cheeſe, value 3d. per week; from theſe hundred poor, thirteen were taken from amongſt the poorer ſcholars of the great grammar ſchool at Wincheſter, ſent by the ſchool-maſter. On the anniverſary of the founder's death, Auguſt 9th, being the eve of St. Laurence, three hundred poor were received at the hoſpital; to each of the firſt hundred were given one loaf, and one meſs of the ſame ſort with thoſe of the brethren's ordinary allowance, and three quarts of beer.

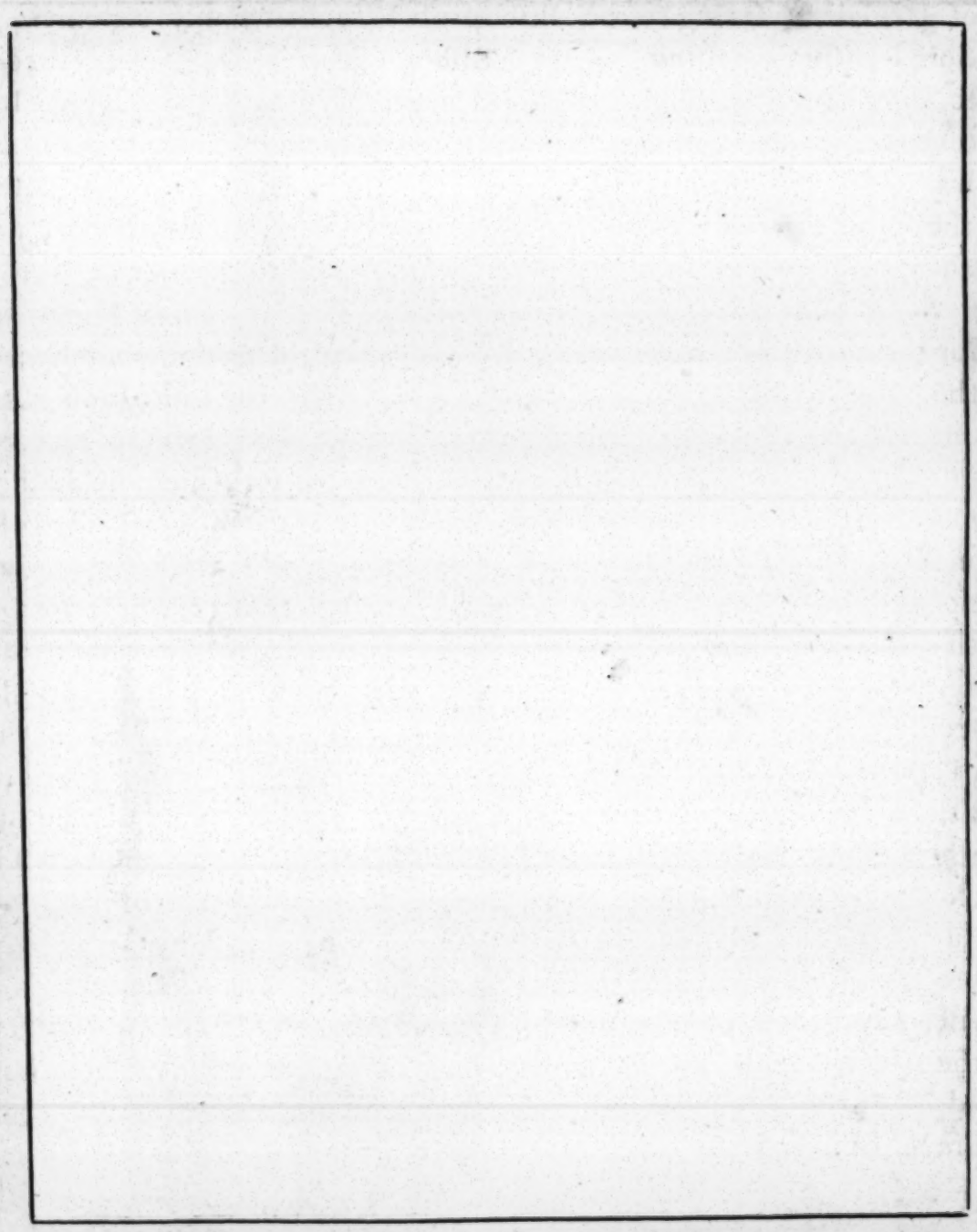
The ſecond hundred received the uſual hundred men's allowance, and to each of the third hundred was given a loaf of the brethren's bread. On ſix holidays

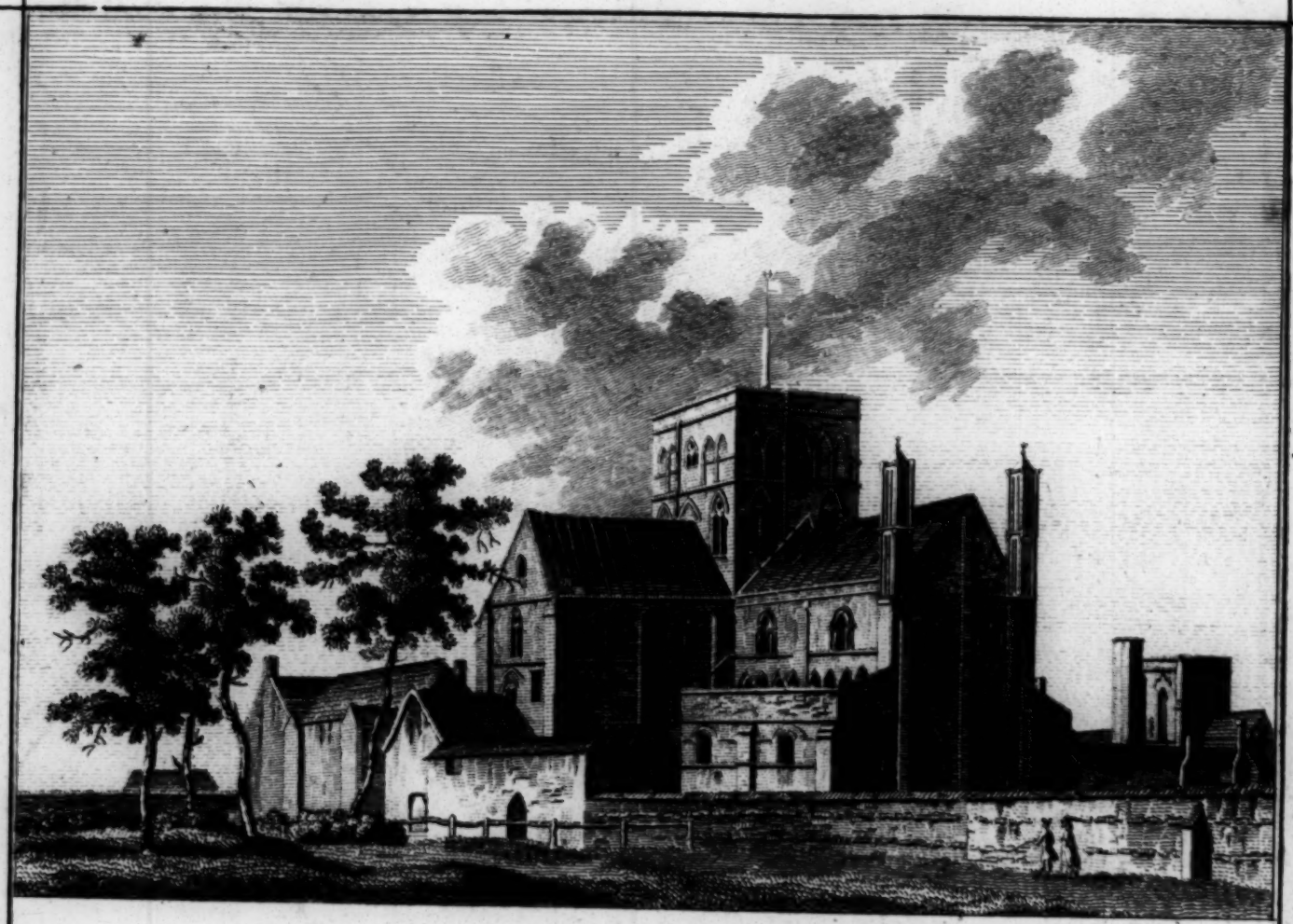
holidays in the year the hundred men had each a loaf of the better ſort of bread, and a double meſs. Beſides theſe there were maintained in the hoſpital a ſteward with his clerk, a porter and eleven ſervants, two ſaddle horſes, two teams of ſix horſes each, and two carters.

The guardianſhip and direction of this hoſpital, had, by the founder, in the year 1157, been deputed to the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, ſaving to the Biſhop of Wincheſter his canonical juriſdiction. Some diſputes ariſing between Biſhop Toclive, immediate ſucceſſor to the founder, and the above-mentioned maſter and brethren, King Henry II. interpoſed, and ſettled them in favour of the Biſhop, to whom and his ſucceſſors, was ceded the adminiſtration of this hoſpital, who thereupon beſtowed on it the impropriation of the churches of Morden and Hanniton, and procured them a diſcharge from an annual penſion paid to the monks of St. Swithin.

Soon after this reconciliation, Biſhop Toclive, out of regard to God, and for the health of his own and the King's ſoul, directed, that over and above the number of poor directed to be fed daily, by the inſtitution of the founder, one hundred additional poor ſhould be added, who were to receive the ſame proviſions as thoſe ordered the other brethren, for which he found the revenues were fully ſufficient. This regulation is dated April 10, 1185, and was made at Dover, in the preſence of the King, and atteſted by him. It does not, however, ſeem to have continued long in force, for it ceaſed long before the time of William of Wykeham; and inſtead of it, (by what authority is uncertain) an eſtabliſhment was introduced, conſiſting of four prieſts, thirteen ſecular clerks, and ſeven choriſters, who were maintained out of the revenues of the hoſpital, for the performance of divine ſervice in the church. The four prieſts dined at the maſter's table, and had each a ſtipend of 13s. 4d. and the whole allowance of each was valued at 3l. 6s. 8d. per annum. The thirteen clerks had each daily one loaf of bread, weight 61s. 8d. or 3lb. one oz. three quarts of beer, and one meſs of fleſh or fiſh; the ſame as is ſerved to the brethren, was allotted to two of them, value 10d. q. a week; the ſeven choriſters had each one loaf of family bread, and one meſs, or the fragments of the maſter's table and common-hall, ſo as to have a ſufficient proviſion, value 5d. per week; and they were taught at ſchool in the hoſpital. This view was drawn anno 1780.

The





CHURCH OF St. CROSS, NEAR WINCHESTER.

J. Bonner direxit.

Published the 26th of December 1783 by S. Hooper.

The HOSPITAL of ST. CROSS, near Wincheſter, (PLATE II.)

THE revenues of this hoſpital ſuffered much from the mal-adminiſtration and embezzlements of four of its maſters, namely Edyngton, Stowell, Lynteſford, and Cloune; but William of Wykeham being elected Biſhop of Wincheſter, he, with a moſt unremitting zeal, during a litigation of ſix years, followed them through all the labyrinths of chicanery, both at home and at Rome, and finally reinſtated the charity in all its rights and property; and at his death left it in ſuch order, that his ſucceſſor, Cardinal Beaufort, who had reſolved to diſpoſe of a conſiderable ſum in ſome charitable foundation, choſe rather to add to this hoſpital, than to found a new one; and therefore, made an additional endowment for the maintenance of two prieſts, thirty-five brethren, and three ſiſters, excluſive of thoſe of the original foundation; and in the year 1444 built lodgings for them. This new eſtabliſhment he ſeems to have deſigned for decayed gentlemen, as he entitled it the Almſhouſe of noble Poverty. This endowment conſiſted in lands and manors of the yearly value of 500l. granted by King Henry VI. in conſideration of the ſum of 13,350 marks paid him by the Cardinal, who afterwards added the impropriation of Cundell, and other churces in the dioceſe of Wincheſter.

The revenues of this hoſpital, though conſiderably diminiſhed, ſtill maintain a maſter and nine poor brethren, who enjoy their places during life. The office of maſter is a very lucrative appointment, generally held by ſome dignified clergyman. The allowance to the brethren is one pound of meat per day, three quarts of good ſmall beer, and five loaves of wheaten bread, each loaf weighing twenty-four ounces, beſides certain additional allowances of meat and drink on particular days, and 6d. weekly.

There are likewiſe four out-penſioners, who have each, during life, a ſtipend of 10l. per annum; the ſum of 25s. is alſo diſtributed among the poor every year, being the remainder of the revenue formerly appropriated to the feeding of the poor in the Hundred Meneſhall. There is beſides at this time, a daily allowance to the porter, of a certain quantity of bread and beer, for the refreſhment of poor travellers, who are entitled to a piece of white bread and a cup of beer, on demand.

The following deſcription of this hoſpital is given in the Hiſtory of Wincheſter:

"The buildings belonging to this foundation conſiſt of one extenſive irregular court, which has a beautiful rural effect, and altogether exhibits a piece of venerable antiquity. The church, which is a curious remain of Saxon architecture, was built in the reign of King Stephen, by the firſt founder; it is in the form of a croſs, and conſiſts of three aiſles, with a tranſept or croſs aiſle. The roof is remarkably lofty, and is ſupported by round maſſive pillars, with round headed arches, ſtronger than the Doric or Tuſcan; and there are ſome paintings upon the pillars and walls, of the ſame kind as thoſe in the cathedral, and in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene. The aiſles from the altar to the weſt door are 150 feet in length, and the tranſept is 120.

"The chancel is exceedingly neat, and is paved with white marble, and on each ſide of the altar are handſome ſcreens of ſpire work, carved in ſtone, and handſomely ornamented.

"Upon a deſk on the left ſide of the chancel are carved the names of all the officers belonging to the hoſpital, about the year 1575, among which are thoſe of a choriſter of ſinging men, who formerly officiated in it, but at preſent there is no proviſion for a choir.

"The great weſt window of this church is built in a very ornamental ſtyle, and was formerly an elegant one, as is obvious from the remains of ſome curious painted glaſs, with which it was once furniſhed; there remains nothing in it at preſent legible, or at leaſt intelligible, except the words "Nicholas Bedford." A window on the eaſt ſide of the north tranſept, was formerly ornamented in the ſame ſtyle, and ſtill retains an Ave Maria, with ſome fragments, under which is, "Orate pro anima Richardi Buteſhall;" that is, "Pray for the ſoul of Richard Buteſhall." He was maſter of this hoſpital in the year 1346, and in a ſouth window of the croſs aiſle are theſe arms, viz. Gules, three Lions heads paſſant, Fleur de Lis, reverſed, Or; three Eagles, quartering Barry, and a Chief. On the roof of the nave are two Chevrons between three Roſes, the arms of Wykeham; alſo the arms of France and England quartered. There is a coat of arms between theſe two, which is defaced.

The lodging-rooms of the poor people adjoins to the church at the weſt end of the ſouth aiſle, and after forming an angle, extend from north to ſouth, and form the whole weſtern ſide of the court. The north ſide conſiſts of

of the maſter's houſe, which is ſpacious and elegant; the refectory, or brethren's, are theſe arms, viz. Argent, a Croſs pat. S. quartering France and England. A bord. Gobon. In the hall the brethren meet to ſhare their allowance; and on ſome certain days in the year, they dine and ſup together in common. The gateway before mentioned is formed in a ſquare ſtately tower, over which is a room called the founder's chamber. The north front of the tower, is embelliſhed with three niches, in one of which remains the effigies of Cardinal Beaufort in the act of adoration to another figure, now deſtroyed. Beneath theſe, on each ſide of the gateway, are the ſame arms as laſt mentioned, for the Cardinal, who is ſuppoſed to have built the gateway, the refectory, maſter's houſe, and all the lodgings on the weſt ſide of the court, and the porter's lodge. The whole eaſt ſide of the court, from the porter's lodge to the north tranſept of the church, conſiſts of a cloiſter, over which is a gallery or range of decayed apartments, ſuppoſed to be part of the lodging-room of the poor people on the original foundation of Henry de Blois, and who were probably in proceſs of time forced out by the maſter and brethren of the latter foundation, or by the decay of their lodgings and revenues, which might have become no longer able to receive and ſupport them. Againſt the walls of the gallery is inſcribed, "Dilexi Sapientiam, R. S. 1503," i. e. I have coveted Wiſdom; R. S. for Robert or Roger Sherborne, maſter of the hoſpital, who was alſo preferred from hence to the Biſhoprick of St. David's. He was afterwards Biſhop of Chicheſter, and founded in that cathedral church, four Prebends, for which place, thoſe only are qualified, who are, or have been Fellows of New College, Oxford. On the outſide of the cloiſter is this inſcription, "Henricus Compton Epiſcopus," i. e. Henry Compton, Biſhop. He was alſo Maſter of this hoſpital, and from thence promoted, A. D. 1674, to the ſee of Oxford, and afterwards to that of London.

"In the church there are ſeveral ancient tombs, braſſes, and epitaphs, chiefly of the maſters and brothers of this hoſpital."

This view, which ſhews the ſouth aſpect, was drawn anno 1780.

Sir JOHN HARRINGTON's Hiſtory of the Biſhoprick of Wincheſter.

(Written in time of King JAMES I.)

HAVING paſt Canterbury and London, both neighbours to the Court, and as it were within the verge, I thought the greateſt part of my taſk paſſed over. Howbeit, Wincheſter I finde will afford ſome variety of matter; and as it hath been a place that hath had many learned men, and bred many, both divines, phiſophers, and poets, ſo I ſhall take occaſion in ſpeaking of ſome of theſe that enſue, to produce ſome poems both Latine and Engliſh; ſome made at Wincheſter, ſome of Wincheſter, ſome againſt Wincheſter; not digreſſing herein much from the method and manner of my author; who, as your Highneſſe may ſee, produceth good old riming verſes of fryers, both in praiſe and diſpraiſe of ſome of the biſhops, for my purpoſe from the beginning, though it were chiefly to inform your Highneſſe, with knowledge, and a faithfull report of ſome things paſſed in Queen Elizabeth's time, overpaſſed by my author; yet was it alſo to ſauce it in ſuch ſort with ſome variety of matter, not impertinent, to cheer your ſpirit, leſt a dull relation of the acts of grave grey-beards, to a young Prince might grow faſtidious.

Firſt, therefore, of the firſt Biſhop Wickham, whoſe life my author hath ſet out ſo amply and orderly, as I need adde nothing thereunto; only, becauſe a man that hath made ſo many good ſchollers deſerves a better verſe then that on his tomb:

> Willelmus dictus Wickham jacet hic nece victus;
> Jugiter oretis, tumulum quicunque videtis.

And ſuch like ſtuffe, which a Wincheſter ſcholler now would be ſcourged, if he made no better. I having this pretty poem of his whole life, made by Dr. Johnſon, thought I could never doe it or him more honour, then to preſent it to your Princely view, for as Sir Philip Sidney curſeth all deſpiſers of poetry, with this poeticall anathema: Firſt, that they may be in love, and loſe their love for lack of a ſonnet; next, that when they die, their memory may die for want of an epitaph: ſo, I would wiſh, ſuch as wrong good poets, no

no worſe puniſhment, than to have ſome vile verſe written of him, whoſe reading (as Martial ſaith) might make a man's phyſick work the better with him; ſuch as for the moſt part thoſe lazie friers were wont to write; for my part, tho' Wickham's epitaph be but ſeven or eight lines, and this elegie (I think) about twenty times ſeven lines, yet I muſt confeſſe, it were leſſe tedious to me at this preſent to read the ſeven ſcore, then the ſeven; and hoping it may ſeem ſo to you, I have here annexed them:

ORTUS ET VITA

GULIEMI DE WICKHAM,

Olim Epiſcopi Wintonienſis, & Conditoris iſtius Collegii.

QUA capit auſtrales comitatu Hamptona Britannos,
Wickhamia eſt vicus nec niſi parvus ager;
Vixit Johannes illic cognomine longus
Cui fuit in Caſti, parte Sibilla tori
Hanc habuit patriam Gulielmus & hoſce parentes
Wickhamus augurio, nec tamen abſque bono.
Namque loci ut nomen, ſic vim matriſque patriſq;
Haud dubie in vitam tranſtulit ille ſuam.
Longus enim ut Longa duraret tempora caute
Ut bene proſpiceret cuncta Sibilla dedit.
Ergo ſub Edvardo natus regnante ſecundo
Tunc ubi ter ſceptri, ſexta cucurrit Hyems
Viginti primos ſtudiis & moribus annos
Wickhamiæ patris cura ea ſumma dedit.
Nec tamen hic omnes, nam partem temporis hujus
Venta & Edingdoni præſulis aula tulit:
Protinus Edvardi tranſlatus tertius in aulam
Non fieri nullo cœpit & eſſe loco.
Namque bis octo annis recte & feliciter actis
Rem fidei plenam conſiliique ſubit;
Windeſora fuit pagus celeberrimus illic
Rex ſtatuit caſtri mœnia magni ſui:
Wickhamus huic operi præponitur atque probatus eſt
Ingenio quantum polluit arte fide
Ergo fit Edvardo charus cuſtoſque Sigilli
Non ita poſt multos incipit eſſe dies.
Nec tamen optati meta hæc fuit ultima honoris
Crevit adhuc regi charior uſque ſuo:
Uſque adeo ut ſexto ſit factus Epiſcopus anno

Juſſus

Juſſus ventana paſcere in urbe gregem.
Hic mihi vaniloqui manuenda eſt fabula vulgi]
Fabula de tanto non bene ficta viro
Namque nec Eſtmeonam petiit fallaciter unquam,
Sed tulit auratum rege ſciente pedem
Nec fuit indoctus doctos facturus ut illum
Fama refert Regi verba dediſſe ſuo.
Conſule quæ in tanti geſſit molimine regni
Prudentem dices palladiumque virum.
Conſule quæ in ſacri ſcribuntur calce ſtatuti
An faceret doctos addubitaſſe ſcies:
(Adde quod Chiſtorici ſi pagina vera Froſarti)
Rex Interceſſor Præſul ut eſſet erat.
Miſſa igitur vulgi facimus verba prophani
Quærat & exactam noſtra Thalia fidem:
Wickhamus ad ſummos evectus præſul honores
Edvardo inque dies charior inque dies
Jam patriæ Lumen, jam Cancellarius idem
Summus erat Regi preſidiumque ſuo;
Cum ſubito (ſic magna ruunt ſummiſque negatum eſt
Stare diu) ex tanto decidit ille gradu:
Namque per invidiam regi dilatus ab illo
Pellitur e patria miſſus ut exul humo.
Hoc factum eſt potius regem ſtimulante ſonatu.
Quam quod erat culpæ conſcius ille malæ
An tamen exiret non convenit et ſunt
Qui pænæ ſummum diſplicuiſſe putant.
Interea moritur Rex hic Edvardus & ejus
Opportuna Nepos ſceptra Richardus habet:
Hic jubet exilio revocetur præſul ab iſto
Utque locum rurſes quem tulit ante ferat;
Quin etiam cenſus cereales reddit ad annos
Tres minus exilii quod puto tempus erat.
His opibus dives, mentemque per omnia verſans
Non male quo ſervat tam bene parta modo;
Sed quid agat virtute ſua quid præſule dignum
Quidve Deo tantes cui referebat opes
Poſt alia Oxonii (quod longum duret in ævum
Poſſit & a memori poſteritate coli,)
Conſtituit pulchros ſtudiis Phœboque penates
Atque ſacram Muſis ædificare domum,
Septima crevit Hiems poſt fundementa locata
Ingreditur Cuſtos & ſua turba larem;

Turba atque his pueris famuliſque decemque miniſtri
Otia diſcentum qui bene ſemper alant.
Magna quidem ſunt hæc tamen hæc tam magna placere
Lector adhuc tanto non potuere viro
Namque opere exacto hoc vix proxima fluxerat æſtas
Cum parat alterius tecta locare domûs
Quæ prope Ventanæ bene cæpta Palatia ſedis
Crevit & in ſexto vere parata ſtetit;
Ergo illic totidem ſtudioſos eſſe jubebat
Quos & rectores pedonomoſque dedit.
Qui ſimulac primos complerint fortiter annos
Muſarum in ſtudiis rhetoriciſque tropis,
Altius inque novas deducta colonia terras
Oxonium ſemper lecta juventus eat:
Hæc duro Pieriis collegia condita miſtis
Sunt in tutela diva Maria tua;
Idcirco nova dicta puto quod nulla vetuſtas
Nulla dies morſus tentat in illa ſuos
Hic potuit credi finem feciſſe ſtruendi
Wickhamus & ſumptus jam tenuiſſe ſuos.
Non tenuit divi nam quicquid in æde Swithini
Nolari occiduam ſpectat ab arce plagam;
Concio qua feſtis celebratur ſacra diebus
Quaque ſuo in tumulo conditus ipſe jacet.
Totam hoc tam vaſtam molem tantaſque columnas
Impenſis ſtruxit reſtituitque ſuis;
Regis opes dicet propius qui ſpectat & idem
Vix regum tantas eſſe putabit opes.
Forſitan & Gallis (nam ſic & fama Monaſtis)
Quos rex a regno juſſit abire ſuo.
Reddidit æquali prætio quæcunque recepit
Pariſiis fundos Pariſiiſque lares.
Non tamen hoc ſumptu minor eſſe domeſtica cæpit
Cura, ſed & famulos pavit ut ante ſuos.
Pavit, & illius teſtatur ſcripta ſepulchro
Littera guſtavit dives, inopſque cibum
Huic ita viventi cum jam longæva ſenectus
Corporis effæti debilitaſſet onus,
Grata quies venit vitæ non diſcolor actæ,
Ultima curarum linea grata quies,
Annus erat vitæ decies octavus & illis
Henrici quarti ſceptra diebus erant;
Jam teſtamentum quæris ſi fecerit ullum,

Fecit;

Fecit; ſi fuerat quod daret ille? fuit.
Quod fuerit factis reliquum tot ſumptibus? Ohe
Inveniet nullam pagina noſtra fidem.
Et tamen hoc dicam regales vincere gazas
Quæ dedit in ſcriptis ultima dona ſuis
Extat opus Cræſumque putes ſcripſiſſe vel illum
Cujus facta hæres Roma ſuperba fuit:
Vel cujus digitis mutatum fertur in aurum
Quicquid in aurifluas contigit ire manus;
Nec tamè ignavos bona tanta reliquit in uſus
Succeſſuſque bonus propoſitumque fuit.

Namque dioceſin ditavit templa per omnem
Multaque cognatis, pauperibuſque dedit:
Multa quoque & regi non fidis pauca miniſtris
Sed neque gimnaſiis munera pauca ſuis.
Hæc ſunt ergo viri monumenta perennia tanti
Cujus dum vixit gloria tanta fuit.
Nec dubito qui ſic vixit ſic mortuus idem eſt,
Quin ſit apud ſuperos nobilis umbra deos.
Eſt etenim nam ſi cæleſtis clauditur aula
Tot meritis, nobis illa patere queat?
Hactenus ire libet de Magni laudibus, Hoſce
Suſcipe conatus, Lector Amice meos.

And hereby your Higneſſe may obſerve how vaine that fooliſh tradition is which my author diſcreetly omitted, as not beleeving that ſome will ſtil maintaine, that Wickham was unlearned, and onely a ſurveyer of buildings, and by a kinde of fraud deceived King Edward III. (no likely prince to be ſo deceived) begging the parſonage of Eaſtmeane, to which by like authority they will have the Biſhoprick of Wincheſter annexed as unſeparably as the Earledom of Arundell to Arundell-Caſtle; for who could think that ſuch a King as Edward III. would make Sir John Laclattin, firſt his Secretary, then Privie-Seale, then Maſter of the Wards, and Treaſurer of France, and laſtly Prelate of the Garter, and Chancellor of England, and ſo much of the firſt Wickham.

Of Stephen Gardiner.

BECAUSE I will not be alwayes be prayſing, but ſometimes when juſt cauſe is given, reprehend mens demerits, as well as magnifie their merits, I will take

take occaſion to ſpeake ſomewhat of Stephen Gardiner, twice Biſhop of Winchester; and therefore may challenge to be twice remembered, though for ſome things of him that were to be wiſht they were ever forgotten, my author derects this reader to Mr. Foxes book of Martyrs, for a more full relation of his doings; but that is ſo full (though I aſſure my ſelfe it is very faithfull) that I doubt your Highneſſe will find it over tedious to read: my purpoſe is therefore but to note ſome important obſervations out of this ſtory, and after, as I did of Wickham, in Latin, ſo to adde ſome Engliſh poetrie written of him, and to him, which is not to be found in Mr. Fox, though ſome of it helps to confirme ſomething concerning him, affirmed by Mr. Fox, and called in queſtion by others. Mr. Fox therefore firſt greatly prayſeth his natuall ifts of minde, his ſharpe wit, his excellent memory, which is indeed the ſtorehouſe of all learning and knowledge, for *tantum ſcimus quantum meminimus*. But to theſe (ſaith he) he had great vices, as pride, envie, and cruelty, flattery to his prince, ſubmiſſe to his ſuperious, envious to his equals (namely to Cromwell) and haughty to his inferiours: theſe, or the like are, Mr. Foxes words. It ſeems further in relation of his life and death, he was a Catholick Proteſtant, or a proteſting Catholick; for as he ſhowes at large out of his books and ſermons, though he received the Popes authority in Queen Maries time; yet his opinion was as his writings before declared, and as the wiſer ſort I thinke, do ſtill hold of it, that it is but a temporall conſtitution of men, and agreement of Princes, to allow the ſame, which upon juſt occaſions they may reſtraine or exclude, as they ſhall find cauſe; but yet I obſerved this, that although it was neceſſary for Queen Mary, in reſpect of her birth to admit of the Popes authority, as the contrary was as neceſſary for her ſiſter, yet this ſo Catholicke Queen, and this ſo popiſh prelate could keep out the Popes legat out of England by her royall prerogative when he would have ſent a legat hither not to her liking; again he was earneſt againſt marriage of miniſters, yet he confeſſeth frankly, that a married man may be a miniſter: he defended the reall preſence, yet he allowed the communion under both kinds; he writ in defence of images, yet he publickly approved their pulling down when they were ſuperſtitiouſly abuſed. Finally, he ſaid at his death, that that would marre all, to teach the people, that they are freely juſtified by the blood of Chriſt, and yet even then, when he could not diſſemble, he confeſſed it to be true doctrine.

Loe, how farre this ſtout prelate, *cedere neſcius* (as Mr. Fox ſaith of him) did yeeld in thoſe many points of Popery: 1. Supremacy. 2. The marriage of ſome miniſters. 3. The ſacrament in both kinds. 4 Removing images. 5. Juſtification. But now for his ſharp perſecuting, or rather revenging himſelfe on Cranmer and Ridley, that had in King Edwards daies deprived him, his too great cruelty cannot be excuſed.

Laſtly, the plots he laid to entrap the Lady Elizabeth; his terrible hard uſage of all her followers, I cannot yet ſcarce think of with charity, nor write of with patience.

My father, onely for carrying a letter to the Lady Elizabeth, and profeſſing to wiſh her well, he kept in the Tower twelve moneths, and made him ſpend a thouſand pounds ere he could be free of that trouble. My mother, that then ſerved the ſaid Lady Elizabeth, he cauſed to be ſequeſtred from her as an heretick, inſomuch that her own father durſt not take her into his houſe, but ſhe was glad to ſojourne with one Mr. Topcliff; ſo as I may ſay, in ſome ſort, this Biſhop perſecuted me before I was born.

Yet, that I ſpeak not at all in paſſion, I muſt confeſſe I have heard ſome as partially praiſe his clemency and good conſcience, and namely, that he was cauſe of reſtoring many honourable houſes, overthrown by King Henry VIII. and in King Edwards minority. The Duke of Norfolke (though Mr. Fox ſaith, that Gardiner made him ſtay long for his dinner one day) yet both he, and thoſe deſcended of him were beholding to him, with the houſe of Stanhops, and the Lord Arundell of Warder; and I have heard old Sir Matthew Arundell ſay, that Bonner was more faulty than he, and that Gardiner would rate at him for it, and call him aſſe for uſing poor men ſo bloodily; and when I would maintain the contrary, he would ſay, that my father was worthy to have lain in priſon a yeer longer, for the ſaucy ſonnet he wrote to him from out of the Tower; which ſonnet, both becauſe it was written in defence of Queen Elizabeth, and becauſe (if I be not partiall, it is no ill verſe, for thoſe unrefined times, and toucheth the matter I enforce) I will here ſet down; preſuppoſing that in the eleven moneths before, he had ſent him many letters, and petitions full of reaſon, (that could not prevaile) for his liberty. The diſtreſſed priſoner writeth this rime:

1.

AT leaſt withdraw your cruelty,
or force the time to work your will ;
It is too much extremity,
to keep me pent in priſon ſtill.
Free from all fault, voyd of all cauſe ;
Without all right, againſt all lawes.
How can you doe more cruell ſpight,
Then proffer wrong, and promiſe right ?
Nor can accuſe, nor will acquight.

2.

Eleven moneths paſt, and longer ſpace,
I have abid your devilliſh drifts,
While you have ſought both man and place,
and ſet your ſnares, with all your ſhifts ;
The faultleſſe foot to wrap in wile,
With any guilt, by any guile ;
And now you ſee that will not be,
How can you thus, for ſhame, agree,
To keep him bound you can ſet free !

3.

Your chance was once, as mine is now,
to keep this hold againſt your will,
And then you ſware you know well how,
though now you ſwearve, I know how ill.
But thus the world his courſe doth paſſe,
The prieſt forgets a clerke he was ;
And you that then cry'd juſtice ſtill,
And now have juſtice at your will,
Wreſt juſtice wrong, againſt all ſkill.

4.

But why doe I thus coldly plaine,
as if it were my cauſe alone ?
When cauſe doth each man ſo conſtraine,
as England through hath cauſe to moane,
To ſee your bloody ſearch of ſuch,
Whom all the earth can no way touch.
And better were that all your kind,
Like hounds in hell with ſhame were ſhrind
Then you add might unto your mind.

5.

But as the ſtone that ſtrikes the wall,
ſometimes bounds back on th' hurlers head,
So your foule fetch, to your foule fall,
may turn and noy the breaſt that bred.
And then ſuch meaſure as you gave,
Of right and juſtice look to have;
If good or ill, if ſhort or long;
If falſe or true, if right or wrong.
And thus, till then I end my ſong.

But to ſhew a pattern, what partiality can paint in his praiſe, and what ill will can pervert to reproach, I will adde an elegie in Engliſh alſo, written by one Mr. Prideaux, in commendation, and the ſame anſwered in execration of the ſame Biſhop:

1.

THE Saints in Heaven rejoyce,
this earth and we may waile;
Sith they have won, and we have loſt
the guide of our availe.

2.

Though death hath looſed life,
yet death could not deface
His worthy work, his ſtayed ſtate,
nor yet his gifts of grace.

3.

As Gardner was his name,
So Gardned he his life
With juſtice, and with mercy both,
to 'ſtroy the weeds of ſtrife.

4.

A Stephen in religion ſtout,
a Biſhop by his acts,
A faithfull man moſt free from fraud,
as witneſſe be his facts;

5.

A judge moſt juſt in judgment ſeat,
of parties no regard;
An eye to ſee, an eare to heare,
a hand that ſhunn'd reward;

A heart

6.

A heart to help, and not to harm;
his will was wiſdomes law;
A minde that malice could not move,
ſuch was of God his awe.

7.

A faith in friendſhip firm and faſt,
a mount the right to raiſe,
A ſpright not pall'd with ſlanderous bruits
nor puft with pride by praiſe.

8.

Not light of credit to reports,
revenge he never ſought,
But would forgive, and did forget
the wrongs that were him wrought.

9.

A truth, ſo tri'd in truſt,
as tongue could never taint,
Nor earſt was heard, in guilefull wiſe,
a lie with lips to paint.

10.

Though natures child by birth,
yet vertues heir by right,
Which held his height ſo modeſtly,
as meaſure maſter'd might.

11.

Ambitious climbing cliffe
could never move his minde,
Nor fortune with her fawning cheer,
his heart did ever blind.

12.

Nor miſery which moſt he felt,
or priſon might him pall;
But bare his mind in levell ſo,
as change could be no fall.

In

13.

In all theſe turns of joy and woe,
he turned to the beſt;
And held him to the tried truth,
which now hath won him reſt.

14.

From foes deface, and envies bell,
his end hath made him free,
And pluckt him from the wicked world,
too worthy here to be.

15.

Who can give tears enough to plaine
the loſſe and lack we have;
So rare a man, ſo ſoon bereft,
when moſt we did him crave.

16.

When age and yeers had made him ripe,
and ſurely had him ſet,
To know himſelfe and weeld the world
and right with mercy met.

17.

And when of envy, and of hate,
the conqueſt he had wonne,
And falſehood forc'd to fly his fort,
and right his race to run.

18.

And when of glory and of grace,
he wonne the palm and price,
And conquered all affections force,
with widſoms good advice.

19.

And in the office that he bare,
and ſervice of his Queen,
So choice a man to ſerve her call,
ſcarce any where was ſeen.

Then

20.

Then death, that fatall foe,
the line of life did loſe,
And in the belly of the earth
as earth ſhe did him cloſe.

21.

The prince may plaine his death,
the realm his lack may rue;
All men may ſay, O Wincheſter!
moſt worthy wight, adue.

22.

The poor may plaine and pine,
whoſe lacks he did relieve;
His ſervants may lament their Lord,
which lordly did them give.

23.

The Biſhops may behold
a Biſhop them bereft,
A perfect prieſt, a ſheld of faith,
a mirrour of them left.

24.

His foes if any were,
that firſt did wiſh him gone,
In length of time and lack of life,
too late his loſs will mone.

25.

O paſtor, paſt this pilgrims pain
in earth thine acts do live,
In ſkies thy vertues written are,
all penns thee praiſe ſhall give.

26.

Which after all theſe heaps of hap
a happy life haſt led;
And in the happieſt hap of all
in fame and love art dead.

The ſame anſwered verſe for verſe by an Ill-willer of the ſaid Biſhop.

1.

THE devils in hell do dance,
this realm and we may joy,
Since they have got and we forgone
the cauſe of our annoy.

2.

Though death hath wipt out life,
yet death cannot outrace
His wicked works, uſurped ſtate,
nor faults of his deface.

3.

A Gardner ſuch he was,
as ſpoiled ſo our plants,
That juſtice withered, mercy dy'd,
and we wrong'd by their wants.

4.

A Stev'n in name, a Fox in fact,
a Biſhop but in weeds,
A faithleſs man full fraught with frauds
as deem him by his deeds.

5.

A partiall judge in judgment-ſeat
of parties great reſpect,
A blinded eye, a cloſed eare,
a hand with bribe infect.

6.

A heart to harm and not to hēlp
his luſt was laid far low,
A mind with malice over-whelm'd
of God nor man no awe.

7.

A fainted fickle friend and falſe
that right could never bid,
A courage every ſtorm caſt down
and praiſe puft up with pride.

8.

Of fowle reports and ſlanderous bruits
he nouriſht up the brood;
His wrongs to pardon or to paſſe
revenge and rage withſtood.

9.

A tri'd untruth in truſt,
as tongues well try'd have told,
A mouth that breath'd more odious lies
then I t' upbraid am bold.

10.

Scant natures child by birth
ſure Satans ſonne in right
Which rule maintain'd with ſword and fire,
and meaſur'd all by might.

11.

Ambitious clyming cliffe
had raviſht ſo his mind,
As he was ſotted drunk therein,
and fortune made him blind.

12.

The ſmell of priſons miſery felt
his pride did greatly pall;
He bare his ſtaffe ſo ſtaggeringly,
as each change ſeem'd a fall.

13.

In all theſe turns of joy and woe
he turned with the beſt,
And never left the ſurer ſide
till breath did leave his breſt.

14.

From widow curſe and orphans crie
his end him cannot ſave,
Though that have rid him of his raigne
unworthy rule to have.

15.

Who can give thanks and joye enough
that we have ſcapt this fyre,
This monſtrous man this bloody beaſt,
when moſt we did deſire.

16.

When yeeres had fram'd him fit for hell
and pride ſo high had ſet,
As God nor man nor ſelfe he knew
and might with miſchief met.

17.

And when the envy and the hate
he wan of every wight,
And falſehood flouriſht in his fort,
and wrong had wrong outright;

18.

And when he gloried moſt in pomp,
in honour and in health,
And by affection conquered all,
and wallowed all in wealth;

19.

And in the office that he bare,
to rule above the Queen,
So cruel and ſo mercileſs,
ſcarce ever man was ſeen.

20.

Then God that moſt juſt Judge
lifes line to part was pleas'd,
The earth his carrion corps hath caught,
the devil his ſoul hath ſeiz'd.

21.

The Prince his death may pleaſe,
this realm his life doth rue,
All men may well his birth-day ban
this curſed wretch that knew.

22.

The poor may plaine and pine;
for none he would relieve,
His men may joy his death was ſuch
his goods were his to give.

23.

Good Biſhops may beware
this ravener them bereft,
This popiſh-prieſt this ſhield of wrong,
a warning for them left.

24.

His friends if any were,
that wiſht him longer raigne
With length of time might cauſe have caught
too late his rule too plaine.

25.

O though devourer of the good
thy wrongs in earth do dwell,
Thy cruel thirſt of guiltleſs blood
now muſt thou quench in hell.

26.

Which in the world of deadly hurts
moſt hurtfull life didſt lead,
And now with Englands common joy
in ſhame and hate art dead.

Which of theſe wrote trueſt I will not take upon me to judge, leſt I ſhould be thought partiall; but that ſaying appeares true: *ſcribit in marmore læſus.*

Therefore I will conclude againſt all partiall poets, with two verſes of Horace:

Falſus honor juvat et mendax infamia terret
Quem? niſi mendoſum & mendacem.

Doctor JOHN WHITE.

HE was born of a worſhipfull houſe, and in the dioceſs of Wincheſter, and became after Warden of Wincheſter, thence for his great learning, and vertuous life, prefer'd to the Biſhoprick of Lincoln, and after upon the death of Stephen Gardiner, made Biſhop of Wincheſter; wherefore of him I may ſay, his fame did well anſwer his name, and ſo would all men ſay (how contrary ſoever to him in religion, but for one black ſermon that he made; yet for the colour it may be ſaid he kept *decorum*, becauſe that was a funerall ſermon of a great Queen both by birth and marriage, I mean Q. Mary. But the offence taken againſt him was this. His text was out of *Eccleſ. iv.* 2. *Laudavi mortuos magis quam viventes, & fæliciorem utroq; judicavi qui nec dum natus eſt.* And ſpeaking of Queen Mary her high parentage, her bountifull diſpoſition, her great gravity, her rare devotion, (praying ſo much as he affirmed that her knees were hard with kneeling,) her juſtice and clemency in reſtoring noble houſes to her own private loſſe and hindrance. And laſtly her grievous yet patient death: he fell into ſuch an unfaigned weeping, that for a long ſpace he could not ſpeak. Then recovering himſelf, he ſaid ſhe had left a ſiſter to ſucceed her, a lady of great worth alſo, whom they were now bound to obey; for ſaith he *melior eſt canis vivus Leone mortuo*, and I hope ſo ſhall raign well and proſperouſly over us, but I muſt ſay ſtill with my text, *Laudavi mortuos magis quam viventes*; for certain that is, *Maria optimam partem elegit*: thus he, at which Queen Elizabeth taking juſt indignation, put him in priſon, yet would proceed no further than to his deprivation, though ſome would have made that a more haynous matter. He was a man of auſtere life, and much more mortified to the world, than his prdeceſſor Gardiner, who was noted for ambitious, but yet to his prince very obſequious. But if Dr. White had had a true propheticall ſpirit, he might have urged the ſecond part of his text, *Sed fæliciorem utroque judicavi qui nec dum natus eſt*; for that may ſeem verified indeed in the King's Majeſty that now is, who was then unborn, and hath ſince ſo happily united theſe king-

kingdoms; yet leaſt that which I would make in him a prophecy, others will take in me for flattery; I will proceed to the next, or rather I ſhould ſay to another, for of the two next I need add nothing, my authour having teſtified by both their epitaphs, that they lived and died well.

Dr. Thomas Cooper.

I intend therefore to ſpeak next of Dr. Cooper, becauſe of Biſhop Herne, and Biſhop Watſon, I cannot add any thing upon ſure ground, for of the former times, I have either books of ſtories, or relation of m fathers that lived in thoſe dayes; but of theſe that lived in the firſt twenty yeeres of the Queens raign when I was at ſchool, or at the Univerſity, I could hear little, yet at my firſt coming to the court, I heard this pretty tale, that a Biſhop of Wincheſter one day in pleaſant talk, comparing his revenue with the Archbiſhops of Canterbury, ſhould ſay, your Graces will ſhowe better in the rack, but mine will be found more in the manger, upon which a courtier of good place ſaid, it might be ſo in *diebus illis*; but ſaith he, the rack ſtands high in ſight, that it is fit to keep it full, but that may be, ſince that time, ſome have with a *provideatur* ſwept ſome provender out of the manger: and becauſe this metaphor comes from the ſtable, I ſuſpect it was meant by he Mr. of the horſe. To come then to Biſhop Cooper, of him I can ſay much, and I ſhould do him great wrong, if I ſhould ſay nothing; for he was indeed a reverent man, very well learned, exceeding induſtrious, and which was in thoſe days counted a great praiſe to him, and a chief cauſe of his preferment, he wrote that great Dictionary that yet bears his name, his life in Oxford was very commendable, and in ſome ſort ſaint-like; for if it be ſaint-like to live unreproveable, to bear a croſs patiently, to forgive great injuries freely: this mans example is ſampleleſs in this age.

He married a wife in Oxford, for that ſpeciall juſt cauſe (I had almoſt ſaid onely cauſe) why clergymen ſhould marry, viz. for avoiding of ſin. *Melius eſt enim nubere quam uri*, yet was that his very hard hap that ſhe proved too light for his gravity by many grains, or rather many pounds. At the firſt he winkt at that with a Socraticall and philoſopicall patience, taking, or rather miſtaking the equivocating counſel of *Eraſmus Ecchoe. Quid ſi mihi veniat uſu quod his qui incidunt in uxores parum pudicas parumq; frugiferas? Feras. Atqui cum talibus morte durior eſt vita?*

vita? vita; wherein I obſerve in the two ecchos, how in the firſt, *feras* ſignifie either the verb, ſuffer, or that nown, wild beaſts, or ſhrews. In the latter, *vita* ſignifieth the nown life, or the verb *ſhun* or *eſchew:* ſo he (good man) conſtrued *feras, vita,* ſuffer during life, and I ſhould take that *vita feras* ſhun ſhrews. But this *fera* whom his *feras* made *feram,* committed wickedneſs even with greedineſs, more than was in power of fleſh and blood to bear: wherewith being much afflicted, having warned his brother privately, and born with him perhaps 70 times ſeven times. In the end taking him both in place and faſhion (not fit to be named) that would have angered a ſaint, he drave him thence (no much unlike) as Tobias drove away the ſpirit Aſmodeus, for that was done with a roſte, and this with a ſpit. It was high time now to follow the counſel, *Dic Eccleſiæ,* ſo (as all Oxford knows) her paramour was bound from her in a bond of one hundred pound, but they ſhould rather have been bolts of an hundred pound.

The whole Univerſity in reverence of the man and dignity of the matter, offered him to ſeparate his wife from him by publique authority, and ſo ſet him free, being the innocent party. But he would by no means agree thereto, alledging he knew his own infirmity, that he might not live unmarried: and to divorce and marry againe, he would not charge his conſcience with ſo great a ſcandall.

After he was Biſhop, mad Martin, or Marprelate wrote his booke or rather libell, with ſome (playing with Martin at his own weapon) anſwered pleaſantly both in ryme and proſe, as perhaps your Highneſſe hath ſeen, or I wiſh you ſhould ſee, for they are ſhort and ſharp. But this Biſhop with authority and gravity confuted him ſoundly; whereupon Martin Madcap (for I think his cap and head had like proportion of wit) replying, and anabaptized his baſtard book by the name of Work for the Cooper; and had not the wiſdom of the ſtate prevented him, I think he and his favourers would have made work for the tinker. And ſo much of Biſhop Cooper, though I could adde a report, that a great Lord dying in his time bequeathed him a great legacy, but becauſe I have not ſeen his laſt teſtament, I cannot preciſely affirm it.

WILLAM WICKHAM.

THIS Biſhop my authour profeſſeth to reverence for his names ſake, and his predeceſſors ſake. I much more for his own ſake, and his vertues ſake. About the

the yeere 1570, he was Vice-provoſt of Eton, and as the manner was, in the ſchool-maſters abſence would teach the ſchoole himſelfe, and direct the boyes for their exerciſes (of which my ſelfe was one) of whom he ſhewed as fatherly a care, as if he had been a ſecond tutor to me. He was reputed there a very middle and good natured man, and eſteemed a very good preacher, and free from that which St. Paul calleth idolatry, I mean covetouſneſſe; ſo that one may ſay probably, that as the firſt William Wickham was one of the richeſt prelates that had been in Wincheſter a long time, and beſtowed it well; ſo this was one of the pooreſt, and endured it well. He preached before the Queen at a Parliament, I think the laſt time that ever he preached before her; and indeed it was *cygnea vox*, ſweeteſt, being neareſt his end, which if I could ſet down as he delivered, were well worth the remembering. But the effect was this, that the temporalities of biſhopricks, and lands of colledges, and ſuch like, were from the bebinning for the moſt part the graces, gifts, and almes of princes, her Majeſties progenitors, that for ſome exceſſes and abuſes of ſome of them, they had been and lawfully might be ſome quite taken away, ſome altered, ſome diminiſhed; and that accordingly they were now reduced to a good mediocrity; for though there were ſome farre greater biſhopricks in France, Spaine, and Germany, yet there were ſome alſo leſſe and meaner even in Italy. But yet he moſt humbly beſough her Majeſty to make ſtay of them at leaſt in this mediocrity; for if they ſhould decay ſo faſt in thirty yeeres to come, as they had for thirty years paſt, there would hardly be a cathedrall church found in good repaire within England; which inconvenience (he ſaid) would ſoon ſpread from the clergy to the temporalty, that would have cauſe with Hippocrates twins to laugh and weep together. This, as he ſpake zealouſly, ſo the Queen gave eare to it graciouſly, and ſome good effect was ſuppoſed to follow it, for which they both now feel their reward; and thus much of Wickham.

WILLIAM DAY.

IT was ſaid that a pleaſant courtier and ſervitor of King Henry the Eighth, to whom the King had promiſed ſome good turn, came and prayed the King to beſtow a living on him, that he had found out, worth 100 li. by the yeere more than enough; why, ſaith the King, we have none ſuch in England; yes Sir, ſaid his man, the Provoſtſhip of Eaton; for (ſaid he) he is allowed his diet, his lodging, his horſe-meat, his ſervants wages, his riding charge, his apparell,

apparell, even to the points of his hoſe, at the colledge charge; and 100 li. per annum beſides. How true this is, I know not, but this I know, that Mr. Day having both this and the Deanry of Windſor, was perſwaded to leave them both, to ſucceed him (that had been once his Vice-provoſt of Eaton) in the church of Wincheſter. He was a man of a good nature, affable and courteous, and at his table, and in other converſation pleaſant, yet alwaies ſufficiently containing his gravity. When he was firſt Deane of Windſor, there was a ſinging man in the quire, one Woolner, a pleaſant fellow, but famous for his eating, rather than his ſinging; and for the ſwallow of his throat, then for the ſweetneſſe of his note. Maſter Deane ſent a man to him to reprove him for not ſinging with his fellows; the meſſenger thought all were worſhipfull at leaſt that did then weare white ſurplices; and told him Mr. Deane would pray his worſhip to ſing; thank Mr. Deane (quoth Woolner) and tell him, I am as merry as they that ſing; which anſwer, though it would have offended ſome men, yet hearing him to be ſuch as I have deſcribed, he was ſoon pacified. He brake his leg with a fall from his horſe, that ſtarted under him; whereupon ſome waggiſt ſchollers, of which my ſelfe was in the *quorum*, would ſay it was a juſt puniſhment, becauſe the horſe was given him by a gentleman to place his ſonne in Eaton, which at that time was thought had been a kind of ſacriledge; but I may alſo ſay, *cum eram parvulus ſapiebam ut parvulus*. He had in thoſe daies a good and familiar faſhion of preaching not mincing the word, as ſome doe, with three words to feed 3000 people, that go away all ſometimes as empty as they came; nor as others, that are *nodoſi* drawing their auditory with them into deep queſtions and dangerous paſſages, that howſoever they ſuppoſe that they come of themſelves much admired, leave their auditors many times more than half admired; but this was a good plain faſhion, apt to edifie, and eaſie to remember; I will repeat one leſſon of many, that I remember out of ſermons of his, which I can imagine yet I heare him pronouncing, and it was concerning prayer: It is not (ſaith he) a praying to God, but a tempting of God, to beg his bleſſings, without doing alſo our own endeavours; ſhall a ſcholler pray to God to make him learned, and never goe to his book? ſhall a huſbandman pray for a good harveſt, and let his plow ſtand ſtill? the Pagans, and the heathen people would laugh at ſuch devotion. In their fabulous legion they have a tale of Hercules, whom for his ſtrength they counted a god; how a carter (forſooth had overthrown his cart, and ſat in the way crying, help Hercules, help Hercules; at laſt Hercules, or one in his

his likeneſſe came to him, and ſwadled him thriftily with a good cudgell, and ſaid, thou varay lazie ſelly fellow (ſo he uſed to pronounce) calleſt thou to me for help, and doſt nothing thyſelf; ariſe, ſet to thy ſhoulder, and heave thy part, and then pray to me to help thee, and I will do the reſt. And thus much of our good old Provoſt, who being made a Biſhop, and of a Regiſter of the Garter becoming now a Prelate of the Garter, enjoying this dignity a very ſhort time, turned his day into night, though no night can oppreſſe them that die in the Lord. By the way, I think this worthy the noting, that whereas in *anno dom.* 1486, being the firſt of King Henry the Seventh, it was found that three Biſhops ſucceſſively had held this Biſhoprick ſix ſcore yeeres ſave one, namely, Wickham, Beauford, and Wainfleet. Now in Queen Elizabeths raigne, there had been ſeven Biſhops in forty yeeres, five in ſeventeen yeeres, and three in four years.

Doctor THOMAS BILSON.

MY author, following his own reſolution of forbearing to ſpeak of men now living, or but lately dead; I holding my purpoſe to ſpeak frankly and truly, as farre as my underſtanding will ſerve me, both of dead and living; I am now coming to ſpeak of the preſent Biſhop of Wincheſter, of whom I finde in this book but foure lines; and if I ſhould give him his due in proportion to the reſt, I ſhould ſpend four leaves. Not that I need make him better known to your Highneſſe, being (as on juſt occaſion, as I noted before) one of the moſt eminent of his ranck, and a man that carried prelature in his very aſpect. His riſing was meerly by his learning, as true prelates ſhould riſe. *Sint non modo labe mali ſed ſuſpicione errantes*, not onely free from the ſpot, but from the ſpeech of corruption. Hee aſcended by all degrees of ſchooles; firſt, wherein to win knowledge himſelfe, next whereby to impart it to others, having ſome time taught the ſchoole that doth juſtly boaſt of the name of Wincheſter, where, if I miſtake not, he ſucceeded the excellent ſcholler and ſchoolmaſter Doctor Johnſon, that wrote that forcited poem of Wickham; and having praiſed all his predeceſſors in pretty diſticks, he wrote this at the laſt in modeſty of himſelfe.

Ultimus hic ego ſum, ſed quam bene quam male nolo
Dicere, de me qui judicet alter erit.

And accordingly his ſucceſſor gave this judgment,

Ultimus es ratione loci, re primus Johnſon,
Sed quis qui de te judicet aptus erit.
Tam bene quam nullus qui te præceſſerit ante
Tam male poſteritas ut tua pejus agat.

Wherein Mr. Johnſon became truely fortunate, according to the ſaying, *Laudari a laudato viro, laus eſt maxima*, Him fame doth raiſe, whoſe praiſer merits praiſe.

From Schoolmaſter of Wincheſter, he became Warden, and having been infinitely ſtudious and induſtrious in poetry, in philoſophy, in phyſick, and laſtly, (which his genius chiefly call'd him to) in divinity, he became ſo compleat, for ſkill in languages, for readineſſe in the fathers, for judgment to make uſe of his readings, as he was found to be no longer a ſouldier, but a commander in chiefe, in our ſpirituall warefare, being firſt made Biſhop of Worceſter, and afterwards Wincheſter. In the mean ſeaſon a crew of mutinous ſouldiers (a forlorne hope) undertook to ſurprize one of the twelve fortreſſes of our faith, I mean one of the twelve articles of the creed, and ere men were aware they had entred by a poſtern, corrupted a watchman or two, thrown down a battlement, and ſet up their colours of white and black (black and blew had been fitter for them) publiſhing a book in print, that Chriſt deſcended not into hell. The alarm was taken by many faithfull ſervitors of the militant church, but many were not found fit for this enterprize, for that was whiſpered, (nay rather publiſht in the enemies camp,) that ſome cowardly ſouldiers of our ſide had made a motion to have this fort, or part thereof raſed, becauſe there was thought to be perill in defending it; for ſo Campian writes confidently, that Cheyney, Biſhop of Glouceſter had affirmed to him, how that it had been moved in a convocation at London, *quemadmodum ſine tumultu penitus eximatur de ſymbolo*; how without many words it might be taken out of the creed wholy. But I leave Eraſmus eccho to anſwer it, only. True it is, there was a hot ſhot one Mr. Browghton, no cannonere, for he loves no cannons, but that could ſkill of ſuch fire-works, as might ſeem to put out hell fire; this hot braine having with a petard or two broken open ſome old dore, tooke upon him with like powder out of ſome baſiliſk (as I think) to ſhoot Hades quite beyond ſunne and moon; ſuch a powder-work againſt all divinity and philoſophy, as was never heard of, (alwaies excepting the powder-treaſon.) Then this

this learned biſhop like a worthy leader (that I proceed in this metaphor) with a reſolute troop, not of looſe ſhot, but *gravis armaturæ*, arm'd to prooſe out of Chriſts armorie, the Old and New Teſtament, fathers, doctors, ſchoolmen, linguiſts, encounters theſe lanzbezzadoes, caſts down their colours, repaires up the ruines, beautifies the battlements, rams up the mynes, and makes ſuch ravellings, and counter-ſcarfes about this fort, that now none of the twelve may ſeem more impregnable. Their great inginere, before mentioned, upon griefe of this repulſe, is gone (as I heare) to teach the Jews Hebrew; God ſend him to ſcape Hades at the end of his journey. Yet in the heat of theſe ſkirmiſhes there happened an accident worthy to be remembered, and I think by the very diviſe of the divell. This Biſhop preaching at Pauls Croſſe, upon this article of the creed; and there proving by authority irrefragable, that hell is a place prepared for the divell and his angels; that it is beneath in *corde terræ*, and that Chriſt deſcended into it. Satan, that knew all this to be true, and was ſorry to remember it, and wiſht that none of the auditory would believe it, raiſed a ſudden and cauſeleſſe feare, by the fraud or folly of ſome one auditor. This feare ſo incredibly poſſeſt not onely the whole multitude, but the Lord Major and other Lords there, that they verily believed Pauls church was at that inſtant falling down, whereby ſuch a tumult was raiſed, as not only diſturbed their devotion and attention, but did indeed put ſome of the graveſt, wiſeſt and nobleſt of that aſſembly into evident hazard of their lives, as I have heard of ſome of their own mouthes. The Biſhop not ſo diſmayed himſelf, ſympathizing in pity, rather then feare of their cauſeleſſe diſmay, after the tumult was a little pacified, finiſhed his ſermon; upon which accident, ſome favourers of that opinion make themſelves merry with this ſtory, that at leaſt that which they could not confute, might ſeem to contemn.

WINCHESTER, (OLD) a hill in the tithing of Weſt-Meon, where the Romans are ſuppoſed to have had a ſummer camp.

WINCHFIELD, north-eaſt of Odiam.

WINCLESBURY, near Worton, one mile from Andover, where was a Roman camp. But Mr. Gough querys, if Mr. Aubrey is not miſtaken in this ſpot *?

* Gough's Camden, vol. I. p. 134.

WINCKTON, near Chriſt-Church.
WINHALL, north of Wincheſter.
WINSLADE, two miles of Baſingſtoke.
WINTERSHILL, near Biſhops-Waltham.
WINTNEY-HARTLEY, near Hartley-Row.
WINTON, three miles from Chriſtchurch, has fairs on the firſt Monday in Lent, and Octr. 24.
WINTON, near Ringwood.
WITHAM, north of Andover.
WOLMAGAM, Iſle of Wight, in the Weſt Medina.
WOLMER-FOREST, covers a large extent of ground.
WOLSTON, at the bottom of the bay, oppoſite to Southampton.

WOOLVERTON, Iſle of Wight, in the Weſt Medina.

THE manor of Woolverton was formely held by a family of the ſame name. Sir Ralph de Woolverton gave the tithes of his demeſnes to the Priory of Cariſbrook; he alſo held lands called Little Woolverton Under Wathe, where one of the family built a chapel, the ruins of which are ſtill viſible. The De Woolverton's had likewiſe a ſeat near King's Clere, in Hampſhire, both which eſtates, in the reign of Henry V. are found in the family of Dingley, or Dinely; Robert Dinely appears to have been Sheriff of Hampſhire, in the ſixteenth year of Richard II. Woolverton continued in this family * till the Revolution, when it was ſold to Maurice Hunt, and Anthony Morgan, Eſquires; but the principal farm and manor-houſe has been lately purchaſed by James Joliffe, Eſq †.

WONSTON, near Micheldever, has a charity ſchool.
WOODCOT, between Woodhay and Overton.
WOODCOT, near Whitchurch.
WOODHAY-EAST, on the borders of Berks, five miles from Newbury, where, on that called Walborough or Cornhill, is a camp, ſuppoſed to have been Britiſh or Roman.

* In the ſurvey of the iſland, taken the ſecond year of Elizabeth, of which only the Weſt Medine, in the poſſeſſion of Sir Richard Worſley, Baronet, is extant, W olverton is ſaid to be held of the manor of Gat combe, and that it contained three hundred acres of land.

† Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 250.

WOODHOUSE,

WOOD-HOUSE, Iſle of Wight, in the Eaſt Medina.

WOODMANCOTE, near the Candovers.

WORLDHAM, near Monkſwood-Foreſt, is a remarkable hill, called King John's Hill, with a foſſe, and an old cauſeway leading from it, with traces of buildings, and a Diſtrict called the Park.

WORSLEY'S-TOWER, Iſle of Wight, in the Weſt Medina, north-weſt ſhore.

WORTH-CASTLE, weſt of Portſmouth.

WORTHY-DOWNS, near Wincheſter.

WOTTON, Iſle of Wight,

IN the Eaſt Medina, with the Channel on the north ſide of it. The church was deſtroyed by fire, and the preſent ſmall one built in its room.

This pariſh is ſeparated from Binſtead by Fiſhborn Creek, which forms the eaſtern boundary; it has the Channel on the north, a part of the pariſh of Whippingham, on the weſt; and the pariſh of Arreton on the ſouth. This ſmall pariſh was taken out of Whippingham, in the reign of Henry III. when Walter de Inſula built the chapel, and endowed it with glebe, arable, paſture, and woodlands, adding the tithes of his demeſne lands at Wotton, and Chillerton, which is a part of the pariſh, notwithſtanding it lies eight miles diſtant, adjoining to Gatcombe.

The firſt church was conſumed by fire, and the ſmall church now ſtanding built in the ſame place: there are therefore no monuments of the Liſles in it; the family having removed to Thruxton and Manſbridge, near Southampton, before its erection*. It may be noted, that there was a chapel adjoining to the old church, dedicated to St. Edmund the King, which had an independent endowment; and it appears from the return of the Dean of the iſland, that it had a chaplain diſtinct from the rector of the church.

The branch of the Liſle family ſettled at Wotton, in the year 1410, were called *Liſle de Boſco*, and ſometimes de Boſco only, "of the Wood;" whence the place obtained the name of Wood-town, corrupted to Wotton: in the

* The regiſter of Wincheſter records a licence granted to the Lady Elizabeth Liſle, widow of Sir Bartholomew Liſle, who died in the nineteenth year of Edward III. to have a chapel at Manſbridge.

roll

roll of landholders under Iſabella de Fortibus, we find the eighth part of a knight's fee in Whippingham, held by *Johannes de Inſula, qui dicitur de Boſco:* and *Nicholas de Boſco* was conſtituted warden of the iſland by patent, in the firſt year of the* reign of Edward II †.

WOTTON, weſt of Baſingſtoke.

WROXALL, Iſle of Wight, appears to have been always held in demeſne by the lords of the iſland. It was granted by Richard II. the laſt year of his reign, together with all the other crown lands in the iſland, to Edward, Earl of Rutland, who was at the ſame time created Duke of Albemarle. In an old rental of the crown lands in the iſland, taken in the twenty-third year of Henry VII. Wroxall ſtands firſt on the roll at the rent of twenty-one pounds, eleven ſhillings, and five pence: the manor came to Lord Edgcumbe, by inheritance from Mr. Coteile.

YABINGTON, north-eaſt of Wincheſter.

YARMOUTH, north-weſt of the Iſle of Wight.

IT is called the Weſt Medina, ſix miles weſt of Newport, and one hundered and one from London; is called South Yarmouth, to diſtinguiſh it from Yarmouth, in Norfolk. It ſtands on a creek, about a mile above the entrance of Freſhwater, or Yare River, and was formerly called Eremuth. It had formerly two churches reduced to aſhes by fire; and another,

* Sir John Liſle, of this family, took ſo active a part againſt Charles I. that he was appointed one of the judges who tried and condemned him. He afterwards became one of Cromwell's Lords, and a Commiſſioner of his Great Seal. On the Reſtoration, he fled to Lauſanne, in Switzerland, where he was aſſaſſinated by three Iriſh ruffians, who hoped to make their fortunes by this action. His widow, many years after, met with a fate ſtill more ſevere; being tried by Judge Jefferys, on his memorable Weſtern circuit, for harbouring, after the battle of Sedgmoor, two of Monmouth's party, Mr. Hicks, a preſbyterian miniſter, and one Nelthorpe, men whoſe names were in no proclamation, nor did any proof appear of her knowing they had been engaged in the rebellion; but though ſhe was loyal herſelf, and had a ſon in the royal army, that fought againſt Monmouth, ſhe was obnoxious on her huſband's account, and being then above ſeventy years of age, obtained only the favour of being beheaded inſtead of burned.

By the death of Edward Liſle, Eſq. of Moyle's Court, in the county of Southampton, the male line of this ancient family is extinct.

† Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 227.

where

where the caſtle now ſtands, that was built by Henry VIII. This ſecond was deſtroyed by the French. The preſent one ſtands in the middle of the town. The town was formerly much larger that at preſent, it being now a mere village. It has a caſtle and a garriſon, and about eighty handſome houſes, moſtly of free-ſtone; it obtained a charter of franchiſes from Baldwin, Earl of Devon, brother of the Counteſs Iſabella. King James I. re-incorporated it with a mayor and twelve burgeſſes. It ſent members to parliament in the twenty-third of Edward I. but no more, nor did any place in this iſland, till the twenty-ſeventh of Elizabeth. They are choſen by the corporation and burgeſſes, who are about fifty, and returned by the mayor. It has a market on Friday, and a fair on July the 25th. When a mayor is choſe, the inqueſt conſiſting of ten common council-men, are ſhut up in their Guild, till nine out of ten agree in the choice, and they have no priviſions till they have elected the mayor. The ſeal of Yarmouth repreſents an antique ſhip with three maſts.

This borough has regularly ſent members to parliament, from the twenty-ſeventh of Elizabeth. It obtained a charter of franchiſes from Baldwin, Earl of Devon, brother of the Counteſs Iſabella de Fortibus. It was reincorporated by King James I. in the ſeventh year of his reign; its charter is in ſubſtance as follows:

"Whereas the borough of Eremuth, alias Yarmouth, in the Iſle of Wight, is an ancient borough, and the mayor and burgeſſes have preſcribed to have and uſe diverſe liberties and privileges, which they claim alſo under colour of charters of confirmation from ſeveral Kings and Queens of this realm, confirming an ancient grant made to this borough, by Baldwin de Redvers, ſome time Lord of this iſle; viz. the charter of confirmation under the great ſeal, in the eighth year of the reign of King Edward I. a like charter, granted in the eigthteenth of Henry the Sixth; another charter of the ſixth of Edward IV. and another charter of the ſecond of Elizabeth; and whereas the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their predeceſſors, have always paid to the King and his predeſſors, for the ſaid privileges, immunities, and liberties, the fee-farm of twenty ſhillings yearly: and whereas it appears by the records, in the Remembrancer's office in the Exchequer, in the ſecond year of Richard II. that the town of Yarmouth was entirely burned by the enemy, and its inhabitants greatly impoveriſhed; and whereas the ſaid town lies near to a good harbour for ſhipping, and for that reaſon King Henry VIII. cauſed a caſtle to be built,

built, ſince which the town is better inhabited than before, and it is to be hoped that it will be yet more filled with people, for increaſing the ſtrength of the iſland, and guarding the ſaid caſtle, if his Majeſty would vouchſafe to re-grant them their liberties and immunities: that the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, eſteeming the charters before mentioned inſufficient to authoriſe them in the uſing and enjoying the ſaid liberties and immunities, have petitioned the King to make, confirm, and new create them a body politic and corporate, with ſuch franchiſes as ſhall be by the King thought expedient: that the King therefore being willing to ſettle the rules for the government of the ſaid borough, and the people there, declares it to be a free borough; and that they ſhall be a body politic and corporate, by the name of Mayor and Burgeſſes of Yarmouth in the Iſle of Wight, with capacity to purchaſe, &c. to grant, &c. to plead, or to be impleded, and to have a common ſeal*; that there ſhall be twelve chief burgeſſes to be the common council of the borough; that out of theſe, one ſhall be choſen mayor of the borough; that they ſhall have power to make laws, ſtatutes, and orders for the government of the borough and its officers; that the burgeſſes of the ſaid borough ſhall continue for life, except any of them ſhall be removed for reaſonable cauſe; and on the death or removal of a chief burgeſs, the mayor or major part of burgeſſes then living ſhall elect another in his place, who ſhall be ſworn before the mayor, and major part of chief burgeſſes: that the mayor and ſteward of the borough ſhall hold the courts of the ſaid borough; that they ſhall hold a view of frankpledge of all inhabiting and reſident in the ſaid borough, and to redreſs abuſes in the ſame: the mayor and burgeſſes are empowered to elect and conſtitute a ſteward †, a common clerk, and a ſerjeant at mace, to continue during the pleaſure of the mayor and burgeſſes: that the mayor and burgeſſes ſhall have all the fines, forfeitures, and profits of the courts, which they ſhall have power to levy, by their own officers by diſtreſs; they have alſo a grant of ſtrays, and the goods of felons, within the limits of the borough; a market is granted to the town, to be kept every Wedneſday, and a fair to be held yearly, viz. on St. James's day, the eve before, and the day after, together with a court of pie powder, &c. with all the profits and emoluments belonging to ſuch markets, fairs, and courts: a ſpecial licence and authority are given to the mayor

* The ſeal of Yarmouth repreſents an antique ſhip, with three maſts, on waves in baſe.

† Thomas Cheke, Eſq. was by the charter, appointed the firſt ſteward, and Barnaby Leigh, Eſq. Mayor.

and

and burgeſſes, to purchaſe and hold to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, any manors, lands, &c. not holden of the King *in capite*, or by Knight's ſervice, not exceeding the value of twenty pounds per annum, the ſtatute of mortmain notwithſtanding; and licence is alſo given for any perſon, &c. to grant and alien to the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes *, under the like reſtriction, all li-

* The following petition, complaining of the arbitrary conduct of the Governor, was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, by the Gentlemen of the Iſland, the year one thouſand ſix hundred and eighty three.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes in Parliament aſſembled, The humble Petition of the Gentlemen of the Iſle of Wight, and the Mayor, Burgeſſes of Yarmouth, and ſeverall of the Burgeſſes of Newtown the ſaid Iſland.

Sheweth,

That the Lord Cutts, Governor of the ſaid Iſland, in order to ſubvert the freedom of election of members to ſerve in Parliament, and ſubject the free votes of your Petitioners to his arbitrary pleaſure, hath abuſed the power intruſted in him, to the great grievance of his Majeſty's good ſubjects under his government in the ſaid iſland, and endangering the free liberties of England, viz.

1ſt. By threatning thoſe who have votes in elections, that if they do not ſerve his intereſt, he will uſe his power over them as enemies to the Government.

2dly. By quartering ſouldiers arbitrarily, in order to over awe the Corporations.

3dly. By impriſoning a Clergyman for the ſpace of two months for voteing againſt his the ſaid Governor's intereſt.

4thly. By putting the Officers of the Militia out of their Commiſſions for voteing againſt his intereſt; ſince which the Militia have wanted great part of their officers, whereby the ſaid Iſland has been expoſed to danger during the war.

5thly. By encouraging the late Mayor of Newtown to expell Sir Wm. Stephens, and Mr. Williams, on pretence of their being rend'red uncapable to act as Burgeſſes, for not having ſigned the Aſſociation; notwithſtanding their Burgeſſhipp is in right of burrough lands, and no office within the act of Parliament.

6thly. By diſpoſing the truſt of the forts belonging to the ſaid Iſland as rewards to ſuch as ſerve his intereſt in elections, and who are unſkillfull and unable to diſcharge their offices, by which means he has now a third tyme made himſelf Mayor of Newtown, tho' not rightfully a Burgeſs there.

7thly. And by ſeveral other arbitrary and illegal practiſes, of all which your Petitioners humbly pray the conſideration of this Honourable Houſe, and to do for their relief as to you great wiſdome ſhall ſeem meet.

And your Petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

Robert Worſley,	Tho. Urry,	Thomas Barrett,	William Urry,
John Dillington,	David Urry,	Wm. Combes,	Robert Dodd,
Will. Stephens,	John Richards,	Ed. Guyer,	Tho. Goodman,
Cha. Worſley,	Jo. Crouch,	Timothy Heath,	John Warder,
Ja. Leigh,	Tho. Newnham,	John Combes, Dep. Mayor,	Jonathan Combes.
Will. Bowerman,			

berties, privileges, franchiſes, and immunities, which the borough has held and enjoyed, by reaſon or colour of grants by the King or any of his predeceſſors, or by any other perſons made heretofore, are confirmed, ſaving and reſerving out of this grant, the caſtle of Yarmouth, its ditches, trenches, and limits, wherein the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes have no power or authority to enter. They are to pay the fee-farm of twenty ſhillings yearly, at the feaſt of St. Michael; a clauſe is added to indemnify them from all proſecutions for any liberties or franchiſes uſed, had, or uſurped by them, before the date of this charter, and no fine is to be paid to the Hanaper Office for it. Dated the firſt day of September, in the ſeventh year of James *.

YATLEY.

THE pariſh of Yatley, in the county of Hants, and hundred of Crundall, is extenſive, conſiſting of three tithings, viz. Hawley, Cove, and the Inner Tithing. There is only one manor, which is called the manor of Hall Place, over which the manor of Crundall is paramount. It belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Wincheſter; but, under that body, has for ſome time paſt been held by the family of Wyndham; the laſt of whom was Hillier Wadham Wyndham, Eſq. who died five years ago. He was a batchelor, and of a ſingular turn of mind, being extremely reſerved; and from the year 1780 (the time of the riots), when he happened to be in London, until he died, was never known to go out in his carriage. His intereſt in this eſtate devolved at his deceaſe to the Honourable James Everard Arundel, who married his only ſiſter.

The manor-houſe, ſituated near the church, is an ancient edifice, apparently as old as the reign of Elizabeth or James I. It is now let as a farm to Mr. Richard Goodchild. There were in this houſe at the time of Mr. Wyndham's deceaſe, many pictures, moſt of them family ones, and alſo a conſiderable library of books and MSS. great part of which were probably collected by Mr. W. father, who, beſides his other attainments, was a good mechanic, and left proofs of his ſkill in that way by a curious dial in the garden, which, with a large houſe-clock, ſtill preſerved, are ſaid to have been of his own making.

* Sir Richard Worſley's Iſle of Wight, p. 158.

The

The family of Diggle are in poſſeſſion of the next beſt eſtate in the pariſh, and have a handſome manſion, called Calcotthouſe, now, together with their whole eſtate in this pariſh, to be ſold. A good houſe here is inhabited by George Parker, Eſq. it belongs to Mr. Terry.

A farm-houſe in this tithing is ſaid to have been in former times the reſidence of Lord Montegle; but of this there is no internal evidence. It is a little ſmall old building, ſtanding upon a hill, with a good proſpect.

In Hawley tithing, at a place called Minley Warren, is a large old-faſhioned houſe, which, according to tradition, was the reſidence of that daring perſon Blood, who attempted to ſteal the crown in the reign of Charles II.

The greateſt part of this pariſh is unincloſed, the ſoil chiefly a black gravelly ſand, abounding with ſprings. All the eſtates are copyhold, excepting a few acres belonging to Mr. Diggle.

The church conſiſts of a nave, ſouth aile, wooden tower and ſpire, as alſo a chancel and porch; but there is nothing remarkable in the outſide of the building. At the entrance of the church-yard is an odd kind of wooden gate with a pulley and rope; the gate has upon it the date 1625.

There are in the church theſe monuments:

Chancel.—On the floor is a braſs, with the figure of a woman with a ruff and curious head-dreſs. Over head:

Arms effaced.

" Edwardo Ormesby, primo . . . .
perperit filios 4, et filias . . . ."

Ermine, three roundels impaling . . . .

" Andreæ Smythe, ſecundo M . . .
perperit filios 3, & filias 3."

Underneath is this inſcription:

" Hic ſepulta jacet Elizabetha, quonda Roberti Morſletti, armigeri, filia, que D'no migravit 10 cal. Septembris, anno ſalutis humanæ MCCCCC LXXVIIJ°."

A mural monument of plain black and white marble with an urn over it.

On a bend cotiſed three fuſils ermine, impaling a feſſe between three creſcents.

" Memoriæ ſacrum."

" Here lieth the body of Sir Richard Ryves, knight, ſheriff and alderman of London, who was born in the country of Dorſett, deſcended of an ancient and gentile family of that name in the ſaid county. He married Joyce, the

daughter of Henry Lee, of London, merchant; the piety of which relict lady hath erected this monument to the memory of her dear deceaſed huſband, intending, when ſhe ſhall lay down her earthly tabernacle, to make her bed in the ſame grave, there to reſt with him in hope of a joyful reſurrection. He departed this life in the 60 yeare of his age, Aug. 23, in the year of the incarnation of our Saviour Chriſt Jeſus, 1671."

On a flat ſtone on the floor:

" Here lyeth the body of JOHN HEYLAR, Eſq. ſecond ſon of William Heylar, Eſq. of Coker, in the county of Somerſet, by Rachel, co-heireſs of Sir Hugh Wyndham, of Pilleſdown, in the county of Dorſet, knight. He had two wives; the firſt, Elizabeth, ſole heireſs of Philibert Cogan, of Chard, in the county of Somerſet, Eſq; his ſecond wife was Chriſtian, daughter and heireſs of John Ryves, of Kenſington, in the county of Middleſex, Eſq. by Chriſtian, daughter of William Heylar, of Coker, Eſq.; Elizabeth, his firſt wife, died at Chard, and was buried, leaving iſſue by him one child, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Wyndham, Eſq.; Chriſtian, his ſecond wife, died without iſſue, and lies buried in this chancel. He died Dec. 26, 1721, Chriſtian died March 18, 1719."

The arms over this ſtone are a croſs fleury between four mullets, Heylar, with an eſcocheon of pretence, three leaves, Cogan, and impaling Ryves as before.

On the floor is another ſtone:

" Here lyeth the body of THOMAS WYNDHAM, of Hawkchurch, in the county of Dorſet. He married Elizabeth Helyar, daughter and ſole heireſs of John Helyar, Eſq. of this pariſh. He left behind him two children, one ſon and one daughter, who in him loſt a truly valuable and indulgent father as well as a moſt ſincere and real friend. He died June 31, 1763, aged 66."

Arms: Wyndham with an eſcocheon of pretence, Ryves as before.

Another is inſcribed:

" Here lyeth the body of HELYAR WADHAM WYNDHAM, Eſq. ſon and heir of Thomas and Elizabeth W. He died Feb. 13, 1781, aged 64."

There is alſo a mural monument to Walter Philips, late of this pariſh, gent. who died 1715, æt. 80.

Arms: Or, on a chevron Sable, three birds eraſed Argent. Creſcent for difference impaling, Arg. two bars, for Goodwin.

In the body of the church are theſe braſſes on the floor:

1. A man

1. A man and his wife.

" Pray for the ſoules of WILL'M RYGGS, and TOMASYN, hys wyf; the whiche Will'm deceſſede the XXIX day of Auguſt, yd yer of o'r Lord MVᶜXIII, on whoſe ſoule J'hu have m'ci."

At the bottom 4 ſons and 7 daughters.

2. A man habited in a robe.

" Praye for the ſoule of RICHARD GALE,, which dyed the yer of o'r Lord MVᶜXIII. On whoſe ſoule J'hu have m'cy."

3. A man and woman; the head-dreſs of the latter with long lappets, and has a girdle hanging down.

" Praye for the ſoules of WILLIAM LEWERD and AGNES, his wyfe, the which William deceſſed the XVI day of Auguſt, the yere of our Lord God MVᶜ&XXII. On whoſe ſoules J'hu have mercy. Amen."

Underneath—mother and 9 children.

4. Another braſs, inſcription torn of; an aged man in a cloſe garment, with a ruff.

In the church are various mural monuments and hatchments of the family of Diggle, all of them modern. The arms are, Gules, a chevron between three daggers blades Argent, hafts Or. Creſt a boar's head eraſed proper.

There is likewiſe a hatchment, Quarterly, 1 and 4 Argent, 2 and 3 Gules, a fret Or; over all a feſs Azure, for Norris; a gentleman of which name inherits a good houſe in Hawley tithing, now inhabited by Mrs. Digby, widow of the Dean of Durham.

The church, which is only a curacy, has five bells, thus inſcribed:

1. [No date]. Sancta Katarina, ora pro nobis.
2. 1577. Love the Lord the God.....
3. 1613. William Yare made me.
4. 1617. RE Reprove me not, Lord, in thy wrathe.
5. 1617. RE. Our hope is in the Lord.

The impropriator of the great tithes is John Limbery, Eſq.*

YATELEY, near Blackwater.

* By J. Caley, Eſq. in Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. LXIV. Part 2, page 984.

YAVER-

YAVERLAND, Isle of Wight,

IN the East Medina, situated between Sandown-fort, and Bimbridge-down, and surrounded by the parish of Brading.

" This parish, consisting of only one farm, and a few tenements, is situated between Sandown fort, and Bimbridge-down: it extends to Yar-bridge, on the north; and surrounded by the parish of Brading, except on the south, where it is bounded by the sea.

" The church is supposed to have been built and endowed by one of the Russel family: William Russel, by marrying Eleanor, the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas de Aula *, in the reign of Edward I. became Lord of Yaverland, St. Laurence, and several other manors, the particulars of which are seen in the roll of those who held under the Countess Isabella de Fortibus. By an inquisition taken in the seventeenth year of Henry VI. Stephen Hatfield was found possessed of Yaverland, &c. in the right of Eleanor his wife, who was sister and heiress of Thomas Russel, son of Sir Maurice Russel. The estate again devolved to daughters, and the Lordship of Yaverland was, in the first year of Queen Mary, purchased by German Richards, Esquire, in whose family it continued till within these few years; when it was devised by Mr. Richards, the last of the name, to the Reverend Mr. Wright; and in case of his death without children, to go with divers other lands, to Exeter College, Oxford.

" The church pays a pension to the mother-church of Brading. It is called a chapel in Cardinal Beaufort's rate, and exempted from taxation on account of its inability †.

* This family is of great antiquity, the name was often written de Hawles, and some of them are supposed to be still existing under that of Hollis.

† See Sir Richard Worsley's Isle of Wight, p. 201.



END OF SECT. 2. VOL. I.